SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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This EVENING,

(The Second of June) At the Coffee-House,
Will be Sold by Public Sale,

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, with a large Stone House and Kitchen, a Frame Stable, a Well of good Water and other Improvements on the same, in Germantown, adjoining the Friend's Meeting House Lot on the north side: it is 33 feet front and 192 feet deep, pleasantly situated, a good stand for business (being the place where Moses Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extensive way) and is now occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Weber.

No. 2. A small Seat in the Northern Liberties, about 3 miles from the city, on Nice's lane, which leads from Nicetown, on Germantown road to the Falls road: it adjoins on the east that elegant Seat now occupied by Doctor Bond, junr. this Place contains 10 acres and one quarter of Land, has a small Tenement and a good Apple Orchard on it. an excellent Spring of Water sufficient for a Milk house, at a convenient distance from the Dwelling-house, besides having the advantage of a constant stream of water running across the place, which waters a piece of meadow; the soil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit trees, or for a garden, and the situation and other conveniences for improvement, make it well adapted for forming a Summer Retreat for a Citizen.

No. 3. A Lot containing 9 Acres of Land, on Shippen's lane, adjoining lands of Christopher and Charles Marshall, Joseph Stamper and others: It is very convenient for a pasture or mowing, the soil being of a good quality for grass; has the conveniency of a Well, and a small Pond extends within it where cattle may water; there is about 2 acres and a half sown with rye, and about 40 grafted, bearing apple-trees.

Those persons who incline to purchase may know the terms and further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, or they will be made known at the time and place of sale. OWEN BIDDLE.

Eloped from my service, on the 26th instant at night,

TWO NEGRO MEN, both born in Virginia, and both of them about 26 years of age. They will probably take the rout to Virginia (perhaps by the way of the Eastern Shore) or attempt to get to New York, as they have been lately heard to express their desire of getting to the enemy: If this is not their intention, it is conjectured they may endeavour to pass themselves for freemen, and ship them themselves on board some vessel. Their names are ISAAC and KIT; the former, ISAAC, is rather slender made, loose jointed about the knees, and when he walks last has a remarkable wriggle in his gait; he is of the middle stature, thin faced, a small pouting mouth, and a grumbling tone of voice when he speaks, large eyes, and addicted to a broad stare when taxed with any fault, or examined with regard to his conduct; he has a scar under his left eye, on the cheek bone, occasioned by an imposthume, and a mark just over his right eye. He took with him sundry apparel, the principal part of which was, one or two suits of olive coloured linnen Summer cloaths, a blue cloth cloak with a slit in each side, five or six shirts, three cotton, two dowlas, and one fine white linnen, some stockings and shoes and a hat, but will probably attempt to change his dress: he is a coachman, understands the care of horses and a garden perfectly well, and is a tolerable cook.

KIT is a stout, well made, middle sized Negro, his complexion rather inclined to the mulatto, plays a little on the fiddle, is fond of whistling marches, which he does to great perfection, is remarkably active, of a modest deportment and smooth spoken, has a scar on each of his legs occasioned by blisters. Had on and took with him apparel nearly similar to that of Isaac. He is an excellent house servant, and understands the care of horses, and driving as a postilion.

Whoever will deliver the said Negroes to me, or will secure them in any goal, so that I may recover them, shall have TWO GUINEAS reward for either of them, or FOUR GUINEAS for both, or if they return of their own accord, they shall be pardoned by

THEOPHILUS BLAND.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

A handsome, gay, Sorrel Horse,
TO BE SOLD,
Enquire of the Printer.

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

SIR,

As the inclosed lines were written to the memory of a gentleman, who his whole life has shewn a particular regard for America; perhaps that may entitle them to a place in your paper; though in themselves very little expressive, either of the merits of Dr. Fothergill, or the feelings of friendship of the writer, who personally knew the virtues of the deceased; such as they are please to insert them; and you will oblige,

Your most humble servant, E. F.

To the memory of Doctor FOTHERGILL.
By a Friend.

IF Science sighs when her best sons are fled;
If Genius mourns, a darling votary dead;
Virtue triumphant flutters o'er thy tomb,
Virtue that lives, where Science cannot bloom,
Where Genius comes, not if of Truth bereft,
For all but Truth on this side heaven is left:
But Genius, Truth and Science, all were thine;
Each hands a branch thy Temples to entwine.
Deeply experienced in the healing art,
Thou didst, oh Fothergill, thy aid impart!
No mean parade of pompous empty skill
Did the wide circle of thy knowledge fill;
Active, ingenious, usefull, good and wise,
Thou trac'd disease with penetrating eyes;
Explor'd the source where latent evils lay,
And check'd the venom in its devious way:
Reliev'd, if possible to be reliev'd,
And where incurable sincerely griev'd,
Griev'd for the labouring load of burthen'd life,
And saw with sorrow the unequal strife.
The fine companion, and the tender friend,
Did with thy presence [illegible] attend:
Such cordial kindness glow'd within thy breast
As stung no heart with acid wit's keen zest:
Thou scan'd all mankind with fraternal love,
Stamp'd with the image of their God above.
Tho' last, not meanest was thy patriot zeal;
Thy soul expanding for the common weal.
Early thou saw'st the fatal day approach
When thy own Albion would our rights incroach;
Thou saw'st and sigh'd to mark their haughty claims,
Unworthy fetters and ignoble aims,
Lordly extended to co-equals here,
Thou saw'st and silent shed the strugling tear:
Mourn'd either empire, as decreed to bleed,
Yet wish'd the virtuous from oppression freed;
But left it all to heaven's deciding power,
Who guides the moments of each destin'd hour;
Weighs in the balance, marks the page of fate,
And bounds an atom's and a kingdom's date.

Philadelphia county, May 12, 1781.

From the LONDON EVENING POST, November 18, 1780.

SURREY COMMITTEE.

Kingston, November 11, 1780.

PRESENT,

Sir Francis Vincent,	T. Wood,
Hon. Augustus Keppel,	H. Vincent,
Sir Robert Clayton,	P. C. Webb,
Sir Joseph Mawbey,	J. S. Budgen,
Sir Richard Hotham,	O. Manning,
B. Bond Hopkins,	J. Nicholls,
William Gill,	P. C. Crespigny,
James Trecothick,	P. Hollingworth,
Carew Sanders,	R. Hollingworth,
W. Rowlls,	H. S. Gill,
G. P. Towry,	J. D. Garthwaite,
W. Morland,	J. Leech,
J. Wilkinson,	R. Hudson,
T. Day,	R. Tayler,
G. Allen,	R. C. Smith, jr.
T. Scott.	

Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1780.

ORDERS.

In obedience to an order of the King's Council,—"The military to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, and to use force for dispersing the illegal and tumultuous assemblies of the people.

WILLIAM AMHERST, Adjutant-general."

Resolved unanimously, That the interference of the military for the suppression of riots, not under the direction of the civil magistrate, but at the discretion of their commanding officer, is a dangerous deviation from the usual and constitutional practices during the reigns of the two first princes of the house of Hanover, which the most urgent and evident necessity alone can render excusable.

Resolved, That however the order for the interference of the military at their discretion, for the suppression of the late riots in the metropolis, may have been unavoidable from the pressing circumstances of the case, viz. from the greatness of the danger, the intimidation of the magistracy from the due execution of their office, in maintaining or restoring the public peace; yet, without the face of disorder existing, the extention of similar orders to the army throughout all England, and which had not been taken off during the general election, is an usurpation of power, which, while it insults the constitution, excites the most alarming fears in the breasts of all its friends.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the representatives of this county, to enquire in parliament, by whose advice the said order was issued; for what time, and by whose advice it was continued; and to take such steps as shall to them seem best suited to prevent such unconstitutional and dangerous orders from being issued in future.

Resolved, That as all public burthens must either mediatedly or immediately affect the property of the people, and as it hath ever been their undoubted privilege to grant or to withhold supplies, so it is their legal and constitutional right to assemble peaceably, for the purpose of instructing their representatives, considering the exigencies of the times, and petitioning for a redress of grievances.

Resolved, That this right, which has been always exercised by every part of the English people, is now more necessary than ever, when the continually increasing expences of a ruinous and disastrous war threaten the very annihilation of private property; and when the representatives of the people, instead of being chosen to express the peoples sense on every great political question, claim a seven years independence of their electors.

Resolved, That therefore this committee, with a genuine and merited contempt of those malignant calumnies which tend to confound the legal and peaceable assemblies of the English people, with the outrages of a frantic populace, will pursue the ends of their original institution, and that redress of grievances, which was refused them by a corrupt majority in the last parliament.

Resolved, That the voice of the commons of England is no less necessary for every legislative purpose, than that of either the sovereign, or the lords; and that therefore the people claim it as their just and inherent privilege, to correct the abuses of representation, whenever such abuses shall have so increased as to rob them of their constitutional share in their own government.

Resolved, That as it ill becomes men, who are engaged in the assertion of their own rights, to invade the liberties of others, therefore, this committee doth protest, in the most explicit manner, against the prosecution of the American war, which has been productive of the greatest evils, and threatens destruction to this kingdom by its continuance.

That sir F. Vincent, baronet, J. Smith Budgen, J. Trecothick, John Nicholls, and Thomas Day, esquires, be appointed deputies from this committee, to meet and to confer with deputies from other counties, either in the city of London, or in the city of Westminster, and to report to this committee.

That this committee do adjourn, sine die, subject to the call of the chairman, upon application of any three members of the committee.

LONDON.

Feb. 12. On Monday last the following unhappy accident happened at Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire; a gentleman (said to be a son of lord V.) accompanied by a lady, with whom he had been on a matrimonial expedition to Scotland, stopped at the White Swan. After his departure it was discovered that he had left a purse behind him. The boot catcher was immediately dispatched on horseback with it; he overtook the carriage, and rode up to one of the windows, but his horse not standing, he turned him round to the other window, and called out to the gentleman, "Your purse, your purse, Sir." The gentleman supposing he demanded his purse, let down the window, and instantly shot him dead. The Coroner's jury brought in their verdict accidental death.

February 15. The following singular circumstance may be depended upon as a fact.—A short time after the engagement commenced between Sir George Rodney and Monsr. Guichen in the West Indies, a game cock that had been principally fed upon the main deck, and was much caressed by the sailors; immediately after the firing began, flew upon the quarter deck, and took his station near Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan. The feathered hero seemed not only to enjoy the conflict, but endeavoured by every means in his power to inspire all within hearing of him with the love of glory, for every five or six minutes he was sure to set up a loud crow, and continued to strut the deck, and conduct himself in this manner during the whole of the engagement. Sir George pointing to the phenomenon, called out to the

general, in the heat of the engagement, "Look at that fellow, Vaughan, by G— he is an honour to his country." Chanticleer, it ſeems, eſcaped unhurt, and as the reader may ſuppoſe, has been ever ſince honoured with the particular attention of the commander in chief.

March 1. Lord North on Tueſday gave notice to the houſe, that he ſhould on Monday next open the budget.

The following circumſtance is a dreadful effect of the cruelty of unfeeling creditors.——A few days ago Mr. A——, an eminent wine merchant of the city, in conſequence of ſome unexpected loſſes in trade, particularly in reſpect to ſome connections at Gibraltar, was obliged to call a meeting of his creditors; he however previouſly adjuſted his affairs, and clearly demonſtrated by his books, that after the entire ſatisfaction of all demands he ſhould be worth 7000l. if they would allow him a year to turn himſelf about. Some of them were inclined to accede to this reaſonable propoſal, but two, who are not diſtinguiſhed for the amiable weakneſſes of the heart, remarked that he had no buſineſs to ſport with their property, and influenced the others to inſiſt upon immediate payment, under terror of a bankruptcy. The unhappy man, finding it impoſſible to ſoften their obduracy, went home immediately, and applied a gun to his ear, the trigger of which he preſſed with his cane, and blew off half his head.

From Rivington's ROYAL GAZETTE, May 26, 1781.

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled.

Die Jovis, 25 Januarii, 1781.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this houſe your majeſty's public declaration, ſetting forth the cauſes and motives which have obliged your majeſty to direct letters of marque and general reprizals to be iſſued againſt the States General of the United Provinces, and their ſubjects.

"We obſerve, with much concern, and juſt indignation, that the governing part of a nation, whom the ties of common intereſt, and the faith of mutual engagements, ſhould have made a ſincere friend, has employed the moſt hoſtile and pernicious means to annoy an ancient ally, by leaguing with your majeſty's revolted ſubjects, and furniſhing conſtant and effectual aids to your inveterate enemies.

"We acknowledge with the higheſt ſatisfaction, and warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, your majeſty's wiſdom, in endeavouring to bring the States General back to thoſe principles which they have deſerted, and in the reluctance you have ſhewn to proceed to hoſtile meaſures againſt a ſtate connected with this country by the cloſeſt ties of mutual intereſt. Your majeſty's great moderation and forbearance ſtrongly aggravate their conduct, which made the preſent rupture indiſpenſably neceſſary.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall, with the warmeſt and moſt dutiful zeal, give every ſupport to thoſe vigorous meaſures, which your majeſty has determined to purſue. We are ſenſible they are founded in juſtice and wiſdom, and are ſuch as the honour of your majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of the nation require."

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

"I have the fulleſt reliance on your ſupport; and I truſt that the vigorous exertions I am determined to make, will under the providence of God, defeat the deſigns of all my enemies, and procure to my people the bleſſings of a ſafe and honourable peace."

The humble addreſs of the houſe of commons to the king.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious meſſage, and for having been pleaſed to communicate to this houſe your Majeſty's public declaration, of the cauſes and motives which have obliged your majeſty to direct letters of marque and general repriſals to be iſſued againſt the States General of the United Provinces and their ſubjects.

"Permit us, Sir, to aſſure your majeſty, that we take a moſt ſincere part in the concern and regret which your majeſty expreſſes, for the unavoidable neceſſity of hoſtile meaſures againſt the ancient friends and natural allies of your kingdoms.

"We acknowledge, with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, the wiſdom and moderation of your majeſty's conduct, in uſing every endeavour, before your majeſty proceeded to extremities, to prevail on the States General to revert to that ſyſtem of ſound policy which uſed to govern their councils in the beſt times of the republic, and which formed and eſtabliſhed her union with Great Britain, for the common intereſt and mutual ſafety of both countries.

"We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons will, with a firm and determined reſolution, ſupport your majeſty againſt all your enemies, in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war, for the maintenance of the honour of your crown, and of the rights and intereſts of your people.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

On Wedneſday arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Loyaliſt, captain Ardeſoif, from Charleſtown, but laſt from Cheſapeak-Bay: By her we learn, that the royal armies to the ſouthward are very healty, and carrying on their operations under the command of brigadier-general Arnold, with great vigour and ſucceſs.

CHARLESTOWN, April 16.

By his majeſty's ſhip Pearl, which arrived here laſt Friday evening, we have the pleaſure to learn that lord Cornwallis, with his army, was advanced to Livingſton's creek, on Cape-Fear River.

Head Quarters, Camp at Guilford, 16th March, 1781.

ORDERS.

Lord Cornwallis deſires the officers and ſoldiers to accept of his warmeſt acknowledgements, for the very extraordinary valour diſplayed by them in the action of yeſterday. He will endeavour to do juſtice to their merit, in his repreſentations to their ſovereign, and the commander in chief; and ſhall conſider it as the greateſt honour of his life, to have been placed at the head of ſo gallant an army.

He gives his particular thanks to Major-General Leſlie, for the ſpirited and judicious attack which he conducted on the left wing of the enemy: to brigadier general O'Harra, and lieutenant-colonel Webſter, for the eminent ſervices which they rendered at the head of their reſpective brigades: to brigadier-general Howard, and to the officers who commanded the battalions and corps of the guards and Britiſh line: to major Du Buy, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the brave regiment of Boſe, and captain Roeder who commanded the jagers: to lieutenant colonel Tarleton, for the ſpirit and ability ſhewn by him in the conduct of the cavalry, which ſo greatly contributed to the final ſucceſs of the glorious day; and to lieutenant M'Cleod, for his able management of the artillery. He muſt likewiſe acknowledge the aſſiſtance he received from the ſervices of his aid-de-camp, captain Broderick, major Roſs, and lieutenant Haldane; of captain Skelly, aid de camp to major-general Leſlie, major Deſpard, deputy-adjutant-general, and major of brigade England, acting as quarter maſter-general, and the majors of brigade, Colins, Bowes and Manley.

J. DESPARD, dep. adjutant general.

[The following ſpeech of general Conway was publiſhed in New-York by Mr Rivington, on the 22d ult. On what occaſion it was delivered we are unacquainted; and that it ſhould have been ſpoken ſo long ago as the 5th of May, 1780, (as Mr. Rivington ſays in his paper of May 23d, ult.) and never before to have appeared in America, at leaſt beyond the Britiſh poſts, is to us unaccountable.—However, we publiſh it in the ſame order we received it.]

General Conway's SPEECH,

For QUIETING the TROUBLES in AMERICA. Againſt an INDEPENDENCY: He is for Peace, but yet urges the vigorous Proſecution of the War: The great Diſtreſſes and Debt of America: General du Portail's Account of America ſent to the French Miniſter: General Conway recommends the ſending a ſtrong Reinforcement to America.

AS to withdrawing the troops, or granting independence, I ſhall ſay little. The former has the air of a poor and cowardly yielding, leaving them all their force uncontrouled, and their league with France and Spain entire. The latter I think a dreadful alternative, for ſhould the Thirteen Colonies be ſevered from us, we may ſtill, perhaps, exiſt as a people, never as a great people. In the dying words of lord Chatham, "it is a total diſmemberment of the Britiſh "empire: that empire which his majeſty received "entire from his progenitors, and which was guaranteed to the heirs of the princeſs Sophia." The prince of Wales, he ſaid, might demand his inheritance.

As to the other, of offering no conditions at all, whoever thinks this is a wound enſe recidendum, to be cured by the ſword alone, errs fatally in my opinion; we have tried that experiment too long, and there is neither common ſenſe nor humanity in it.

But, ſir, I ſay the ſword alone, I never denied the uſe of the ſword ſince the war began; I never refuſed any aid to the full employment of it. On the contrary, I have urged and do now, the employment of it with more activity and vigour.

There is no medium in war, and there is neither honour nor humanity in a lingering one. I would not keep one ſuperfluous man at home, nor delay a moment reinforcing your armies there to the utmoſt; ten thouſand men at leaſt ſhould immediately reinforce ſir Henry Clinton. I don't know what ſo many troops are now doing at home, no way wanting to your defence. I would not loſe a moment in ſending them.

What I deſire is, that the alternative may be fully and fairly before them: Let the picture of the famous artiſt be actually and conſtantly preſented to their view; on the one ſide, the horrors of war; on the other, the certain bleſſings of peace. Let the golden Heſperian fruit be placed, not only within their ſight, but within their reach, for, ſir, they cannot taſte of it but we muſt partake. As to the probability of ſucceſs, I am not too ſanguine. I ſaid, I ſaw a ray of hope; I think I do; but if I could not prove a great probability, it ſhould ſuffice (to ſhew the expediency of this meaſure) that none is more probable; that it is ſafe and honourable, the terms being of your own dictating, and that the experiment, which I have often urged, has never been tried. Great terms, indeed, were offered by his majeſty's commiſſioners, but they were not ſpecifically authenticated by parliament. I think the Americans wanted faith in them, and they wanted ſubſequent ratification.

Sir, I do not ſay the Americans will accept theſe conditions. I am not ſo preſumptuous; yet I think there are many reaſons why they may accept them. I deſcribed, I think, truly the wreched ſituation of this country. But, ſir, the Americans are not upon a bed of roſes.

If we have difficulties, ſo have they; if we have diſtreſſes, they are not exempt from them. I do not pretend to meaſure our mutual diſaſters, nor to determine which muſt ſink or expire firſt. I believe their perſonal diſtreſſes are much greater than ours, and their reſources much leſs; but they have great and potent allies, who ſupport them, and we have none. But to what degree, and in what manner thoſe allies will continue to ſupport them, it ſeems eſſential to know. Will their great and good ally the king of France aſſiſt their credit, and pay their debts? I hear they already owe three hundred million of dollars; that they have very little money, and their paper currency exceſſively diſcredited.—— By a late order of congreſs, forty dollars currency are to be paid for one ſilver dollar.

The quotas now demanded from the different ſtate are very great; their troops are ill paid, ill fed, and ill cloathed; and from hence a great difficulty in keeping them together. I have been told the men in Waſhington's army in the Jerſeys were laſt winter ſome days reduced to live on half a pint of peaſe, and many had no ſhoes to their feet.

If theſe things are ſo, which I am not reſponſible for, but have ſome grounds to believe, their great and good ally ſeems rather ſlow in ſupplying them. And this protection of their liberties does not, I believe, prevent much arbitrary proceeding and tyranny in their rulers. Should ſuch diſtreſſes therefore continue and increaſe; ſhould their demands on France be refuſed, who knows but they too may wake from their golden dream like ourſelves, and ſee in this protector of liberties, the deſigning conqueror, and the perfidious ally?

I underſtand, indeed, that the French are now preparing to ſend them a corps of troops; but I believe that is not the mode of ſupply they have moſt wiſhed for; ſtores, proviſions, neceſſaries, and above all, money, have been the conſtant objects of their demands hitherto. That of ſending troops has long been a meaſure of great doubt and deliberation. I am not ſure the Americans do not think, that when they aſk for bread it is giving them a ſerpent. I know it is the opinion of ſome French, and many more Americans. I do not ſpeak at random; I have heard and ſeen opinions of great weight on that head: one I will name to you, Monſ. du Portail, a man of rank and character; and as they are very ſtrong and very appoſite, I will quote to you ſome lines out of as ſenſible a letter as I ever read: It is a letter from that gentleman to Monſ. de St. Germain, at that time miniſter of the war department in France, written about a year ago. His words are:

"It may be aſked whether it would not be better to ſend a body of 12 or 15,000 men thither, Ce ſeroit le vrai moyen de tout gater; that would be the true way to ſpoil all. Theſe people here, though at war with the Engliſh, hate the French much more than the Engliſh: and notwithſtanding all that France has done, or might do for them, they would prefer a reconciliation with their ancient brethren.—This ſays he would prove every day; and ſhould they for a moment conſent that French troops coming among them, their natural antipathy would ſoon diſcloſe itſelf, and would produce the moſt fatal quarrels." And ſpeaking afterwards of the idea in putting the French in the poſſeſſion of Canada, he adds:

"The neighbourhood of the French is ſufficient to give them a diſlike to their liberty: becauſe they would not expect to keep it long: dependance for dependance, they prefer that of England."

He makes many other remarks of the ſtate and diſpoſition of America, very well worth attention, and much confirming ſome propoſitions I have already thrown out. He ſays, They want ſtores and neceſſaries of many kinds, cloth, linen, leather, cordage, ſalt, ſugar, brandy, &c. And that theſe things were of the more conſequence, becauſe theſe people before the war, though not living in actual luxury, had all the conveniences of life in great abundance; loved their eaſe, and their indolence; their pipe of tobacco, and their tea. They were heartily grieved to become ſoldiers all of a ſudden, and to be plunged into the rigours and hardſhips of war, which they deteſted.

"This may ſeem, ſays he, a ſtrange language; but ſuch is really the turn of this people; they act with no energy, vigour, nor paſſion, in the cauſe they have eſpouſed, and continue in it only becauſe they have been once ſet a going in it. Il y a cent fois plus d'enthuſiaſme pour cette revolution dans un caffe de Paris que dans toutes les colonies unies. "There is a hundred times more enthuſiaſm for this revolution in a coffee houſe at Paris, than in all the united colonies." Such Sir, are the genuine reflections of this gentleman. I do not aſſert the infallibility of Monſ. du Portail; I do not ſwear by Monſ. du Portail; but I think he writes like a man of ſenſe: he was then converſant with the Americans; he had an high rank in their army, and he ſeems by his ſtyle to have been confidentially employed to ſtudy and report to the French miniſter, the ſtate of things in that country.

I ſhould add too, that after all theſe obſervations, he urges ſtrenuouſly the ſupport of the American war in a proper way; and that becauſe he thinks the independence of America would annihilate the marine of Great-Britain, and throw its commerce into the hands of France.

To ſome it may ſeem ſtrange, ſir, that I, profeſſedly a favourer of the Americans, and a determined enemy to this war, ſhould in any degree adopt ſuch language, ſhould expreſs ſuch averſion to the independence of America, and with a plan of conciliation in my hand, and God knows at my heart, ſhould yet urge the increaſe of our army there, and the more ſpirited and vigorous proſecutions of hoſtilities.

Firſt then, let me ſay, that it is becauſe I hate the war, that I am for carrying it on with vigour. If I wiſhed to prolong the war, I ſhould be for carrying it on ignorantly and flimſily.

And I deſire it may be remembered, that although to America, perſecuted by our cruelty, and trampled on by our pride; to America, goaded and forced into rebellion, I was an ardent friend, yet to America, irrevocably, as her Congreſs aſſerts, leagued with France and Spain, our natural enemies, againſt us, I have long ago declared, if I am a friend to Great Britain, I muſt be an enemy.

If therefore they are determined to be French and not Britiſh colonies; if they will have unconditional ſubmiſſion from us, bad as our ſituation may be, I will not think it deſperate—Deſpair is a mean and cowardly vice; deſtruction for deſtruction: I would fall manfully at leaſt, and, as our great deliver king William ſaid 'die in the laſt ditch.' But, ſir, you have a vaſt army in America; I believe the eſtabliſhment is above 70 000 men, though we have fought our principal battles with 10, or at moſt 15,000 men; whereas, could we have an army of 30,000 aſſembled, I am perſuaded the Americans never could have drawn, or kept together, one to face them; we have beſides the great

advantage of powerful detachments, by means of our navy, for small ones will always be both cruel and ineffectual.——Yet, sir, I would not have you rely on the war; I would only make it subservient to the great work of peace. If I knew a possible way of making peace without it, I would abandon it.

It is however, as I have said, but an alternative; it cannot I think be more fairly or honourably offered, and till it has been disproved by trial, I cannot but have an hope of success. For this plan, at the same time that it offers them our friendship, proves our sincerity; and it has this peculiar advantage, that it will be always before their eyes in all dispositions, under all circumstances: other offers may be made on either side at untoward times, in moments of irritation, or partial advantage, and may shift and vary with the moment. This will be out of the hands of ministers, and out of the reach of caprice, and however rooted the congress may be in their plan of independence and French connection, I cannot but think there is in many of the people a dislike to that connection, and in many more a cordial affection towards their parent state, not yet obliterated by our usage.

There are besides, if I am rightly informed, divisions of another kind among them, more particular and personal; divisions of faction, enmity, and ambition; no body knows how far these, or the influence of weighty and able men, in the army or the provinces, may lead. There are, besides what I have beforementioned, the love of ease, the weariness of the war, and the pressure of distresses.

General Conway concluded with his motion, That all the demands of the colonies in their memorials to the king and parliament be granted: That no tax shall be raised in America without their own consent: That the acts of George III. be repealed: The Quebec act re-considered or repealed: And a full and general pardon.

Philadelphia, June 2.

We hear the honourable the Congress have passed a resolution, recommending to each of the states, a second time, immediately to repeal all tender laws. It is to be hoped this recommendation will not be treated with neglect. The salvation of America depends upon the restoration of CREDIT, both private and public, and this can only be done by the repeal of laws which make it the interest of public bodies and individuals to play the rogue.

We are told that there are petitions and instructions from some of the counties in Pennsylvania, against repealing the tender law. Does not this prove, above all things, the necessity of repealing that odious law? Does it not shew us the extreme depravity to which it has reduced some of our citizens? Who but men lost to every principle of virtue, could petition for a law to authorize and sanctify the worst species of fraud and injustice?

On Tuesday last died, in the 29th year of his age, ANDREW ROBESON, esquire, of this city. He was descended of a very respectable family, who were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania—Gentle and engaging in his manners, liberally educated, with good abilities he early rose to eminence in the profession of the law, in which, and in several public offices, he discharged his duty with remarkable integrity and to general satisfaction: A slight acquaintance with him procured him esteem, and if continued to any length always centered in friendship which was almost inviolable. Few instances have happened where the death of a man, at so early a period of his life, has occasioned more regret among his fellow citizens in general, and a large number of particular friends. His remains, borne by gentlemen of the same profession, as the last mark of their respect for him, were attended to the church grave yard by a large number of respectable citizens of every denomination.

†¶ NOTICE is hereby given, That the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for DEGREES in the UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania, is adjourned till MONDAY next, to be held in the Hall of the University, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Philadelphia,
June 1, 1781. By Order of the Trustees,
S. STERETT, Secretary.

*** The SOCIETY for the RELIEF of DROWNED PERSONS, is requested to attend the monthly meeting at the University, on MONDAY next, the fourth instant, June, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the season approaches in which there will probably be frequent occasion of their assistance, it is hoped that every Member will attend punctually, in order that a proper distribution of their Machinery may be made throughout the city and liberties.

By order of the President,
B. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

*** The Committee of the Militia of Philadelphia and districts, are requested to meet this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the University.

MESSAGE from the President and the Supreme Executive Council, to the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

THE exigencies of the state, the requisitions of congress, and the representation of the commander in chief of the federal army, have made it indispensably necessary to convene you, before the time of your adjournment.

We have endeavoured to execute the laws you have enacted, to furnish the supplies required, to recruit the Pennsylvania line, and to support the frontiers, by such means as you have put into our hands, for these important purposes. But after devoting our best abilities, and utmost attention, we find so much in the former to be amended and altered, and so much in the latter to be supplied, that a farther progress without the aid of the legislature, would have involved the state in difficulties, which prudence, wisdom, and firmness may now remove, but which time and inattention may ripen into incurable evils. That of a depreciation of our state currency is the most alarming. Having seen and felt its ruinous consequences, on the continental money, in the loss of public confidence, the violation of private honesty, and the distresses it has brought on the most virtuous part of the community, and which an unconquerable love of their country, could alone enable them to support, we could not see this fatal malady again sapping the vitals of public credit and future resources, without giving the alarm, and calling upon you, who alone possess the constitutional powers of prevention and relief. It cannot be denied by the most selfish, factious, or disaffected, that the exportation of the produce of the country is great, the returns quick and profitable, that Providence has blessed us with plentiful crops, and that present prospects are unusually rich, and it must equally be admitted, that the army, the government, and public creditors, feel all the effects of real, undissembled poverty. That the sense of individuals (if we may judge by their conduct) and the sense of the legislature, so materially differ, with respect to paper money, that it must be wholly laid aside, or supported by more general approbation and concurrence. And that some measures must be immediately adopted, to relieve the present necessities, more adequate to the end, than those which have been lately attempted; or the consequences are too obvious, and too alarming, to need enumeration or description.

We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the line is again formed into respectable strength, and that a detachment, under the command of general Wayne, has marched to the relief of our suffering brethren, in the southern states, in appointments and equipment we can justly say, our troops have never taken the field in a more respectable condition, and we have no doubt they will prove a most valuable, as well as considerable reinforcement to the southern army.

We must beg leave to remind you, that by a law of the state, the assembly should at every session fix the pay of the militia; but it has been omitted for two sessions, while so great a part of the community, and those of most property and consideration, exempt themselves from this duty, it cannot be expected, that the poor and middling class of people, will chearfully perform it for the trifling sums they receive, or be satisfied with the small composition made by the deliquents.

There are considerable numbers of prisoners drawn into the state by the orders of congress, which require constant guards; there are also occasional services to be rendered, and the distance of our line adds a new and forcible consideration, to keep the militia on a respectable footing, as our principal dependance, in case of invasion or other public necessity.

It would exceed the limits of an address, to enter into a farther detail. The secretary will lay before you sundry important papers, and this board will chearfully make such farther communications as may be necessary.

And we most earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, in this session, to lay aside all other considerations, which do not tend to the establishment of public credit, the supply of the army, the relief of the frontiers, and the maintenance of civil government, all which now depend upon the issue of your deliberations. The eyes of the people of this state, and of all America, are upon you, and we trust, they will not be disappointed, in the hopes they have formed of the wisdom, firmness, and integrity of your measures.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, May 31, 1781.

To be Sold, very Cheap,

A good Chariot with single HARNESS: The Price 100l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, A single CHAIR, Virginia built, with a good Harness: The Price 15l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, An excellent Riding HORSE, Young, sound, but only 14 Hands and one Inch: The Price 37l. 10s. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, Forty Pound sterling, upon Britain, Payable at sight, for 50l. Specie; the Bill unexceptionable. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, between Second and Front streets, on Tuesday the 30th of May, a small brindle Cow, has a white face, and two rings round her eyes, her hind legs are white. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her home, shall receive the above reward, from

GEORGE GEDDES.

WANTED a good coachman, who also understands something of gardening: and a house Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 1.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to keep the UPPER-FERRY, in the Northern-Liberties, which he has kept the two years past, and flatters himself he will give Satisfaction to the Public, and those who please to favour him with their Custom; and means to continue the same Care and Assiduity to his Business as usual, which he expects will give general Satisfaction to all who please to favour him with their Custom.

N. B. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who may want BOATS for Parties of Pleasure or Business, may be attended by careful Watermen.

Also, ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young NEGROE MAN, who has been accustomed to House, Kitchen, and Country Work. He is healthy, strong, and sober; nor has ever been detected in any theft. Enquire of the Printer.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Coffee house, Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Thirty Casks of Rice,

And One Hundred Bushels of COAL;

And at TWELVE o'clock, at noon, Will be Sold,

The Sloop Jane,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize taken by the Privateer Ship RISING-SUN, Captain Cesson.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,

June 1. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Having compleated the Sales of the following PRIZES, viz. The Brigantine RATTLE SNAKE, taken by the Privateer Ship Rising-Sun; The Schooner BETSEY and CARGO, retaken by John M'Cormick; and the Sloop FLYING-DEVIL and CARGO, retaken by the Sloop Merlin. All Persons having Demands against the same for Charges, or who are entitled to Shares thereof, are desired to apply to my Office within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

June 2 CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Richmond, (Virginia) May 18.

To be Sold at Senepuxent,

On the Eighteenth of June, ensuing, The

Brigantine Richmond,

With all her Appurtenances, as she lately came from sea, an Inventory whereof may be seen on board the Vessel, and will be shewn on the Day of Sale.

ALSO HER

CARGO,

Consisting of 57 hodsheads of Sugar, and some Dry Goods.

The Conditions will be made known an the Day of Sale, and Payment received in Annapolis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. ROSS, SHORE and Company.

Maryland, May 14.

Cannon of different sizes,

Of the most approved Form and Metal, with proper sized Shot, may be had by applying to

William Russel, and Company,

In Baltimore, or to the Manager, at Mount-Ætna Furnace, Washington county.

SPRING CLOCK.

A very good one for sale, chimes every quarter of an hour. It may be seen at the shop of JOHN WOOD, watch maker in Front street at the corner of Chesnut-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A Wet-Nurse with a good Breast of MILK. Any One having a very good Recommendation may apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An healthy, honest, sober, handy,

Servant Girl,

Who has four years to serve, and can be well recommended. None need apply but such as are determined to reward merit. Enquire of the Printer.

Newton, Bucks county, May 29.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday night, the 27th instant, a NEGROE WOMAN, named FANNY, a short, thick Wench, very black, thick lips, about 18 or 19 years of age: Had on a short gown and petticoat made of linsey, black and white stripes, had a bundle of other cloaths with her; she took her female child, named ROSE, about 3 years old: It is expected she has been assisted by some Negroe or Mulatto. Whoever secures said Wench and Child, so that her master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by SAMUEL YARDLEY.

N. B. She was seen on the road going towards Philadelphia, her mother formerly lived with Mr. Grandine, at the George tavern.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY CRAVER, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 2 inches high, about 18 years of age, of a pale complexion, pock-marked, short black hair: Had on and took with him, a castor hat, most new, a round ditto, light coloured cloth coat, a blue double breasted jacket with sleeves, a light blue ditto without sleeves, a swanskins ditto, one pair of woolen, and one pair of tow trowsers, one pair of linen breeches, two home made linen shirts, and one white one, one pair of cotton, and one pair of woolen stockings, a pair of new shoes with pinch beck buckles. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home, shall receive the above reward from JOHN SPECHT, near the Draw bridge.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril. May 27, 1781.

Thirty Spaniſh milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black buſhy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red ſu tout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when ſober, but ſulky and quarrelſome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boſton, and was Servant to Doctor Hutchinſon when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good Taylor, and probably may be ſkulking in ſome part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and all perſons are forbid harbouring him, as by ſo doing they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said Fellow would have been advertiſed before, but as he had a trick of abſenting himſelf for two or three weeks at a time and returing home, it was thought he might do the ſame now. May 28.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

For Caſh or Weſt-India Produce,

THE neat and pleaſant BUILDINGS, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, between the Middle and Upper Ferry; the whole commanding an extenſive proſpect of ſaid river.

An elegant Brick HOUSE, containing 22 feet in front, and in depth 21 feet; alſo a neat Stone Houſe adjoining, containing in front 14 feet, and in depth 13 feet, with a good Kitchen. The Lot on which ſaid Buildings ſtand, contains 114 feet 6 inches on Aſhton-ſtreet, and on Saſſafras-ſtreet 132 feet. For Terms apply to WILLIAM DELLAP, in Water ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Alſo, A LOT in Vine ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 22 feet, and in depth 96 feet to Holm's alley, with the privilege of ſaid alley. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jonas Phillips,

At his Store, the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, four doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing-office, the following GOODS for ready Money, by Wholeſale only.

BLACK and coloured Luteſtrings, fine Corduroys, Marſeilles Quiltings, Dimothys, Fuſtians, Drawboys, Chintzes and Calicoes, Iriſh Linens, Gauzes, Nankeens, Book Muſlins ſtriped and plain, Perſians, Counterpains, ſilk and lawn Handkerchiefs, Moreens of all colours, Sewing Silks, Gilt Buttons, Velvet Bindings for hats, Silk Ferrets and Garters, Tapes and Braſs Nails, Womens Shoes, coloured Worſted, Buff Broadcloths, fine and coarſe Thread Laces, a few large Iron Bolts for large half doors, Ivory Combs, Bindings, Blankets, the beſt of Sallad Oil in quart bottles, Engliſh Garden Seeds, Watch Glaſſes, Pepper, Allſpice, Ground Ginger, Cotton, Wine Vinegar, Window Glaſs, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Spaniſh Brown ground in oil, Pot and Pearl Aſh, and a few hogſheads of Tobacco, with ſundry other Goods, &c.

N. B. Likewiſe a Pair of Carriage HORSES, to be Sold at a reaſonable Price.

India Nankeens,

Of the beſt Quality, TO BE SOLD,

By John Smith,

Oppoſite the Church, in Second-ſtreet.

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver,

To be Sold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

A Perſon capable of ſett-

ling Accounts, Poſting Books, &c. would be willing to Engage with a Gentleman, either in town or country, for a ſhort Time, provided the Terms would ſuit. Enquire of the Printer. May 21.

TO BE LET,

For the Summer ſeaſon, or longer, and may be entered on immediately, A very

Pleaſant, healthy Country Houſe,

Situate near the four mile ſtone, on the Falls road, oppoſite to David Franks's country ſeat; it has two rooms on a floor, with a piazza round it, well finiſhed: alſo, a Kitchen, a milk houſe, and a Stable adjoining, and a pump of good water at the door. Enquire of Thomas Armet, Grocer, in Second-ſtreet, below the corner of Market-ſtreet.

N. B. It is in a very good neighbourhood, and near many principal country ſeats.

Laſt Sunday was a week, my

Son, on the other ſide of George Gray's ferry, found, in the middle of the road, two Bundles of CONTINENTAL MONEY, amounting to Eighteen Hundred Dollars. Any Perſon having loſt the ſame, by proving their property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-ſtreet. May 14, 1781.

N. B. There is a piece of white paper round one of the Bundles, mentioning the receipt of freight for one caſe of Gin and ſome other things not underſtood.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the Statehouſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the fore-noon of the ſame day, for the Trial of the ſhip or veſſel, called the RESOLUTION, lately commanded by Captain WATERBURGH; re-taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Captain Miller of the Ariel Privateer (qui tam, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the Libel, &c. By Order of the Judge, May 11th, 1781. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Reading, April 27, 1781.

Whereas the Eſtates of Andrew

Allen, and John Cuſter, having been in due courſe of law, forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We the ſubſcribers, Agents for Bucks County, do hereby Give Notice, that the eſtates of ſaid Andrew Allen, and John Cuſter, conſiſting of the following tracts of land, will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court Houſe in Reading, on the 18th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

Number 1.	Containing about	22	acres,
2.	-	30	do.
3.	-	30	do.
4.	-	25	do.
5.	-	475	do.
6.	-	333	do.
		915	acres,

in Heidelberg Townſhip, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, late the property of Andrew Allen.

One tract of land in Brunſwick Townſhip, on Raven Creek, conſiſting of about 180 acres, adjoining the lands of Jacob Hoffman, late the property of John Cuſter. The terms of ſale will be as follows: one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly, at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe, One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money, to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert the State, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale. Gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender, by Act of Aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

Signed HENRY HALLER, THOMAS PARRY, DAVID MORGAN, } Agents.

Bucks county, December 2d, 1780.

Whereas the Eſtates of John

Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, all late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State: I the ſubſcriber, Agent for ſaid county, do hereby give Notice, that the Eſtates of the ſaid John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, conſiſting of the following Meſſuages or Tracts of Land, viz. A valuable Meſſuage and Plantation, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 200 acres ot Land; having thereon two good dwelling Houſes, a Griſt-mill newly repaired, good Orchard, Meadow, &c. within a mile of the river Delaware and Sherrard's ferry; late the Eſtate of ſaid John Overholt.

A Meſſuage and Tenement, containing 50 acres of Land, ſituate in Hilltown; on which is a Log-houſe and Barn, Orchard, Meadows, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid Evan Thomas.

A Meſſuage and Plantation, containing 100 acres of Land, ſituate in New-Britton townſhip; having thereon a Houſe, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid John Meredith.

A valuable Meſſuage and Plantation, ſituate in Upper Makefield townſhip, containing 150 acres of Land; having thereon a good Stone dwelling Houſe, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Eſtate of ſaid Alexander Corbert.

All which will be Sold at the Court-Houſe at Newtown, in ſaid county, on the 18th of June next; the Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. The Terms of Sale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground rent redeembable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the Agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the State; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the State, and the Eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or Paper Money made legal Tender by Act of Aſſembly, or Certificates to the Officers and men of the Pennſylvania Line for their Depreciation, will be received in Payment.

GEORGE WALL, Agent Bucks county.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Croſs Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he makes and ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

TO BE LET, A

Pleaſant Country-Houſe,

near the Falls of Schuylkill, with Stables and other convenient Accommodations. Enquire of EDWARD SHIPPEN, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet.

Whereas complaint has been

made to the commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on ſundry lots, ſituate on the north ſide of South-ſtreet, in ſaid Ward, the property of Barnard, Hurſt, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unleſs the above named perſons, or their certain attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes ſtill due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 13th day of June next, enſuing the date hereof, ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes with coſt, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE, FRESTLEY BLAKISTON, GUNNING BEDFORD, } Commiſſioners.

TO BE SOLD, A

Negroe Boy,

About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

Mount-Airy, Germantown townſhip, May 12, 1781.

Came to the farm of the ſub-

ſcriber, a few days ago, a Black MARE colt, riſing two years old, marked M. N. R. on the fore ſhoulder and near hind hip, her off hind foot white. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Notice is hereby given, to all

Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS DEALE, of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, that they bring in their Accounts in order to be ſettled and paid, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate by Bond, Note, Book, or otherwiſe are requeſted to come and pay in three months from date, to prevent further trouble; as the deceaſed Eſtate muſt be ſettled by

May 23. CATHERINE DEALE, Executrix.

Newcaſtle, April 26, 1781.

Was committed to my cuſtody

a certain NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf JACK MARTIN, aged about 23 years, of the ſtature of five feet ſix inches, is ſprightly and active, and ſays he belongs to THOMAS WHITE, Eſquire, of Kent county on Delaware; which ſaid Negroe was tried and convicted here for felony, on the 24th inſtant, and ordered judged to make reſtitution, to the owner of the goods ſtolen, to the amount of 6l. 4s. 7d. ſpecie. Their fore therefore to inform the Maſter of the ſaid Negro, unleſs he comes on or before the firſt day of June ſuing, and releaſes the ſaid Slave, by paying the reſtitution money aforeſaid, and the coſts of proſecution the ſaid Negroe will be ſold to defray the ſame, agreeable to an order of the court before whom he was convicted. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Beſt LIVER OIL

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. 739.

LONDON, January 27.

IN the debate in the house of commons, on Thursday night, lord North, towards the conclusion of his speech, said, "My regret at the Dutch war has been already professed; the interests of the two countries are inseparable, and we should in prudence unite to stem a torrent which threatens destruction to all Europe! A speedy reconciliation between us, therefore, I ardently wish for.—I would not choose to see Holland distressed; nay, I will go further, even at this moment, after every provocation, were it possible that country should be attacked by France and Spain, I would advise to defend and support her with the whole power of this monarchy."—This generous sentiment of his lordship was received with warm marks of approbation through the house.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, Jan. 22.

"The Russian minister has within these few days received no less than five different dispatches, by couriers, from his court. Yesterday he received the last, and had a long conference with Messrs. Maurepas, Neckar, and Vergennes. The talk here is, that Russia is determined, if possible, to heal the breaches between the States and England, and prevent a general war throughout the continent."

Certain it is, some power has already interposed itself as a mediator between this country and Holland, and the opinion is, that it is the ambassador of the king of Sardinia at the Hague. It may be remembered, that it was through the king of Sardinia that the last peace was brought about. And it may be supposed that lord Mountstuart did not go last year to Turin merely on account of pleasure.

The following is an exact copy of a most extraordinary epistle sent on Tuesday last by a lady of distinguished rank, to another of no less consequence.

Madam,

——— Place, Tuesday.

"Your behaviour last night, Madam, did not scape my notice—I saw your sneers, Madam. about the Pool. and give me leave, Madam now to say, Madam, that you are a very saucy, impudent hussy—more than that I will say, I say your amores with a known gamester is well known to all the town except your husband, and I will now tell you Madam, that if ever you behave again, Madam, in the like manner to me, I will slap your face if its in the playhouse.

I am not your humble servant.

To ———

———."

Feb. 20. A scheme was lately discovered for carrying off Lord Cornwallis, and delivering him into the hands of the enemy, by a colonel Wynn, an American, who had come in and joined the British. The plan was, to invite Lord Cornwallis, by some plausible pretext of a surprise of the enemy, so as to get him out of the protection of his army; but Wynn was betrayed, and his lordship getting intelligence of the scheme, went to the spot at the time appointed, attended by a strong guard of dragoons, who made prisoners of Wynn and his party, and he was in consequence immediately executed.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 13.

"Such a gale of wind as has been since Sunday morning I never saw, or such a sea. Yesterday evening (the wind at S. W.) at four o'clock, the Echo sloop of war, Capt. Manley, parted her cables in the Sound, hoisted her foresail sail and main sail, and run up Catwater; unfortunately she got athwart a ship's hawser, which checked her progress; she then backed a-stern, and ran ashore in Deadman's Bay, in Catwater. The gale still encreasing, they cut her masts away; fortunately, the main mast fell on the land side, and formed a bridge for the crew to safe on shore, which they effected, not a man being lost. She filled almost immediately after, and soon beat to pieces. Had she run on shore in the night, every soul must have perished.

March 1. Private letters from Holland say, "It is generally imagined that the Stadtholder will issue his orders for the release of the crew of the General Barker East Indiaman, stranded on our coast, without any exchange, not looking upon them as thrown into our hands by the fortune of war, but the will of Providence.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the admiralty from Portsmouth, with advice, that the grand fleet is compleatly ready for sea, the whole being at this time at anchor at Spithead, and only waiting for a favourable wind to set sail. Several ships of the line, that have been waiting at Plymouth, have received orders to join them, which will make this great armament consist of thirty-two ships of the line (nine of the number being three deckers) five 50 gun ships, and eleven frigates, besides fire-ships. The East India and New York fleets, with the transports and trade for Ireland, are likewise ready, and will take the benefit of the above convoy.

No less than eight of the most capital estates in Norfolk are now left entirely to the stewards, and the owners gone, or going to Italy, to retrench. The present times are so bad in the mortgage way, that these gentlemen can go on no longer. Near thirty thousand pounds have been called in that were on mortgages upon estates in that county, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, in order to be invested in navy bills, which now bear near eight per cent. The money on mortgage yielded but four.

A letter from Yarmouth, says, "That they have just received advice from Sunderland and Newcastle, that there are now cruizing in those parts three French privateers, and two Dutch armed vessels, which prevent the colliers from putting to sea."

From Toulon there is advice that the Majesteux new first rate man of war of 112 guns, lower deckers Spanish brass guns, 56 pounders, with the Neptune of 90 guns, St. Croix of 74, L'Union of 74, and L'Aigrette, had sailed from thence, to join the grand fleet at Brest.

March 2. We can assure our readers, from the most respectable authority, that the greatest coolness actually subsists at this time between the young emperor of Germany and the court of France. The imperial ambassador residing at Paris is received with the most perfect sang froid by the grand monarque and his ministers, and things are altogether in that state between the two courts, that a mutual recal of ambassadors is daily expected. The immediate cause of this difference is a recent requisition, made by the emperor, of Alsace, which is a large and fertile province on the continent, now in the possession of the king of France, but formerly annexed by feudal tenure to the emperor of Germany. The king of Prussia takes apart in this dispute, and has intimated to the court of France, that if the emperor takes any measures for the compulsory attainment of the right he is now urging, he will join with them against him, and lend every assistance in his power to prevent their compliance, as he represents, with so unjust a demand: but the fact is, to prevent such an accession of power and property to the emperor, as would totally subvert the balance which subsists between these two neighbouring monarchs, and reduce his Prussian majesty to the state of a mere tenant at will upon the imperial monarch. To convince the French court that he is sincere, in their behalf at present, Frederick has actually sent another ambassador to Paris: so that he has, at this time, two representatives of tried talents and finesse, endeavouring to produce the grand purpose of an immediate rupture between the great powers in question.

If the event alluded to in the above paragraph should actually take place, an amazing revolution must unavoidably ensue in all the politics of Europe. France and Germany, which have been for some time past allies, and are bound at present by the further tie of near consanguinity in their respective monarchs, will probably be set at eternal variance. The king of Prussia, who has long been the friend and ally of England, must immediately become the friend of France, and consequently the direct enemy of this country: and similar changes will of course take place amongst all the minor states on the continent. Upon the whole, however, this must prove a most fortunate contingency to us, for such is the present condition of this country, that it is hardly possible that any alteration of circumstances should not produce a concomitant alteration to us of fortune for the better.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, March 1.

"Soldiers mount guard every night along the dock wall at the back of the yard, from new stairs, nearly as far as Princess-bridge, and if application is made from strangers to see the yard in day time, they are not admitted without the commissioner's approbation, and their names, occupation, and places of abode, being taken down by the porter, which first they sign themselves, and notwithstanding are not permitted to walk about the yard without a deputy porter to accompany them.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR,

IN a flagrant ministerial pamphlet, called Lucubrations on Ways and Means, addressed to the minister, whose opinions it contains, the writer has the assurance to assert, "that the generality of the people in America, are not averse to the British government; that many were deluded by the consummate arts of those who aimed at sovereignty from the beginning; but that whenever those who were thus deluded shall find an asylum in the protection of the crown of Great Britain, all who are not of that religion, which gave birth to the present war, will, most certainly, return to their allegiance." As to the prophetical part of this impudent paragraph, it is confuted by every packet from America; but I should be glad to know what the doctor means by that republican religion, which gave birth to the present war.

Your's,

Feb. 17, 1781. A DISSENTER.

From the London PUBLIC ADVERTISER, March 2.

SIR,

POLITICIANS of all nations are, I believe, agreed, That Russia at this conjuncture is the most powerful state of Europe. The House of Bourbon, in all its united branches, may justly lay claim to the next rank in power. The two great German potentates, the emperor, and the king of Prussia, will from their situation, ambition, and opposite views, perpetually watch each other's motions; one of them will not espouse any of the belligerent parties, without a resolution to oppose and thwart the views of the other. Mutual caution will in all probability keep them out of the fray; nor will the empress of Russia be diverted from her present system of maintaining an equal right to the navigation of the seas: By which is meant the not exposing her vessels to be searched under this supposition, that free ships make free bottoms. In this plan of a Mare Liberum, so learnedly contended for by the great Grotius, against our Selden, in his Mare Clausum, she is supported by the two northern powers; to which at last the Dutch have acceded.—I have honoured some of our wisest ministers, with the supposition that they willingly gave into the shallow and rapacious views of the Scotch cabinet, in declaring hostilities against the Dutch, with an almost certain prospect of putting an end to this savage and unnatural war with our old American friends: I have said that the empress of Russia will consider the Dutch as sufferers for their becoming parties to the combined neutrality; and though this great princess will do nothing precipitately, but try all fair methods to prevail upon our court to hearken to reasonable terms, before she proceeds to extremities, yet it may be depended upon that she will protect the Dutch, and oblige us to do them justice.

We have been unhappily driven by an inordinate lust of power, and an arbitrary scheme of levying taxes upon the colonies, unfounded in justice, policy, or even expedience. America is now become the grave of Britons. We have tried every art of cruelty and cajolement; nay, we have at last done what should have been tried several years since. We have renounced, by a public declaration of sir Henry Clinton, all right of taxation; but at the same time that we confess our errors, that we abolish all parliamentary acts of grievance and oppression, and renounce all claims to internal imposts, by which we plainly confess that we have been in the wrong, and hereby justified their resistance; I say, after all this, even in our invitation to peace and concord, we stile them by the odious name of rebels! How absurd and ridiculous is such a conduct!

That the continuing this diabolical war must end in our ruin and confusion, is, I think, very evident to all the world. The accident which seemed to be so very favourable to our hopes, has turned out a sad proof of the contrary: The soldiers who left Washington's army in disgu have manifested themselves, notwithstanding their secession, firm friends to the cause of America. Could British soldiers have acted on better principles than these men? Can we produce an instance parallel to it? They return to their duty on the redress of their grievances, and they surrender up those men who tried to seduce them into the British service. We have lost the hearts of the Americans, and never shall be able, I fear, to regain them. The colonies wanted nothing but money, and our humane Scotch ministers have declared war with the Dutch in order to supply them. They may talk, if they please, of discovering the plan of a treaty, entered into between the Americans and the merchants of Amsterdam, but they have not pretended to have discovered any thing like a loan from the states of Holland, to the states of America; but I will venture to prophecy, that they will soon hear of a very large one from that quarter, which will enable the congress to cloathe their troops, to pay them regularly, and to carry on the war with efficient vigour, as well as resolution.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 26. VATICINATOR.

Very good and agreeable Accommodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country seat of William Allen, Esquire, deceased. The pleasant situation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluse. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premises.

A CHARIOT,

Almost new, made of the best Materials, with Harness for a pair of Horses compleat. To be Sold. Enquire of the Printer. May 5.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

A letter just received from the marquis de la Fayette, advises, that ea l Cornwallis, and his troops from Halifax, on Roanoke, had joined the British forces at, or near, Petersburg.

It is reported, that a fleet, with troops, arrived in Hampton-Road, on Wednesday last, from New-York.

CHATHAM, May 30.

The refugees, after burning their huts on Bergen Point, as mentioned some time since, proceeded to Fort Lee, with an intention to fortify and take post there; but the militia in that quarter not liking such a band of thieves for their neighbours, turned out with spirit, and prevented them from erecting any works until a detachment from the army arrived, when Mr. Ward, following the example of sir Harry, made a moon shine retreat to the half way meadow, on the Bergen shore, where it is supposed they will fortify.

As it is supposed that the enemy must soon leave New York, and it being probable that previous to this event they will attempt to distress the inhabitants by entering the state and driving off all kinds of cattle, the militia are particularly requested to have themselves in readiness to make such powerful opposition to those freebooters, upon their landing, as will oblige them to repent their expedition, and purchase their plunder at a dear price.

Philadelphia, June 5.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated May 3.

"Our numerous and much desired convoy has at length arrived under circumstances the most fortunate and flattering.

"To have a passage from Brest but of 37 days, without losing a single vessel of the convoy; to find the enemy at the port ready to oppose the entrance of it, to engage them, force them to fly, and then pursue them, are events which cannot but be glorious to the count de Grasse.

"The active spirit of our general impels him to the field. Orders are given for the embarkation of 40 large cannon, 12 mortars, and all the apparatus for a siege, with all kinds of ammunition. Nine hundred of the regiment of Auxorois will embark to morrow, and the rest of the troops immediately follow. The intended expedition is against St. Lucia, where there remains but a garrison of 1200 men; the fleet having taken on board 800 to compleat its compliment. The English squadron was stationed at that island, to cover and protect it, but our fleet, from a happy manœuvre, has deprived them of this advantage. It was expected they would have arrived by the Dominica channel, where the English waited to receive them, but to their great disappointment they came the contrary way, and drove the English from their station.

"Rodney is now at Statia, dividing the spoils of the poor Dutch and Americans, and Hood, who commanded the English fleet, is gone down to inform him of his miscarriage, and make him tremble for the fate of his capture. This island is garrisoned by 1300 men, under the command of general Vaughan, who has fortified the hill in such a manner that it is now deemed impregnable. It is expected the lower town will be set on fire.

"The division of monsr. de Barras consisting of five ships of the line, with 14 battalions, left the fleet in the latitude of the western islands, destined for America, to reinforce the army on that station."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated May 8.

"Count de Grasse has returned from his pursuit of the enemy. It was not consistent with the intended operations of the fleet, to continue the chace, from the difficulty and delay that would attend the beating up to windward.

"The troops destined for the attack of St. Lucia are all embarked, and got under way yesterday evening; they consist of 4000 men; the fleet take their departure this morning. May heaven insure the success of this expedition! If abilities, as a general, and merit as a man, can command it, we have nothing to fear for our brave commander.

"It is expected that Rodney will soon make his appearance with his whole fleet, in order to attempt the salvation of St. Lucia."

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, May 1, 1781.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I now acquaint you, that on the 26th ultimo, a cutter arrived here from the French fleet. The general dispatched her back the same evening, with information of the enemy's force and position, being 17 sail of the line, and 3 frigates, then lying to leeward of Port Royal. The timely arrival of this intelligence produced a most happy manœuvre on the part of the French.

The British, ignorant of their real force, and expecting they would come through the channel of Dominique, contiuually paraded between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, with all the consequential insolence, with which the success of their inglorious reprisals on the Dutch settlements, could possibly inspire them; till, on Sunday morning, the count De Grasse, having left the flutes and frigates to guard the transports, intercepted them in the channel of St. Lucie. At 8 o'clock A. M. the headmost division of the French, began to attack the rear of the British, composed of nine of their strongest ships, which went rather from the wind, with a view of drawing the attention of the French from their convoy, then just heaving in sight. By this means they avoided coming to a close and general engagement.

At 3 P. M. the transports having all got safe into Fort Royal Bay, and four men of war coming out to join the French fleet, which had formed the line of battle, at the distance of about a league from the English, the latter put before the wind, and the French after them, with studing sails, and every thing they could carry. I was in the channel during part of the action, but clouds of smoke, which obscured the horizon, prevented me from distinguishing the event more particularly. Many of the more early spectators assured me that two of the enemy's ships were very considerably damaged. We have since the most favourable reports, but as they want confirmation, I shall beg leave to omit them, assuring you that I shall take every opportunity of communicating such circumstances as may be interesting and well authenticated.

"Inclosed you will be pleased to find a correct list of the French fleet. They sailed from Brest the 22d of March, with 153 transports, not one of which is missing. A most remarkable passage, and much to the honour of the experienced officer, by whom it was conducted.

"The troops are now embarking from hence, to Fort Royal, to join those arrived in the fleet (consisting of count Dillon's, and recruits to the number of 4000). Together about 7000. The defenceless situation of St. Lucie (the soldiers of whose garrison are mostly on board the fleet) leaves not the least reason to doubt that an expedition is on foot against that island. We expect much from the enterprising and active disposition of the general de Bouillie, especially as a good understanding happily subsists between him and the admiral, count De Grasse."

LIST of the FRENCH FLEET, commanded by COUNT DE GRASSE.

SQUADRON of the WHITE.

Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Zele,	74	De Preville.
Le Scipion,	74	De Clavilles.
Le Northumberland,	74	De Brigueville.
La Ville de Paris,	100	Count de Grasse, De St. Cesaire.
Le Sceptre,	74	De Vaudreuil.
Le Hector,	74	D'Alains.
L'Magnanime.	74	Le Begue.

SQUADRON of the BLUE and WHITE.

Le Citoyen,	74	D'Ethy.
Le Glorieux,	74	D'Escars.
Le Languedoc,	80	Baron d'Aros.
Le Souverain,	74	De Glandevez.
Le Diademe,	74	De Montecler.
L'Augusta,	80	De Bougainville.

SQUADRON of the BLUE.

Le Marseilles,	74	De Castillane.
Le Vaillant,	64	De Marigny.
Le Bourgogne,	74	De Charitte
Le Cesar,	74	D'Epinouse.
L'Hercule,	74	De Turpin.
L'Pluton,	80	D'Albert.
Le St. Esprit,	80	De Chabert.

JOINED from FORT ROYAL, BY

La Victoire,	74	D'Abert de St. Hippolite.
Le Solitaire,	64	De Cice Champion.
Le Reflechi,	64	D. Boades.
Le Caton,	64	De Trammond.

FRIGATES.

La Mede,	36 twelves,	De la Ville Bouquet.
La Diligent,	32 nines,	De Mortineft.
L'Aigretta,	32 ditto,	De Travesse.

CUTTERS.

L'Alerte,	De Chabonne.
Le Pandour,	De Grasse.

At FORT ROYAL.

Le Minotaur	74	Flutes.
L'Union,	64	
Le Fier,	50	
Two East-Indiamen,	64 each.	

Experiment, of 50 guns, commanded by Martelli.

L'Indiscret,	Frigates.
La Sensible,	
La Dedaigneuse,	

Eagle, 18 Sloop of war.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 1, 1781.

Sunday last arrived in this port the privateer HOLKER, captain Keane, from Martinico. This vessel brings us the important intelligence contained in this paper, of the arrival, &c. of the grand French fleet at Martinico from France. Our readers will recollect, that Mr. Rivington, some time since, announced the capture of the Holker, by the Fox frigate; but we will simply relate, that the Holker, after a successful cruise in the West-India seas (in which she was a terror to the British commerce) has returned home in good condition to her native port.

A vessel which arrived here on Sunday last from St. Thomas's, after a passage of 16 days, brings us the following account of the damage sustained by the British fleet in the late engagement off Martinico:—The Russel arrived at St. Eustatia two days after the action, with five feet water in her hold, and landed 130 wounded officers and men. The Torbay and another ship arrived at St. Kitts, the first having received seven shot between wind and water, and thirty odd in other parts of her hull: An officer of this ship wrote to his friend, that the above ship had discharged forty broadsides, and leaves it to his friend to judge the damage the fleet must have sustained, when only that single ship had been so much hurt.

This vessel also brings us an account of the landing 8000 French troops at St. Lucia, and that the reduction of that island was very generally believed to be not far distant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Kitts to his friend at ———, dated May 14, 1781.

"An express arrived here yesterday to admiral Rodney, acquainting him of eight thousand French troops being landed at St. Lucia. Rodney is now to windward, or any where, but where he should be. The Torbay is at Old Road, and four more of the fleet at Montserat watering."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chatham, to his friend in Morris town, dated the 1st of June, 1781.

"I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that Mr. Rodney has been flogged confoundedly by the Brest fleet;—this by a good hand from the city. Mr. Rivington's paper says, that the Russel, and three other of Rodney's ships fell in with 22 ships of the line, but by their great galantry, great cleverness, &c. they got clear of them;—the Russel much damaged, the captain killed, and a number wounded; but are again fit to join their stations;—Pensacola is taken by the Spaniards. Goods are selling and the British are throwing their salt out of the storehouses into the river. They were building a large number of whale boats. An evacuation of the city is expected in a month's time. Arburthnot is cruising with his fleet off Sandy Hook. The cannon are taken from the grand battery, and it is conjectured their destination is for the Southward.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) May 8, 1781.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's packet Antelope, captain Kempthorn, with the March mail. She sailed from Falmouth the 13th of March, and will proceed to-morrow evening for Montserrat, St. Christophers, St. Eustatius and Jamaica, and thence to England.

Captain Kempthorn fell in with the English squadron under the command of admiral sir Samuel Hood, off Martinico, soon after they had got notice of the approach of monsieur la Touche Treville, and saw the whole engagement. We are sorry to understand from his account, that notwithstanding the English, and more especially the two admirals, Hood and Drake, acquitted themselves with the utmost gallantry and good conduct, yet they were obliged at length to give way to the superior force of the enemy. Captain Kempthorne says, however, that the retreat was effected in the best possible order, and that so far from the enemy having any reasonable ground for triumph, nothing could be more evident than, that if our brave admirals had been nearly equal in force, the affair would have terminated gloriously for them and fortunately for their country.

Persons who judge only from events, may consider this as the mere fanfaronnade of a news-writer; but we have every imaginable reason to believe, that when the particulars of the action come to be minutely investigated, it will appear that the honor of the British flag has suffered no disgrace upon this occasion, but that every thing which could be done by a fleet so much inferior in real efficient force as was that of admiral Hood to monsieur la Touche Treville's, was done in the late engagement.

From captain Kempthorn's description, we have reason to suppose that the list which appeared in our paper of the 24th ult. was a pretty accurate account of monsieur Treville's squadron, and that the ship which admiral Hood, in the Barfleur, was so anxious to engage, but which industriously avoided the conflict, was the Ville de Paris, of 104 guns.

It does not yet appear that any ships were taken or destroyed on either side; nor do we hear that any of our fleet have suffered severely, except the Russel, which was obliged to bear away for St. Eustatius; and even her damages, great as they were at the time, must have been of such a nature as to admit of a very speedy repair, if it be true, as we hear, that she is part of the reinforcement which admiral Rodney has sailed with from St. Eustatius, to the assistance of sir Samuel. We sincerely wish that the gallant Veteran may happily effect this junction, and that he may take ample satisfaction for the late unavoidable failure on the part of his brave colleagues. [The name of Monsieur Treville is here inserted instead of that of the count de Grasse.]

SIR, Philadelphia, May 23, 1781.

I HAVE the honour to inform your excellency, that on the 7th ultimo I marched about three hundred men (nearly half the number volunteers from the country) and surprized the towns of Cooshocking and Salt-daochaic on the river Muskingum, killed 15 warriors, and took upwards of 20 old men, women and children. About 4 miles above the towns I detached a party to cross the river & destroy a party of about 40 warriors, who had just before (as I learnt by an Indian whom the advance guard took prisoner) crossed over with some prisoners and scalps, and were drunk; but there being a very high freth in the river the attempt was found impracticable. After destroying the towns, with great quantities of peltry and other stores, and killing about 40 head of cattle, I marched up the river about 7 miles, with a view to cross the river to pursue the Indians; but when I proposed my plan to the volunteers, I found they conceived they had done enough, and were determined to return; wherefore I marched to Newcomer's-town, where a few Indians who remained in our interest (not exceeding 30 men) had withdrawn themselves.

Captains Kilbuck and Luzerna, upon hearing of our troops being on the Muskingum immediately pursued the warriors, killed one of their greatest villains and brought his scalp to me.

The plunder brought in by the troops sold at fort Henry for about 80000 pounds. I had upon this expedition captains Montour and Wilson and three other faithful Indians, who contributed greatly to the success.

The troops behaved with great spirit; and although there was considerable firing between them and the Indians I had not a man killed or wounded, and only one horse shot.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect and attachment,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble Servant,

DANIEL BRODHEAD.

His Excellency
S. HUNTINGTON, Esquire.

Published by order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The old men, women and children, taken at the Indian towns on Muskingum, were set at liberty, with an injunction to tell their warriors, that it was then we came to fight, and if they were men they would act as we had done, should any of our old men, women and children fall into their hands.

*** The MEMBERS of the American Philosophical Society are desired to meet this evening, precisely at six o'clock, on special business.

Best possible image.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President of the State, and Commander in Chief of the MILITIA, of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

WHEREAS various reports, highly derogatory to your character, have been propagated, with equal malignity and industry, by some characters, who made professions of public zeal, have laboured to destroy all confidence in your integrity, and even to create jealousies of your patriotism: We, the Subscribers, Officers of the Militia, of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, beg leave to offer you this testimonial of our firm reliance in your abilities, integrity and patriotism, and to assure you, that we will chearfully yield you every support in our power.

James Wilkinson, brigadier and adjutant general. Benjamin G. Eyre, lieutenant colonel. Robert Knox, lieutenant colonel. William Will, lieutenant colonel. Joseph Dean, lieutenant colonel. Joseph Marsh, lieutenant colonel. George Smith, lieutenant colonel. William Henry, lieutenant of the militia of the city and liberties. Frederick Hagner, sub-lieutenant. Ephraim Bonham, sub-lieutenant. John M'Culloh, major. Alexander Boyd, major. Philip Pancake, major. David Rees, major. Thomas Casdorp, major. Joseph Ker, major. James Pearson, captain. Alexander Quarrier, captain. Michael Gilbert, captain. George Esterly, captain. Barnabas M'Shane, captain. Nathaniel Twining, captain. Conrad Rush, captain. Silas Engles, captain. John Barker, captain. Andrew Burkhard, captain. John Reynolds, captain. Adam Foulk, captain. John Woodside, captain lieutenant and adjutant. Thomas Rice, captain lieutenant. John Linton, captain. Jacob Geiger, captain. Christian Shaffer, captain. John Davis, captain. John Bergman, captain. George Forepaugh, captain. John Kling, captain. George Nice, captain. Jacob Binder, captain. Andrew Summers, captain. Jacob Martin, captain. Samuel M'Lane, captain. Elijah Weed, captain. Derick Peterson, captain lieutenant. Philip Ryan, captain. John M'Calla, captain. John Ogborn, captain. William Semple, captain. William Matlack, adjutant. Henry Shrupp, lieutenant and adjutant. Edward Evans, lieutenant and adjutant. Joseph Ogden, junior lieutenant. William Lawrence, lieutenant. Peter Ozeas, lieutenant. John James, lieutenant. Philip Alburger, lieutenant. Thomas Adams, lieutenant. Henry Kammerer, lieutenant. George Nelson, lieutenant. John Painter, lieutenant. David Henderson, lieutenant. Benjamin Freeman, lieutenant. D. C. Claypoole, lieutenant. Christian Piercy, lieutenant. Samuel Clinton, lieutenant. George Hill, ensign. Conrad Rohrman, ensign. Joseph Rush, ensign. Christopher Miller, ensign. John Graff, ensign. Jacob Chrystler, ensign. Joseph Baker, ensign. James Harris, ensign. Michael Kitts, ensign. Jacob Esler, ensign. Philip Wagner, ensign. Robert Ralston, ensign. Joseph Robinett, ensign. James Budden, L. L. D. John Dunlap, C. L. D. Thomas Leiper, S. L. D. James Hutchinson, director general M. H. H. Osborne, judge advocate, P. M.

SIR,

HAVING been unavoidably absent, at some late meetings of the gentlemen of the militia, in which an address to the President was determin'd on; I take this method of testifying the most favourable sentiments of the abilities and patriotism of his excellency general Reed; whose laudable exertions in the cause of his country, ought to prove an ample shield against ill-founded or malicious reports; I shall be particularly obliged by your communicating this, being with respect and esteem,

Sir, your obed. hum. servant,

J. SHEE, Lieut. Col. Militia.

Friday, June 1, 1781.

Lieutenant colonel Benjamin G. Eyre, chairman of the committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much obliged to you for this kind and unsought proof of your attention and esteem. I trust it is not necessary to assure you (as I justly might) that the reports to which you allude are destitute of any foundation in truth. But while I endeavour to forget the authors and their unworthy proceedings, I shall ever gratefully remember the generous support I have received from the brave and virtuous citizens of Philadelphia and the Liberties, as well as other parts of the state, during a troubled administration. Such a support as affords the fairest encouragement and surest protection to public office faithfully administered, and public character chastly preserved, against all the assaults of malevolence and faction. My best wishes and warmest thanks are justly due to you, gentlemen, in particular, and beg you to accept them.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Monday, June 4, 1781.

Ordered, That the Bill for removing certain Restrictions on Trade, &c. be printed for public Consideration.

Extract from the Minutes.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, intitled "An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this state by sea, under certain limitations and restrictions."

WHEREAS the limitations and restrictions contained in the 6th and 7th sections of the Act, intitled, "An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this state by sea, for a limited time," passed the 28th day of February, 1780; and also contained in the 47th section of an Act, intitled, "An Act to revive and continue for a further limited time, the Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this state, by sea, for a limited time," and also certain parts of an Act, intitled, "An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this state, by sea, under certain limitations and restrictions," passed the 27th day of February, 1781. Whereby all persons shipping flour of wheat were to offer or tender a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be shipped unto the proper officer appointed by the president and council for that purpose; have been found by experience prejudicial to the commerce of this state, and have not produced the good effects expected therefrom by the legislature. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sixth and seventh sections of the Act, intitled, "An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat, from this state, by sea, under certains limitations and restrictions," and all things therein contained, compelling or obliging the shipper of wheat flour, to tender or deliver to the said officer a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be shipped; be, and the same are hereby repealed and made null and void: any thing in the fourth section of the act aforesaid, passed the said 27th day of February 1781, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas it hath been found by experience, that many inconveniencies have resulted from a compliance with the 30th section of the Act, intitled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing engrossing and forestalling, for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 8th day of October, 1779, whereby it was enacted, That the naval officer should, and he was thereby required to publish in one of the English and German news papers, monthly and every month, a list of vessels, which should arrive in the port of Philadelphia, with a list of their cargoes, and to whom they belong, or to whom consigned.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said 30th section of the said last recited Act, and every thing therein contained, respecting the publication of the arrival of vessels, and list of their cargoes be, and the same are hereby repealed, and made null and void, any thing in the same act to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS the old house in Water-street, in this city, long known by the name of the Tun Tavern, has been lately taken down, with a view, probably, to rebuild on the old foundation, it is expected, that the commissioners for paving and cleansing the streets will take care, that the new building be so placed, as to give to the street its proper width. They must know that the grantors of the bank and water lots along the Delaware, hold under an obligation to leave out thirty feet, between Front street and the river, for a cart way. This cart-way is called Water-street. Yet the passage before the late Tun-tavern hardly exceeded three quarters of the directed breadth. The interest of the contiguous land-holders is much connected with the freeness of public ways, but sometimes individuals, are too greedy about a few feet of ground, to see their own advantage. It is hoped, that the possessor of the lot in question will, in imitation of some other possessors of water lots, readily acquiesce in restoring the street. For however the public may have borne with this nusance, whilst the former house stood, yet it can not surely be suffered, that in so busy and thronged a part of the city, the encroachment should be repeated. In London, Dublin and other places, the attention of government is so much pointed at such objects, in modern times, that large appropriations of public money have been made to open and facilitate narrow passages of this nature. In the present case, the public has an undoubted right to have Water-street opened to the common extent, without paying for it. For it would be monstrous, that the wrong of the possessor in erecting this superstructure, and the indulgence of the public, in suffering it so long, should be construed into a right, to a part of the high way.

X. Y. Z.

The Office, in this City,
For taking SUBSCRIPTIONS to the
National Bank,
FOR THE
United States of America,
Is now opened, at the House of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER, in Front-street, below the Draw-bridge,

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
A convenient Lot of Ground
Wharf and Brick Stores,
Thereon erected, situate on the east side of Water-street and south side of Sassafras street, containing in breadth on Water-street aforesaid 20 feet, and extending said breadth along Sassafras street into the river Delaware as far as low-water mark.
ALSO, One equal or undivided Moiety or half Part of a two story
Brick Messuage & Lot of Ground,
Situate on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting-house, containing in breadth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. For Terms apply to Major JAMES PARR, at the sign of the Black-horse, in Market-street Philadelphia.

Whereas Mary Piper, wife of the subscriber, living in Campington, has eloped from his bed and board: I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

June 5. PETER PIPER.

PHILADELPHIA, ss.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers, Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of settling the ASSIZE of BREAD in the said City and County, We do therefore agree upon the PRICES following, viz.

Superfine Fourpenny Loaf, 1 pound 6 ounces.
Middling Flour ditto, - 1 lb. - 10 oz.
Rye ditto, - - 2 lb.

And all other Loaves of Bread in proportion.

Witness our Hands, the 1st Day of June, 1781.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

A Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT SMITH, Clerk of the Market.

TO BE SOLD,
A Pair of stout, high bred
Young Horses,
Now in the hands of the breeder. Also, A good PORTMANTEAU HORSE, which goes well in a Carriage; and may be seen at the Indian Queen any time this week. June 4.

Stephen Rowe,
HATH opened the Fountain and White Horse TAVERN, in Chesnut street, formerly occupied by William Dibley, where good Attendance will be given, and Horses taken to Stand at Livery, at as reasonable Rates as any Stables in the City.

WILLIAM SOWERBY hath removed from his Stables in Chesnut street, opposite the State-house, to this House. June 1.

The Sieur SIRETSIE,
TAKES the liberty to offer his services to the public, in the art of cleaning the teeth; he assures that he will render in a moment the blackest teeth as white as snow; he will also fix lead in those that are hollow, which will preserve them without the least pain. He will file the carious teeth, which caution will prevent the other teeth from growing carious. All these operations will be made without the least pain.

The Sieur SIRETSIE will be provided with the necessary powders, opiates, balsamic water, spunges, and roots, prepared in the same manner of those which the ladies of the court of France make use of, to keep the teeth in a continual whiteness, and the gums in a fine fresh vermillion. He will also sell a liquor, which, by rubbing the teeth with it once a month only, will prevent the new incrustations of tartar, that may be looked upon as the greatest plague of the teeth and gums. It produces, beside a disagreeable smell in the breath, heats the mouth, excoriate the gums, and renders them soft, fungous, bloated, livid, and bloody at the least touch; it also destroys the alveoli of the teeth.

The Sieur SIRETSIE is now composing a small work, in favour of the ladies of Philadelphia, which will explain and teach them the means of maintaining a perfect wholesomness in the mouth, and to keep the teeth always white and clean; also the manner of using the powder, opiates and liquors above-mentioned.

Those ladies or gentlemen who will honour the Sieur SIRETSIE with their commands, will apply for him at captain Rankins, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, opposite to Mr. Howard's, watchmaker.

To be Sold by Private Sale,
A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Lehigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-street, one door from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, June, an APPRENTICE LAD, named David Cole, by trade a blacksmith, about 19 years of age, and five feet two inches high, and has a mark of a fish on one of his sides. Had on when he went away, a sagathy coat and jacket, and took with him four pair of breeches, besides several other cloaths, too tedious to enumerate. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to the subscriber, in Gotham township, Chester county, shall receive the above reward, besides reasonable charges, from WILLIAM SPEAKMAN.

Eighteen Pence Reward.
RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, an apprentice LAD, named JOHN JONES, a Weaver by trade, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, a mark over his nose, has a squint in one eye: Had on and took with him when he went away, a linsey striped coattee, blue and white, 5 shirts, one pair leather breeches, 2 pair of trowsers, 2 pair of woollen stockings, one pair of shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home to FREDERICK MILLER, in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, shall receive the above Reward.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with their Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble attending future Settlements.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Coffee house,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Thirty Casks of Rice,

And One Hundred Bushels of COAL:

And at TWELVE o'clock, at noon, Will be Sold,

The Sloop Jane,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale; being a Prize taken by the Privateer Ship RISING-SUN, Captain Casson.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
June 1. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

A Conveyancing Office,

AND

Office for Sale of Real Estates,

IS kept by the Subscriber, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. From the experience the Subscriber has had in this branch of law business, he flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, several Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

A Person possessed of some va-

luable real estate, having occasion of Two Hundred Pounds in specie, is desirous of borrowing that sum or more. Unexceptionable security, and the usual interest will be given; and it is presumed, that the gentleman's character will preclude all difficulties in regard to tender laws. Any person whom it may suit to advance the money, is requested to apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, at his office, at the corner of Black-Horse Alley and Front-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, auditors for settling the depreciation of the Pennsylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the west wing of the state house, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be discontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

ROBERT SCOT,

late Engraver to the state of Virginia,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he executes that business in all its branches, at his shop, the west side of Front-street, next door to the corner of Vine-street, Philadelphia.

A middle aged Person, of an

unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is perfectly acquainted with book keeping, and accounts in general, is now at liberty to engage in any office, or compting house, where a suitable recompence will be made him. Enquire of Thomas Armet, grocer in Second-street, below Market street.

Stray Horses and Cattle, on Province Island.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all owners of horses and cattle, now on Province Island, to withdraw the same without further delay, otherwise they will be taken up and dealt with according to law.

To be LETT or RENTED,

FIFTY acres of Meadow (part of the said island) but principally up-land, with a good dwelling thereon, consisting of various rooms, a barn, kitchen, cellars, and loft, with a very large barn and stables. With this land will be let at the same time, the Ferry across the river Schuylkill, and a very valuable fishery. The whole together or separate. Enquire of Mr. Seiles, at the late Mr. Daymon's store, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient good brick dwel-

ling House and Lot of Ground, containing about one Acre, with a Milk House, Chair House and large Stables, pleasantly situated at Green Bank, on the river Delaware, in Burlington: Also, several Lots of good Meadow Ground and Upland, on part of which is a bearing Orchard of choice Fruit; the whole containing about 45 Acres, situate a small distance from the house, which Lots may be purchased together or separately. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the Premises, and expect a good title. Easy terms of payment may be had for the greater part of the money. Enquire of RICHARD WELLS, or WHITE MATLACK, in Philadelphia, or SAMUEL ALLISON, in Burlington.

INK-POWDER.

The very best Black Ink-Powder may be had at

W. Poyntell's Stationary Store,

three doors below Market-street in Second-street, opposite the Meeting-house gate; its quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the best Aleppo Galls, and free from the gross particles that cause Ink to turn yellow, and in every other respect such as cannot fail to please those who chuse to write with the best INK.

It may be had by the Grocr, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewise the best Black Liquid Ink.

At the same Place may be had,

Bibles, Writing-Paper, best Red Sealing-Wax, Slates and Pencils, best clarified Quills, Bonnet Pasteboard, Press-papers, Blank Books of all sorts, Wafers in small Boxes,

Testaments, Spelling Books, Primmers, &c.

To COVER THIS SEASON,

At Point No-Point, on the farms late the property of Robert Hopkins, deceased,

A beautiful young Bay Horse,

four years old, full blood, above 15 hands high. It is proPose he shall cover only fifteen mares, such as the subscriber thinks proper. The price is Five Guineas for each mare for the season, and a Crown to the groom. His pedigree will be given to those who send their mares. JACOB BATES.

Good grass and careful attendance given to such mares as may be sent on the farm.

Wanted to hire in a small Family,

where two men servants are kept, a WOMAN to COOK, sweep Rooms and help to Wash; none need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

Wants to take a Nurse Child,

A Woman that can be well recommended, both for her honesty and sobriety. None other need apply but those of a respectable family. Enquire of the Printer.

A creditable Woman, with a good breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, wants to take a Child to nurse from a reputable Family. None other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

Was taken up this Morning, the

14th instant, May, a small Red BOAT, full of water and no painter to her. Whoever has lost the same may have her again by proving their property and paying charges, by applying to the Printer.

A Person who can be very well

recommended, wants a Place as an HOUSE KEEPER. Enquire of the Printer.

A handsome, gay, Sorrel Horse,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Mulatto Wench and her two

CHILDREN; she is fit for town or country Business. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

One Hard Dollar Reward.

LOST, about the beginning of this month, between Philadelphia and Chester, a BARREL of a PISTOL which screws on to the britch. Whoever has found the said Pistol Barrel, and will deliver it to Captain STEPHEN DECATEUR, in Lombard street, shall receive the above Reward. May 23.

Came to Stephen Webb's Plan-

tation, in Pennsbury township, Chester county, and statet of Pennsylvania, a Brown HORSE, 5 years old, near 14 hands high, branded with W. on the near shoulder, has a small star in his forehead, shod before, with old shoes and a considerable quantity of saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

N. B. The public is informed, that the Horse has been advertised according to the old law.

STEPHEN WEBB.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1781.

Deserted on Friday, the eleventh

instant, from Captain ANDREW PORTER's Company, in the Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery,

DAVID GARMAN, born in Pennsylvania, aged 26 years, 5 feet 9 inches and half high, light hair and fair complexion.

PETER BETSON, born in Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair, marked with the small-pox, dark complexion, is a labourer.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-streets, to the east side of Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the first Quality.

Just Published, and To be Sold, by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street,

All the LAWS

Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fifth General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred eighty and one.

George Kline, Printer,

In Front-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he will furnish Gentlemen (in town or country) with any one, or all of the NEWS-PAPERS printed in this city, by the Month, Quarter or Year; and also Post-riders, Stage-men or others, who may want Papers for their Employers in the country, and will call on him, may always be supplied with the same.

N. B. The utmost Attention will be paid to Letters on this Business, the Expence of which letters he expects will be defrayed before they come to his hands.

Said KLINE has for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, a large and general Assortment of German and English School Books, Stationary, &c. Amongst which are.

GERMAN BOOKS.

Quarto Bibles neatly bound, Testaments, Presbyterian Hymn Books, Lutheran Ditto, Psalters, Presbyterian and Lutheran Catechisms, Presbyterian and Lutheran A B C Books, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Bibles Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primmers, Psalters.

STATIONARY.

Blank Books of all sorts, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire, Best black and red Ink Powder, Playing Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Sealing Wax, Large and small Wafers, Best Quills, Blue and white Pasteboard, Best Black lead Pencils, Wills and Powers, Shipping Bills, &c. &c.

He also gives the highest Price for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, in Paper Money or Specie.

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver,

To be Sold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Best LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

The most violent Tooth-Ach

Cured in a few minutes, without drawing, by an Essence which gives immediate ease therein.

By applying this Essence outwardly it will remove all kinds of swelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an absolute cure for the headach, if ever so violent: it likewise eases the rheumatic pains in any part of the body: it is so harmless that it may, at any time, be made use of agreeable to the direction. This valuable Essence is prepared and sold in bottles with particular directions in print for using it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whose excellent virtues are well known in the great world for preventing the hair from falling, preserving it in its pristine vigour and colour, and even in case of baldness causes the hair to grow thick and strong.

Turlington's Balsam of Life, being a specific remedy for the stone, gravel, cholic, vomiting, spitting of blood, green wounds, and all weakness and decays.

Essence of Water-Dock for the leprosy, scurvy, and all obstinate and cutaneous disorders.

Elixir of Bardana, for the gout and rheumatism.

Essential Tincture of Golden Rod for the gravel and stone.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, for the various disorders of the head.

Tooth Powder and Tincture for the gums.

Stoughton's Bitters: it is a great cleanser of the blood and expeller of wind, that many thousands have been cured of agues and cholics; it is excellent after a surfeit of hard drinking, it quickly carries off the effects of bad wine, which too many die of: printed directions for using the above.

The Medicines to be sold at SAMUEL DELLAP'S Book-store, in Chesnut, the corner of Third street, where may be had, Books and Stationary, &c. Playing Cards, Blank Books, Spelling Books, Primmers, Pocket Books, Histories, Novels, Plays, Watch Papers, by wholesale and retail; also, English Oats, Wool Cards, Chimney Tiles, and a few Carpenters Tools.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of April last, an apprentice boy, of fourteen years of age, named Elisha Crosbey; had on and took with him a light coloured cloth coat, linen jacket and breeches, one pair of thread and one pair of woollen stockings, a striped linsey jacket, striped trowsers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, in Ridley township, Chester county, shall receive One Shilling hard money reward, from WM. M'ILVAIN.

May 27, 1781.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

740

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. [NUMB. ~~780~~.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with their Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

To the Printer of the London Evening Post.

SIR, Jan. 29, 1781.

IN your paper of Saturday I have read the accounts from New-York, which so exultingly display the carnage and desolation by fire and sword with which Sir John Johnson, it is said, has ravaged lately a large track in America; and what Christian, what man can read them without painful emotions? They remind us of those distressful periods in history, when the Goths and Vandals broke forth upon Europe, and marked out to their followers the rout they had taken, by deluging their footsteps in the blood of the slain. When Mahomed devoted to flames and destruction the inhabitants of whole countries, and when Catholic Christians hunted the natives of the New World, as wild beasts of the earth are hunted, with dogs and all sorts of instruments of death. But have historians recorded these instances as subjects of our applause, and worthy of our imitation? No, Sir; they note them in expressions of melancholy horror; they torture invention for terms of detestation, and the soul of the reader sickens at the recital. Our active baronet may be termed a loyalist; a friend of the great king, the king of Great Britain; but by me he is accounted traiterous against the will of the king of kings, the God of the spirits of all flesh. We hear, with reason, of armed neutralities; with reason, nations combine together, lest others should equalize in barbarity the Goths and Vandals above referred to, who are characterized by historians of that time as the scourge of God, the destroyers of nations.

How contrasted is the conduct of Sir John Johnson to that of our renowned countryman Blake, who was not less illustrious for his clemency to the vanquished, than for his alertness and prowess to vanquish the enemies of his country. I am ever ready says Blake, to do my country justice; but neither for my country, nor for any other consideration, will I be made an instrument of inhumanity, and a butcher of mankind.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. G. N.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE of LORDS, Thursday, January 25.

LORD Stormont informed the house that he had a message from his majesty to deliver, which was immediately read by the lord chancellor, and is as follows:

"GEORGE R.

"His majesty judges it proper to acquaint the house of lords, that during the recess of parliament, he has been indispensably obliged to direct letters of marque and general reprisals to be issued against the States General of the United Provinces, and their subjects.

"The cause and motives of his majesty's conduct on this occasion are set forth in his public declaration, which he has ordered to be laid before the house

"His majesty has, with the utmost reluctance been induced to take an hostile measure against a state, whose alliance with this kingdom stood not only on the faith of antient treaties, but on the soundest principles of good policy. His majesty has used every endeavour to prevail on the States General to return to a line of conduct, conformable to those principles, to the tenor of their engagements, and to the common and natural interests of both nations, and has left nothing untried to prevent, if possible, the present rupture.

"His Majesty is fully persuaded that the justice and necessity of the measures he has taken, will be acknowledged by all the world. Relying therefore on the protection of Divine Providence, and the zealous and affectionate support of his people, his majesty has the firmest confidence, that by a vigorous exertion of the spirit and resources of the nation, he shall be able to maintain the honour of his crown, and the rights and interests of his people, against all his enemies, and to bring them to listen to equitable terms of peace.

G. R."

Lord Stormont rose again and moved, "That the papers alluded to by his majesty should also be read to the house, and be laid upon the table." His lordship then presented them. They consisted of eight different papers, including all the memorials, which have been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke to their high mightinesses since July, 1778, to the final declaration published in the Gazette, December 21 1780; and also a copy of a treaty agreed upon by Mr. Van Berkel, the Pensionary of Amsterdam, and the Congress of the American colonies, found in the trunk of Mr. Laurens. These were read in their order, and employed near two hours of their lordships time. The treaty in particular was so extraordinary prolix, that Lord Stormont recommended it to the house, that those parts only should be selected which were pointedly necessary for giving their lordships that information upon the subject he understood to be before them, which it required, and no more.

This opinion not being acquiesced in by the Duke of Richmond and the chancellor, the idea was accordingly waved, and the paper in question was repeated verbatim. As soon as it was finished,

His Grace of Richmond and Lord Stormont arose at once; the house, however, decided in favour of the noble duke, who accordingly proceeded to say, that it was by no means his wish, to enter into petty squabbles for the priority of speaking, but the observations that he had to make, and perhaps the motion that he might find it expedient to propose, were of such a kind as preceded in their tenor and nature, any that were likely to arise from the noble lord. The noble lord, as the official person on this occasion, would doubtless proceed according to the prescriptive plan, to move an address of thanks in the first instance, for his majesty's gracious message, and of assurance in the second, that their lordships would assist him with all their power and influence in the prosecution of the measure he had recently adopted against the Dutch. Before, however, any assurances of that kind could be properly made, he had some considerations to submit to the attention of the house, and therefore it was that he had persisted in the precedency of his pretensions.—Certain papers, he said, had been read to their lordships, which were to influence them on the opinion they were to entertain concerning the justice and propriety of the war in question; but it was extremely singular that all these papers were on one side of the question. All the memorials, &c. which had been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, in behalf of this country, were faithfully submitted to their inspection; but the answers that had been returned, the counter-complaints that had been made, the various manifestoes which had doubtless been urged on the part of the United Provinces, were cautiously retained, not one of these had been produced. How then could the house form a just and impartial idea what party had been wrong in ultimately producing these unfortunate hostilities, if they were deprived of the power of taking a complete view of the whole proceedings, of comparing the original complaints with the replies that had been returned to them, and determining by such a prospect whether they had been unjust, or we insolent. Before he could undertake to pronounce decisively one way or another, he should not only think it necessary that all the papers, in any respect relative to the question, should be submitted to their inspection: but that due time should be allowed for considering them with attention, and for forming their determination with care and deliberation. This was no time for empty compliment, and if there was ever a subject that required the most serious attention of their lordships, that was it. He would therefore read the motion he intended to make, and begged leave to apprize their lordships, that if he finally found it necessary to urge it, the house, by his reading it, would be fairly put in possession of it, and his motion would therefore have the first claim to be decided upon, whatever subsequent one might be proposed by any other noble lord in the course of the debate. His Grace's motion was to this purport; that instead of the address, which he expected to be moved for, the following should be put. "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting him, that he will be graciously pleased to give orders, that the several memorials, manifestos, &c. which have been presented to the court of Great-Britain by the United States of Holland, from the first commencement of the American war, till the rupture between these two nations, be laid before the house."

Lord Stormont followed the duke of Richmond, and paid his grace some very handsome and well-turned compliments on the general importance and ingenuity of his reasoning. He said he was very conscious that he laboured under great disadvantages when he arose at the same time with the noble duke, as he was certain that in so doing he always suspended the delivery of abler sentiments than his own, and of course excited inevitable disappointment in their lordships. It was natural, however, for men to entertain very contrary opinions, and however high his ideas might be of his grace's general abilities, he, in that particular instance before the house, could not help being influenced by sentiments diametrically opposite to his. His grace had said that the papers which had been read to their lordships were defective, that more were wanting. In his opinion, if no papers had been produced before the house, but his majesty's declaration alone, that would have been solely sufficient for the formation of their opinions upon the subject in question.

The different causes which had united in bringing matters to the last extremity, were there faithfully recorded, and the justice or injustice of the war might receive an immediate and certain decision by reference to that paper only. His grace had asked, why the answers which had at different periods been presented to the court of London, from the United States, in reply to Sir Joseph Yorke's repeated memorials, had not been included in the number of those papers which were laid before the house? There was the plainest and the most satisfactory reply in the world to that question; none had been received; their high mightinesses had not condescended to transmit answers to these reiterated remonstrances. They passed them over in silent neglect, and persevered in their injuries and injustice, without an attempt at explanation or defence. The papers, his lordship said, which had that day accompanied his majesty's most gracious message, were, if properly attended to, so entirely sufficient on this subject, that no doubt would remain in the mind, after a due investigation of their contents. With their lordships permission (without taking the argument in that wide scale which it admitted) he would just state, in as brief a manner as he could, the leading tenor of the various intermediate steps that had been adopted with respect to the republic, before the recent rupture took place. A treaty had been made in 1714, stating as the predominant and ruling principle which it contained, that if either of the two nations should be attacked, the other should immediately suspend all amicable intercourse with the state which was the aggressor, and in two months be bound to supply its ally with certain stipulated succours. Now, continued his lordship, when the hostilities commenced between this country and France, we neither insisted upon the one nor the other of these conditions. Though the United States were bound by the express terms of a positive treaty, we yet indulged them in the liberty of trading with the power in enmity with us, and made no requisition of the stipulated supply. When Spain had also united in the perfidious confederacy that was formed for the purpose of darkening the splendour, if not annihilating the political existence of this country, we then thought it necessary to make some application to our ally. But even at that time we did not attempt to preclude every species of their commerce, but only to prevent their assisting our foes with the illicit property of naval stores. We received no answer to these applications; no thanks for these indulgencies. When the increasing exigency of our affairs required more direct and more urgent demands, our ambassador had orders to make them, but with all due decency and respect.—No effect followed, however;—they still continued to furnish the states at open war with their ally, with every kind of stores necessary for their conducting it, and even took off the duty from several naval articles, in order the more effectually to expedite their importation to the hostile countries in question. They have lately attempted to reconcile their conduct by an assertion, that though the conditions of the treaty of Breda were by no means to be disputed or controverted, yet that the particular instance in question was not a casus fœderis, and that therefore they were not in any respect affected by it. Nothing could be so absurd as this; for the literal terms of the treaty were, that the obligation on the one power should instantly commence when the other was inimically assailed from any quarter whatever. Was it possible to say that we had not been attacked unprovokedly by France? Was it possible to say that we had not been attacked in a similar manner by Spain? What then could they mean by a casus fœderis? If these instances did not come under that description, none ever would or could. Nay, as a full proof of the reprehensibility of their conduct in this respect, the French had conceived themselves under an obligation to pay some attention to a similar article. In the treaty of Utrecht, between that country and this, the same condition was included as that he had just mentioned, as constituting one article of the treaty of Breda. When our subjects in America first thought proper to revolt from their due allegiance to the parent state, and when France of course became amenable for the condition alluded to, they, even they, faithless and unjust as they were, considered themselves bound to pay attention to it, and though they assisted the Americans privately, never dared so far to forget the decency of respect due to a solemn treaty, as to give them open and avowed succour. Yet the Dutch had done this; they had received an American pirate into their ports; they had

(For the Remainder, See the last page.)

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped ell-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavali Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eights cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1781.

Whereas the estate of Jonathan

Adams and Susanna his wife, both late of the county of Philadelphia, has been in due course of law forfeited, and seized to the use of this state; we, the subscribers, agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estate of the said Jonathan Adams and Susanna his wife, consisting of about 3 acres of land, on the Wischahicon road, at the 5 mile stone, near the falls of Schuylkill, on which is a snuff mill, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, subject to an unexpired lease, granted to John Adams, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, at the court house in this city, the sale to begin at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be as follow, viz. For gold, silver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of assembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania line, for their depreciation; one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at 10 shillings per bushel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the election of the trustees of the university, the said ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, such purchaser paying 15 years purchase. One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money to be paid to the agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the state a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the state, and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of sale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premises in like manner to revert to the state, and the estate remain free for a future sale.

On a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of the full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we, the agents, do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Jonathan Adams, and Susanna his wife, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the justices of the supreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties, the agents will attend at the house of William M'Mullin, Esq; near the New Market, on the 10th day after the sale, to receive the first payment, and on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment, after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the use of the state.

George Smith)
William M'Mullin) Agents.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of stout, high bred

Young Horses,

now in the hands of the breeder. Also, A good PORTMANTEAU HORSE, which goes well in a carriage; and may be seen at the Indian Queen any time this week. June 4.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, on the east side of Second-street, below Union-street, and one door from the corner of Pine-street, the following goods, viz.

IRish mess-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogshead or gallon, Lisbon ditto, by the hogshead, quarter cask, or gallon, coffee, tea and sugars by wholesale and retail, English soap by ditto, ditto, Scotch snuff, manufactured in Glasgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, English cloaths and scrubbing brushes, English made sailors jackets, butchers drawers and shirts, shoes and hats, fine and coarse callicoes, handkerchiefs, stockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and sundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. Likewise a very fine Family Chair Horse, five years old.

A genteel PHÆTON,

And a PAIR of

Handsome Grey Geldings,

About Fifteen Hands high, To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer. June 6.

WHEREAS the agents for confiscated estates, for the county of Berks, have advertised for sale, on the 18th instant, a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Heidelberg, and county aforesaid, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, considering the same as the late property of Andrew Allen: This advertisement is to give Notice to all persons who have any intention of becoming purchasers, that the title to the said estate is vested in the children of the said Andrew Allen, as legatees of their grand father, William Allen, Esq; deceased, and that their title will be maintained against any purchaser, in due form of law.

June 7th, 1781. S. ALLEN.

PUBLISHED every Wednesday morning, by MELCHIOR STEINER, printer, in Race-street, between Second- and Third streets, nearly opposite to Moravian Alley, at Philadelphia,

A German News-Paper, entitled,

Philadelphische Correspondenz.

N. B. Advertisements for the said Paper will be carefully translated and inserted.

Said MELCHIOR STEINER has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Physic, Vol. I containing the Pyrexiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular English Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book: The American and New-England Primers; also GERMAN SCHOOL-BOOKS; writing-paper, wrapping-paper, pasteboards, inkpowder, wafers, sealing-wax, &c. &c.

WAS taken from a person, supposed to be a deserter, on the 14th of May last, and who called himself THOMAS MURDOCH, by the subscriber, living in Cumberland township, York county, Pennsylvania, a Sorrel MARE, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock W S five years old, a star in her forehead, long tail, has a number of white spots on her back bone under the saddle, her head rather large than elegant, has what is commonly called a feather on both sides of her neck. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. June 4. SAMUEL GETTYS, tavern-keeper.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hill town township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a NEGROE MAN, named NED, about 20 years of age, a stout made fellow: Had on an old white coat and blue jacket, two trowsers and shirt, old shoes and a small, round, wool hat. Said Negroe stole and took with him, a plain silver stockbuckle, with several stocks and some pocket-handkerchiefs; likewise a good musquet and bayonet: he is an artful fellow and not to be believed what he says. Whoever apprehends said fellow and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

WHEREAS I, some time since, bound my son, JAMES ROGERS, a boy of about eight years old, to WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Buttonmaker, of Philadelphia, for seven years, on condition of his not being carried more than four miles from the city. And whereas the said Kirkwood has unlawfully carried off my Son, supposed to be to Virginia. He is a middle aged man, tall and slim made. TEN HARD DOLLARS will be given to any person who will bring the said Boy to DAVID WILKINS, Shoemaker, in Cherry-alley, who is directed to receive him if brought back, and will give many thanks to the person who will be so kind as to aid the cause of an injured parent.

MARY ROGERS.

GEORGE KLINE, Printer, in Front-street, near Arch street, has for sale, a few setts of the Pennsylvania Packet, for the year 1780, Writing Paper by the ream, &c.

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver,

To be Sold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY Next, at the Coffee-House, at Twelve o'Clock, (if not Sold before by Private Sale,)

A small Schooner,

Of about 37 feet Keel. Her Inventory, (in which is a Pair of double fortified Swivel Guns) to be seen, and Terms known, by applying to JOHN PURDON, in Front-street, near the Draw-bridge. May 2.

BOHEA TEA, window glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, French brandy, nails, 20d. 12d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Grenada Rum of excellent quality, coarse linens, sheeting, white and coloured kid gloves, and a very fine assortment of muslins,

TO BE SOLD,

By SAMUEL INGLIS & Co.

THE Partnership of PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS having been dissolved, and the subscriber being desirous of disposing of the Sugar he has on hand, hereby informs the Public, that he has a Quantity of good single refined LOAF SUGAR, and another sort, of a superior Quality, which he will sell on low terms for ready money.

June 8 EDWARD PENINGTON.

Kaighn and Attmore,

Have for SALE, at their Store in Market-street, the corner of Laetitia-court, the following Articles.

WEST-INDIA Rum in hogsheads, Madeira Wine of an excellent quality in quarter casks, Cyder in hogsheads, Burlington Hams in barrels, Hogs-Lard in firkins, Spanish Brown in casks of about 300 weight, Spanish Brown ground in oil, in kegs of about 30 weight, Yellow Oaker ground in oil, in kegs of the like weight, fine and coarse Salt, Cinnamon, Jesuits Bark in the quil, Jesuits Bark, in bottles, pulverised, japanned Piste Warmers, two elegant brass, hanging Compasses for ships cabbins, Deep-sea Lines for sounding, China Sauce boats, white and buff Cassimers, yard wide and 5-quarter Muslins, India Nankeens, plain and masqued Beavels, superfine Corduroys, an Assortment of figured Ribbands, 4d and 6d Ferret, mens and womens thread and cotton Hose, Lungee and Bandana Handkerchiefs, best scarf Twist, death-head and needle-work Buttons, silk Knee Garters of all colours, Pins and Needles, printed Jean and cut Velvet Jacket Patterns, white Durants and Rattinets, Calicoes, Dutch Ovens, iron Pots and Kettles of most sizes, Skillets, Cart Boxes, &c.

ALSO, A large Quantity of LOGWOOD, to be Sold by the Ton.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Instant, at the Continental Yard, in this City,

A Quantity of Waggon-Geers;

Such as, Collars, Blind-bridles, Back and Belly-bands, Swingle-trees, &c. &c.

ALSO, A Number of Old Waggons, Bodies, and Wheels; which may be very useful for Farmers. By Order of the Quarter Master General.

June 6. J. HILTZHEIMER.

Wanted, immediately, A number of good

Waggon-Drivers,

For His Most Christian Majesty's Army in America; a considerable part of this Army is composed of Germans. Any Persons qualified for this Service, and will engage for one year, by applying to SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia, colonel PHILIP MARSTELLER, at Lebanon, in Lancaster county, or to RICHARD MILES, in Reading, Bucks county, will receive Four Hard Dollars as a Bounty, and be entitled to Eight Dollars per Month, which will also be paid in Hard Money. June 5.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Interest.

ANY person having the above sum, or any part thereof, may let it on interest upon the following terms and securities; a bond bearing legal interest, to be paid in gold and silver, here or in Amsterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not less than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender, so that the payment may always be prevented by witholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other security which shall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the appliers will not be known unless they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is. June 8.

CAME to the plantation of George Gray, in Blockly township, Philadelphia county, about six weeks ago, a young Bay MARE, with a small blaze down her face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take her away.

ROBERT SCOT,

late Engraver to the state of Virginia,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he executes that business in all its branches, at his shop, the west side of Front street, next door to the corner of Vine-street, Philadelphia.

From Gaine's New-York Gazette, of June 4.

CADIZ, February 6.

WE have received intelligence by expreſs, that a British fleet is ready to ſail from the ports of England, to carry proviſions and ſtores to Gibraltar, in conſequence of which, orders have been given to the Spaniſh ſquadron, conſiſting of 30 ſail of the line, 2 frigates and 2 fire ſhips, &c. making in all 36 veſſels, to ſet ſail. This fleet is commanded by the admirals Cordova, and de Gaſton, who will have three others under them.

LONDON.

March 6. The ſhip laden with the produce of British inhabitants, and capitulants of Dominica, which was brought into Plymouth, by one of our cruiſers, has been ſet at liberty, by an order of government.

By accounts of ſeveral perſons, not ignorant in naval affairs, who have ſeen the fleet at Spithead, there never was a fleet better fitted, or better prepared in every reſpect, than the preſent ſquadron for any event.

It is now almoſt certain that Governor Johnſtone's expedition is intended againſt the Cape of Good Hope, the ſuppoſed defenceleſs ſtate of which, after ſo long a peace, will make it an eaſy conqueſt; his further inſtructions are to proceed to the ſpice-iſlands, or the Manillas, as circumſtances may render moſt eligible.

March 10. The immediate occaſion of Sir Joſeph Yorke's journey to Vienna is ſaid to be this: The court of Vienna, ſince the death of the late queen, have felt their natural conſequence in a natural way, and have given the Empreſs of Ruſſia to underſtand that they wiſhed to take a joint part with her in the mediation ſhe propoſed between the belligerent powers — After various communication upon the ſubject, it has at laſt been adjuſted as follows: That the courts of Ruſſia and Vienna ſhall undertake to enquire into the cauſes and circumſtances of the war between France, Spain and England, and after having formed ſuch determination as ſhall appear to them juſt and reaſonable, from the impartial inveſtigation of the buſineſs, they will immediately declare againſt any of the particular powers above-mentioned, who ſhall refuſe to acquieſce in their deciſion, and ſubmit to their decree. One thing however the emperor has inſiſted on in favour of England, and that is, that America ſhould be left entirely out of the queſtion, as a ſeparate power, and that no act of this confederation ſhould appear to ſanction the independence of that country. Ambaſſadors are to meet at Vienna, from all the courts concerned in this grand and intereſting buſineſs, and there is every reaſon in the world to believe, that a general peace will be the reſult of it, and a peace favourable to this country, as we have every thing to expect that an eſtabliſhed partiality on the ſide of one of the arbitrators can poſſibly effect.

We learn by the information of a gentleman, who has a letter from a very reſpectable perſonage at Vienna, in high truſt from the court of Great-Britain, dated February 15, that every preparation was making for the reception of the ambaſſadors to be ſent there by the courts of Ruſſia, England, France and Spain, who are to meet and negociate terms of general peace.

The firſt lord of the treaſury, conſidering that the terms of the loan are on the eve of being fixed, and anxious to guard againſt cenſure either from the public or the ſubſcribers, has taken pains to have it univerſally known, that our court has accepted the proffered mediation of the courts of Vienna and Peterſbourgh; and that Sir Joſeph Yorke is appointed to go to Vienna, as the negociator for Great-Britain. The contending parties well know the importance of ſuch a mediation, and will be careful how they reject the interpoſition of ſuch mediators.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica.)

December 23, 1780. Monday arrived a flag of truce, from Hiſpaniola, and has brought down a midſhipman with three ſeamen, lately belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Sterling Caſtle, loſt upon the ſilver rocks in the late ſtorm, as mentioned in a former Gazette. The ſhip ſtruck upon the rock with great violence about eleven o'clock in the night of the 9th of October, ſhe immediately parted, and ſoon after went into ſeveral pieces, upon one of which about a dozen perſons were driven out to ſea, without a drop of water or any thing to ſubſiſt on, excepting a few pieces of ſalt pork, which they picked up floating from the wreck. In this dreadful ſituation they continued ſeveral days, when a great part of them were ſeized with a delirium, which ſoon put an end to their miſery, and the ſurvivors were reduced to the dreadful neceſſity of ſucking the blood of their dead companions, to preſerve their own wretched exiſtence. They were afterwards providentially taken up by a French brig, and landed at the Cape. The above four perſons with the maſter's mate, and one ſeaman, not yet brought down, are all who are known to ſurvive of that unfortunate ſhip's crew. There likewiſe came down in the flag of truce the crew of the brig Julia, from Newfoundland, belonging to Meſſ. Dick and Co. of this town. She was taken by a French privateer off Port Morant, the 19th ult. and carried into Port au Prince. The privateer carried 14 guns and 97 men, the brig only 10 guns and 15 men, yet Mr. Keith, her captain, made a gallant defence for above two hours, when he received a wound, which in a few days after proved mortal.

April 21, 1781. The French are apprehenſive of a rupture with the court of Vienna, on account of ſome pretenſions which the emperor has to the dutchy of Lorraine, but which, during the life of his late mother the empreſs queen, he did not think proper to aſſert, in conſideration of the averſion that princeſs had for war the latter part of her life; but being now under no further reſtraint from motives of delicacy, he has directed the imperial ambaſſador to make a demand in form of the territories he claims; and, to give a proper efficacy to the application, preparations are making for forming a camp this ſummer near Frankfort upon the Maine, to conſiſt of 150,000 men.

Sir Samuel Hood is ſtill watching Martinique, and Sir George Rodney remains at St. Euſtatia, with four ſail of the line ready for ſea at a moment's warning. Sir George has received orders by a frigate expreſs from England, to deliver up all the Engliſh property found on the Dutch iſlands he has taken poſſeſſion of.

April 28. Wedneſday arrived at Port Royal his majeſty's ſhip Fox, the honorable captain Windſor, with a fleet under his convoy.

This fleet conſiſted of 99 ſail when they left Cork on the 23d of February, under convoy of the Fox, Pegaſus and Aurora frigates; but the fourth day after their departure, in a heavy gale of wind, many of them were ſeparated from the convoy. Some of the ſcattered ſhips had arrived at the places of their deſtination in the windward iſlands, but 35 ſail were ſtill miſſing when captain Windſor, having collected all thoſe for this iſland, ſailed from St. Euſtatia on the 18th inſtant.

Before he left that iſland, intelligence was received of the arrival of the March packet at Barbados. The packet brings advice, which may be depended on, that a congreſs of plenipotentiaries from the different ſtates of Europe, had met at Vienna, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing peace among the belligerent powers. The congreſs had aſſembled through the mediation of the imperial courts, who threatened to throw their weight into the ſcale againſt any power that ſhould not be inclinable to peace on equitable terms. Lord Mountſtuart, ſir Joſeph Yorke, and ſir Robert Murray Keith, are plenipotentiaries from our court. But before the Britiſh miniſtry would accede to this propoſal, they had inſiſted, and had received aſſurances that the mutual claims of Great-Britain and her revolted colonies in North-America, ſhould not be ſubject to their diſcuſſion.

Thurſday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Loweſtoffe, and a rich American brigantine her prize, deeply laden, and the ſhip Lark from Africa and St. Lucia.

Yeſterday alſo anchored at Port-Royal, the Spaniſh ſhip St. Joſeph Diana, from La Vera Cruz bound to the Havannah, loaded with ſupplies for that garriſon, chiefly conſiſting of flour, beef and gunpowder, and the ſhip N. D. D. la Cruz, from New-Orleans, bound to join the Spaniſh armament now beſieging Penſacola, with troops on board, conſiſting of 1 colonel, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 120 rank and file; the former captured the 21ſt, and the latter the 24th ult. by his Majeſty's ſhip Ulyſſes, which they parted with the 27th, ſtill continuing her cruize. A few days before the St. Joſeph Diana left La Vera Cruz, five Spaniſh frigates had ſailed from that port, bound to the Havannah, having under their protection four flotas, loaded with immenſe treaſures, on account of his Catholic Majeſty. The N. D. D. la Cruz, ſailed from New-Orleans with a convoy of 20 ſail, which were diſperſed in a heavy gale of wind ſhortly after their departure.

We alſo learn by theſe veſſels, that the Spaniards had landed 6000 men on Roſe-Iſland, at the mouth of the harbour of Penſacola, which place, after reconnoitering, they found to be in ſo formidable a ſtate of preparation, as induced Don Galvez, the commander in chief, to ſend expreſſes to New-Orleans for a reinforcement of 1200 men, conſequently their operations muſt be ſuſpended till that additional force arrives to their aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

A Port L'Orient paper of the 16th of March, found on board the prize mentioned in our laſt, to be ſent in here from that port, mentions the arrival of a courier from the empreſs of Ruſſia, to her ambaſſador the prince Galitzin, at the Hague, with a memorial for their high mightineſſes, informing them, that the court of Peterſburg would be happy in bringing about a peace between the United States and the court of Great-Britain; and that the ſame courier purſued his journey to London with the like accounts for M. Samolin, the Ruſſian miniſter in England.

The above mentioned paper, we are told, makes the Britiſh fleet gone to the relief of Gibraltar, amount to 35 ſhips of the line.

Philadelphia, June 9.

Extract of a letter, dated Newcaſtle, 18 miles this ſide of Richmond, May 28, 1781.

"Yeſterday was a week ſince Cornwallis joined Arnold (Philips being dead of a fever) at Peterſburg; the latter had 3500 men, the former 1500. The Thurſday following they marched down oppoſite to Weſtover (25 miles below Richmond) where they were reinforced by 2000 men from New-York. Their whole force conſiſts of at leaſt 6000 men, now ſaid to have croſſed to Weſtover, and in motion towards Richmond. The marquis la Fayette evacuated Richmond laſt night, and retreated to Winſtone's bridge, about 8 miles above Richmond, inclining to the north. He has about 1500 regulars and 4000 miltia, and will be able to make a ſtand as ſoon as the reinforcements of the back militia come up, who turn out in great numbers, well armed with rifles and muſkets. Colonel Campbell is at the head of a conſiderable body."

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated Feb. 16, 1781.

"Good news by the way of France from the Eaſt-Indies. A conqueſt made by the Engliſh on the French, about the ſame time when they took Pondicherry, is now re-taken by Hyder-Ally-Kan, an Indian king, and offered back again by him to the French. The Engliſh beaten by the Marattas in the country of Arcot. Their ſquadron in the Eaſt-Indies is now inferior to that of the French there, under command of M. d'Orves."

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, March 22.

"I have juſt ſeen a royal decree, by which the trade is opened on the coaſt of Caraccas, in Spaniſh America, not only with Old Spain, but for the friendly colonies of America."

On Monday laſt the ſurveyor general, by order of the Preſident and Council, began to lay out the city lots, which are to be ſold, in order to redeem the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780.

JAMES READ, eſquire, is appointed, by the honorable ſupreme executive council, regiſter of the court of admiralty, in the place of ANDREW ROBESON, eſquire, deceaſed.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Monday, June 4, 1781.

ORDERED, That no more of the bills of credit emitted in purſuance of an act paſſed on the ſeventh day of April laſt, be iſſued from the treaſury except at value equal to gold or ſilver.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, intitled, "An Act to permit the exportation of Flour of Wheat from this State, by Sea, under certain Limitations and Reſtrictions."

WHEREAS the limitations and reſtrictions contained in the 6th and 7th ſections of the act, intitled, "An act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate, by ſea, for a limited time," paſſed the 28th day of February, 1780; and alſo contained in the 4th ſection of an act, intitled, "An act to revive and continue, for a further limited time, the act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate, by ſea, for a limited time," and alſo certain parts of an act, intitled, "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate, by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions," paſſed the 27th of February, 1781: whereby all perſons ſhipping flour of wheat were to offer or tender a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped, unto the proper officer appointed by the preſident and council for that purpoſe, have been found, by experience, prejudicial to the commerce of this ſtate, and have not produced the good effects expected therefrom by the legiſlature: Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, that the 6th and 7th ſections of the act, intitled, "An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate, by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions," and all things therein contained, compelling or obliging the ſhipper of wheat flour to tender or deliver to the ſaid officer, a quantity equal to one third part of the quantity to be ſhipped, be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and made null and void; any thing in the fourth ſection of the act aforeſaid, paſſed the ſaid 27th day of February, 1781, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Signed by order of the houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, ſpeaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thurſday the ſeventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

*** The Committee of the militia of the city of Philadelphia and diſtricts, is requeſted to meet this Evening, at Six o'clock, at the Univerſity.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1781.

Whereas on the 23d day of Auguſt, 1780, complaint was made to the commiſſioners of taxes, by the collector of North-Ward, that he could not obtain the taxes due on a large lot ſituate on the corner of High and Eighth-ſtreets, the property of Peter Gaſkell; public notice was then given, that unleſs the ſaid Peter Gaſkell, his attorney or agent diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtate, on or before the 28th day of November, of the ſame year, the premiſes would be ſold agreeable to law.

And whereas the ſaid Peter Gaſkell, his attorney or agent did not appear to pay ſaid taxes, a lot of 20 feet on High ſtreet, by 306 feet in depth, repreſented to the commiſſioners as the eaſtermoſt part of the ſaid large lot, was ſold as above; but ſince the ſale it appears, that part of the lot ſold is the property of other perſons, whereby the ſaid ſale became void.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the eleventh of this inſtant June, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold on the premiſes, for the above purpoſe, A LOT of GROUND, (clearly the property of Peter Gaſkell,) ſituate on the north-ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 24 feet 9 inches, and in depth 146 feet, bounded on the ſouth by High-ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Timothy Huriſt, and on the north and weſt by other ground of ſaid Gaſkill.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

Very good and agreeable Accommodations for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country ſeat of William Allen, Eſquire, deceaſed. The pleaſant ſituation of the place renders it an exceeding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluſe. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premiſes.

Best possible image.

permitted him to mount guard in one of their towns and had patronized and protected him, they had made it their daily and habitual practice to supply our enemies with naval ſtores, andat the time that they were under the moſt poſitive engagements to aſſiſt this country, they were actually fighting for its foes, for they were ſupplying them with the materials which were the ſinews of their power, the means without which they could not have fought at all. Under theſe circumſtances, injurious, treacherous, and aggravated as they were, his Majeſty was ſtill reluctant to violate the amity which had ſubſiſted between the ſtates and this country, and which had been deemed by the greateſt ſtateſmen of each nation of reciprocal advantage to both.—Mutuality of obligation, beyond all queſtion, is the grand baſis of every national compact, but ſo little had the Dutch been diſpoſed to practiſe a concurrence in this opinion, that their treachery increaſed with our fidelity, and their injuſtice with our indulgence. The immediate cauſe which had induced his majeſty to take the ſtep that he had ſo long refrained from, was the diſcovery of a moſt unjuſt and iniquitous treaty between the province of Amſterdam, and the congreſs of the American colonies now in rebellion againſt this country. The copy of this agreement had been laid before the houſe, and their lordſhips had heard the injurious tenor of its contents, Wicked and unprecedented as they were however, what was the ſatisfaction which this court received, when application was made through the medium of our ambaſſador for redreſs and puniſhment? After having deferred for ſome time paying any attention to our repeated remonſtrances, we were at laſt anſwered, that the ſtates had left the matter ad referendum, which was as much to ſay, they did not care whether any regard was to be paid to it or no. The grand principal on this occaſion, the penſioner Van Berkel himſelf, when he was interrogated as to his juſtification for ſuch a conduct, had even the impudence to avow it, nay, not only to avow it; but to defend and glory in it. The inhabitants of Amſterdam, who now conſtitute the reigning faction of the nation, were daring enough to inform the general aſſembly of the ſtates, that they looked upon this treaty with the Americans as the execution of an indiſpenſible duty, and that they neither could, nor would make any atonement for what they had done, unleſs compelled to it.

His Lordſhip was here interrupted by the Duke of Richmond, who ſpoke to order. He ſaid the noble viſcount had no right to refer, in his official capacity as a miniſter, to papers which were not before the houſe. That paper containing an account of the proceedings of the ſtates on this occaſion, ought, beyond all diſpute, to have been ſubjected to the inſpection of their lordſhips; but the noble lord had not thought proper to do that, he was not authoriſed in introducing any alluſion to it at all. This account of Mr. Van Berkel might be true, or might not be ſo. But whether there was any veracity in the narrative or not, could not be a matter of diſcuſſion, for there was nothing to refer to as a criterion. A noble lord ſpeaking as a miniſter, could not in the nature of things have any right to advance a fact as the foundation of his reaſoning, which the other lords could have no opportunity of refuſing or replying to, and therefore the noble viſcount was moſt aſſuredly out of order in what he had ſaid.

Lord Stormont roſe again, and contended that he was in no reſpect out of order, becauſe he had alluded to nothing in the firſt place that was not ſpecifically mentioned in his Majeſty's declaration; and in the ſecond, the whole hiſtory of the tranſaction in queſtion had been publiſhed in the gazettes of Holland, which might certainly be looked upon as ſome foundation for an aſſertion reſpecting matters, wherein the ſtates themſelves were ſo intimately concerned. The noble lord now reſumed the thread of his argument, and ſaid a few words as to the policy and expediency of the war with the Dutch. It had been moſt erroneouſly repreſented, that the queſtion upon this occaſion was in fact, this, Is it, or is it not politick to quarrel with the United States? Is or is it not wiſe to make that power, at this time, our enemy? This, he ſaid, was entirely a miſconception. We have not been able to prevent the Dutch from being hoſtile to us—they have been our enemies for ſome years back, in ſpite of every indulgence and every juſt motive to the contrary. Since then, the making them amicable, as experience has ſufficiently evinced, is perfectly out of our power, the queſtion becomes merely and ſimply this—Is it better to have them as ſecret or avowed enemies? Enemies they will be, and it is for your lordſhips to determine, ſince that muſt be the caſe, which ſtate of enmity you would prefer—the open attack, which you may prepare yourſelves to reſiſt, or the dark blow which brings death before diſcovery? His lordſhip urged ſome other arguments for the expediency and neceſſity of the meaſure which had been purſued, and after expreſſing a ſtrong wiſh that it might have been practicable to have puniſhed the province of Amſterdam, where the great and governing faction of the ſtate manifeſtly reſided, concluded with moving an addreſs to the following purport:

"That the thanks of this houſe be given to his majeſty, for his moſt gracious meſſage. That their lordſhips lament with his majeſty the diſagreeable neceſſity under which he has been of making an hoſtile declaration againſt the States General of the United Provinces, but that they are perfectly conſcious that he has exerted every poſſible expedient for the prevention of it, and that the prevarication, injuſtice, and violation of treaty, of which the ſtates have been guilty, were the ſole cauſes which influenced his majeſty in the ſtep he has taken.—Convinced as they are that this war is neceſſary, as well for the honour of the crown, as for eſſential intereſts of the people, their lordſhips eſteem it their duty to aſſure his majeſty, that they will readily and willingly aſſiſt him with their councils and ſupport, and uſe their endeavours, in conjunction with him, for effecting an honourable and permanent peace."

The Duke of Richmond now roſe for the third time, and entered into a regular reſolution of the arguments which had been urged by the noble lord. His grace contended, in the firſt place, that the Utrecht gazette was no authority to refer to for the authenticity of any circumſtance that might occur in that houſe. How does his lordſhip know we read theſe gazettes? May not ſome of us reſemble that noble lord's uncle? He never reads a newſpaper of any kind—never, no never.—Why then does the noble lord preſume upon the certainty of the fact, that every other member of this houſe actually does read them? As for the firſt argument, his grace ſaid, which the noble lord had produced, reſpecting the treaty of Breda, that could not in reaſon be ſuppoſed to have any effect in inclining the Dutch to amity, for as another treaty had been formed, diſpenſing, in a certain degree, with the conditions of that preceding one, they very naturally felt themſelves under a difficulty how to proceed; and as the ſupplying the hoſtile powers with naval ſtores was a matter of advantage to them, they conceived themſelves guilty of no impropriety in purſuing it, as it was permitted to a degree in one agreement, though prohibited in another. Repugnant terms in treaties almoſt unavoidably deſtroy the effect of each treaty, and in this inſtance the ſubſequent agreement of permiſſion to trade produced only a very common effect, by making the previous condition to the contrary perfectly nugatory. But what was very extraordinary, continued his grace, though we ſee no tranſcript of it here, a memorial (unleſs I am very much deceived indeed) was ſometime ago preſented to the Dutch, telling them that if they did not comply with ſuch and ſuch expectations, they would certainly be conſidered in the eſtimation of his Britiſh majeſty as nothing elſe than a mere neutral power. They did not perform thoſe things you expected therefore, agreeably to your own declaration, they were reduced to a ſtate of neutrality, and all previous treaties were of courſe abſolved and done away. Is it then a fault in a certain people that they do not perform duties in conſequence of a compact, when that compact has been deſtroyed, and deſtroyed too by the voluntary act of the other powers? After that memorial, all preceding engagements were ſuperſeded, and this country ceaſed to have any claim upon the States General whatever. This complaint therefore was no juſt foundation for a commencement of hoſtilities, nor would the other European powers ſo conſider it. But why was not this memorial, he had juſt alluded to, included in the papers that had been laid before the houſe? It was of infinite conſequence, and no fair and impartial determination could be come to without it. The laſt argument which has been urged in defence of this war, is deduced from the league which is repreſented to have been formed between the Penſioner of Amſterdam and the American colonies. Here I muſt draw your lordſhip's attention to a moſt egregious blunder. It is ſaid that a league had been formed between the colonies, and the inhabitants of Amſterdam. How did the fact ſtand? What was the title of this treaty, as deſcribed in the exordium of it—"A rough copy of a league to be formed between the American colonies," &c. This then was only the rough project of a league. Who could be certain that it would ever have been compleated?—Unſigned, unratified, but merely the faint profile of a poſſible treaty, and that is to be a ſufficient cauſe for violating an ancient amity, and plunging us into a war under the exhauſted circumſtances which we are now reduced to.—His grace recommended it ſeriouſly to the houſe to take all the dreadful conſequences of accumulated war into their conſideration; and after having lamented the corruption which pervaded every part of the political ſyſtem of this country, and poſitively affirming that he would ſeldom and perhaps never ſpeak in that houſe again, ſo long as the preſent adminiſtration continued in power, he put the motion, which we have mentioned above, and ſat down.

Lord Bathurſt, in reply to what his grace ſaid of corruption, begged leave to obſerve, that it was the corruption of the heart that was diſtreſſing the country, for there were men who "diſappointed in their ambitious views chagrined at not holding any employment under the crown, with malice in their boſoms, and inveteracy in their envenomed tongues, were eternally endeavouring to ruin adminiſtration, even at the expence of their country.—A ſet of men who were for ever extolling our enemies and depreciating ourſelves, and who took every occaſion to harraſs and diſtreſs government, through a principle of malice and envy.

The duke of Richmond replied again, and deſcribed the preſident of the council as a known tory in political principle.

Lord Cheſterfield followed, and defended his own independence as a ſenator, and a friend to adminiſtration.

The duke of Chandois ſpoke next.

The lord chancellor entered at large into the merits of the queſtion, and after contending that the houſe ought not to have any other conſideration than that of giving an immediate anſwer to the king's meſſage, he took a comprehenſive view of the arguments that had been advanced, and the matter that had been gone into by the previous ſpeakers, approving of the meaſure of proceeding to hoſtilities, and arguing that it was at once the moſt expedient, and the moſt proper meaſure that could be adopted.

The marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne, and lord Camden, ſeverally condemned the war commenced againſt Holland, and ſtrongly recommended a reconciliation with that power.

The queſtion being then put upon the duke of Richmond's original motion, there appeared

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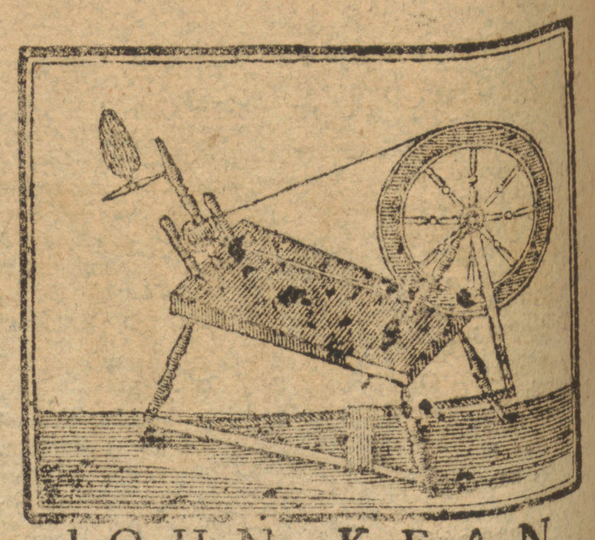
Lord Stormont's motion was carried without a diviſion.

A motion was afterwards made for a committee to prepare the addreſs—Granted.

The houſe broke up about twelve o'clock.



JOHN KEAN,

At the Sign SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, is ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, a general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

BLUE, brown, green, purple, ſcarlet, buff, and light-coloured, ſuperfine Broadcloths, twilled and knap'd.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Blue, green, grey and brown, ſtrong Engliſh Knaps.
London brown, blue, buff, ſcarlet, white and ſtrip'd Caſſimers.
London brown, ſtriped, Purple, and a variety of ſpotted and blue forreſt Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Pluſh.
Crimſon, and a variety of ſpotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Grey, white and ſtriped Coatings.
Black Everlaſtings.
Serge Denims.
Serge Dejean.
Prunellas.—Durooms.
A variety of corded and plain worſteds, ſuitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
A variety of ſilk jacket and breeches Patterns.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive, blue and emborſed Serges.
Minorca Serges.
White Flannels.
Corded, plain and ſpotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
Blue and brown Baizes.
White Swanſkin.
Shalloons of every colour.
Mens and womens worſted and cotton Hoſe of various colours.
Purple, green and cloth coloured Crapes.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marſeilles Quilting.
Blue, ſtraw, white, brown, changeable and clouded Mantuas of different patterns.
Black, garnet, crimſon, pink and ſtriped Sattins.
Black Modes.
Dove coloured Paduaſoys.
A few pieces of beautiful Brocades.
Striped, and ſtriped and ſpotted bordered, blue, green, brown and crimſon, ell-wide Perſians.
White and crimſon Sarſnets.
An elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ſilk Gauzes, Kentings and Catgut.
Coarſe and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Black gauze Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Romalls.
Iriſh, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Ruffia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Levals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Sewing ſilks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineneſs.
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins coarſe and fine.
Long Lawn.
Ladies cotton Hoſe.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twiſt of different colours.
Furniture Check.
Mens coarſe hoſe & Mitts.
Small milled Hoſe.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Sciſſors.
Paper and japanned Snuff Boxes.
Common Spectacles.
Plated, pinchbeck, copper, braſs and white metal ſhoe and knee buckles.
White-chapple and common Engliſh Needles.
Hunters Knives & Forks.
Twelve and 14 oz. Nailers Tacks.
Pound Pins.
Cork-ſcrews.
Poliſhed ſteel and japanned Snuffers.
Silver Locket-buttons of various patterns.
Ink-pots.
Buckle Brushes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the firſt Quality, in Caſes, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Braſs Cocks.
Watch Chryſtals and Springs.
Braſs Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An aſſortment of Ribbands.
Hyſon and Bohea Tea of the firſt Quality.
A few Hogſheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots.
Skillets.
Caſt Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogſheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberleſs other articles too tedious to mention.

As the preſent great ſcarcity of goods has much enhanced the price, it will be ſaid KEAN's conſideration to leſſen the grievance, as much as lies in his power, by ſelling what Goods he has on hand at the very loweſt prices, and taking the moſt active meaſures to procure large Supplies for the ſame ſalutary purpoſe.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 741.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
This DAY, at Twelve o'Clock,
At the Coffee-House,
A ſmall Schooner,
Of about 37 feet Keel. Her Inventory, (in which is a Pair of double fortified Swivel Guns) to be ſeen, and Terms known, by applying to JOHN PURDON, in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge. May 2.

The Office, in this City,
For taking SUBSCRIPTIONS to the
National Bank,
FOR THE
United States of America;
Is now opened, at the Houſe of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER, in Front-ſtreet, below the Draw-bridge,
GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.
Philadelphia, 5th June, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
A convenient Lot of Ground
Wharf and Brick Stores,
Thereon erected, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet and ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth along Saſſafras ſtreet into the river Delaware as far as low-water mark.
ALSO, One equal or undivided Moiety or half Part of a two ſtory
Brick Meſſuage & Lot of Ground,
Situate on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, adjoining the Preſbyterian Meering-houſe, containing in breadth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. For Terms apply to Major JAMES PARR, at the ſign of the Black-horſe, in Market-ſtreet Philadelphia.

To be Sold, very Cheap,
A good Chariot with ſingle
HARNESS: The Price 100l. Specie, or the Exchange.
Alſo, A ſingle CHAIR,
Virginia built, with a good Harneſs: The Price 15l. Specie, or the Exchange.
Alſo, An excellent Riding HORSE,
Young, found, but only 14 Hands and one Inch: The Price 37l. 10s. Specie, or the Exchange.
Alſo, Forty Pound ſterling, upon Britain,
Payable at ſight, for 50l. Specie; the Bill unexceptionable. Enquire of the Printer.

Richmond, (Virginia) May 18.
To be Sold at Senepuxent,
On the Eighteenth of June, enſuing, The
Brigantine Richmond,
With all her Apportenances, as ſhe lately came from ſea, an Inventory whereof may be ſeen on board the Veſſel, and will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale.
ALSO HER
CARGO,
Conſiſting of 57 hogſheads of Sugar, and ſome Dry Goods.
The Conditions will be made known an the Day of Sale, and Payment received in Annapolis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. ROSS, SHORE and Company.

To be Sold by Private Sale,
A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Lehegh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from B thlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.
Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

The following are *ſome* of the Orders iſſued by the Britiſh Commanders at St. Euſtatius, after the capture of that iſland. They may ſerve to ſhew the dreadful effects of a reliance on the *Clemency* or *Generoſity* of Britons; whom fatal experience, during the preſent war, has fully ſhewn to be totally diveſted, even of *common Humanity*.

Head quarters, St. Euſtatius, February 6, 1781.

HIS excellency the commander in chief orders, that every inhabitant of this iſland (without exception) do forthwith render a full and juſt account of all his effects to the quarter-maſter-general, of every deſcription, viz. plantations, houſes, furniture, plate, merchandize, ſlaves, horſes, horned cattle, and all other four footed beaſts. This order to be ſtrictly complied with in its fulleſt ſenſe, on pain of confiſcation and baniſhment.

N. B. All inventories to be written in Engliſh.

(Signed) JAMES COCKBURN, Q. M. G.

St. Euſtatius, February 11, 1781.

THE commander in chief orders, that all perſons indebted to the vendue maſter of this iſland, do diſcharge the ſame to morrow at twelve o'clock, under pain of confiſcation and baniſhment.

St. Euſtatius, February 11, 1781.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to his majeſty's commander in chief, that at preſent there are a great number of ſtrangers in this iſland. To prevent the diſtreſs and great inconveniencies that may ariſe therefrom, it is hereby ordered, that all ſtrangers whatſoever, do immediately prepare to quit the iſland, till ſuch time as order and a regular police can be eſtabliſhed.

St. Euſtatius, February 11, 1781.

ALL arms, without exception, belonging to the inhabitants, be delivered in by the 15th inſtant at Fort George.

St. Euſtatius, February 13, 1781.

ALL perſons that have any property or caſh belonging to any Americans, that have either been ſent on board ſhip, or have abſconded, are forthwith to give up the ſame to the quarter-maſter general, on pain of military execution.

St. Euſtatius, February 16, 1781.

IT is the commander in chief's orders, that all merchants and others, do with the utmoſt expedition give in returns of all proviſions they are poſſeſſed of, to Matthew Foſter, eſquire, commiſſary general, at Mr. Texier's, ſpecifying the quantity and how long they have been imported, viz. flour, biſcuit, beef, pork, oatmeal, peaſe, butter, rice, oats, beans, vinegar, rum and wine.

N. B. It is expected, all returns will be given in by twelve o'clock to-morrow.

St. Euſtatius, February 17, 1781.

EVERY inhabitant of town and country is forthwith to give in a faithful liſt of all his ſlaves, to the marſhall's, that proper numbers, required for the king's ſervice, may be daily furniſhed.

St. Euſtatius, February 17, 1781.

ALL horſes belonging to every inhabitant of this iſland, without exception, are to be brought to the quarter-maſter general's quarters on Monday morning next at eight o'clock, to be diſpoſed of, agreeable to the orders of his excellency the commander in chief. The names of the perſons to be brought with the horſes.

St. Euſtatius, February 17, 1781.

BY order of his excellency brigadier general Ogilvie, every inhabitant of this iſland, without exception, are deſired to ſend in an exact account of all their mules, on Monday morning the 19th inſtant at fort George.

St. Euſtatius, February 18, 1781.

ALL negro men, able to work, are to aſſemble to-morrow morning at gun-firing, both from town and country.

St. Euſtatius, February 19, 1781.

IT is the commander in chief's orders, that all merchants, inhabitants, and all others reſiding in St. Euſtatius, do, before to-morrow at noon, deliver in, to the agent's office in this iſland, a very particular account of all goods that were on board the different veſſels in this road, ſpecifying all goods for exportation and importation, at the time this iſland ſurrendered.

St. Euſtatius, February 21, 1781.

THAT all planters are to keep a proper guard on their effects, for preſerving their canes or any other property, and all perſons tranſgreſſing good order, or deſtroying property, to be made priſoners and carried to Fort George.

St. Euſtatius, February 22, 1781.

ALL inhabitants of this iſland (foreigners and native Dutch excepted) are to deliver in to the quarter-maſter general, by 12 o'clock to-morrow, ſigned certificates of the time they have reſided in this iſland.

All merchants and traders on this iſland are forthwith to give up their books of correſpondence, letters, &c. to the quartermaſter general.

St. Euſtatius, February 22, 1781.

THE commander in chief orders, that all Americans do quit this iſland forthwith; boats will be ready to receive them this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Gallows-Bay.

St. Euſtatius, February 23, 1781.

NO merchants, ſhopkeepers or traders, are to preſume to ſell or diſpoſe of any merchandize or other kind of commodities, without particular leave from the commander in chief.

St. Euſtatius, February 24, 1781.

ALL merchants reſiding at preſent in this place, who are inhabitants of the city of Amſterdam, are to prepare to leave this iſland forthwith, and to return to Holland; they are to give in their names at Mr. Brooks's, ſecretary to the iſland, at Mr. Henricus Godets, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock to-morrow morning.

St. Euſtatius, February 24, 1781.

WHEREAS it appears, by the inventories of effects given in by the merchants and inhabitants of this place, that moſt of them have neglected to make a return of the caſh and plate they ſtood poſſeſſed of at the ſurrender of this iſland. It is hereby ordered that they forthwith give in, to the quartermaſter general, an exact account of all monies and plate now in their poſſeſſion, as well belonging to themſelves as other people, for which they are to be reſponſible, when required: and if any future diſcoveries ſhall be made of monies or plate concealed after this return is given in, will be deemed the property of no particular individual.

St. Euſtatius, February 27, 1781.

ALL merchants and others, reſiding at St. Euſtatius at the time the iſland ſurrendered, who had any produce of the iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, or St. Vincent's, either belonging to themſelves, or others, inhabiting the ſaid iſlands, and which was loaded or ſhipped on board any veſſel, at that time, or ſince, are expected to produce their documents and other proofs required by act of parliament, at the agent's office, at this place, on or before the 28th inſtant, that they may be compared with the manifeſts now in our poſſeſſion, expreſſing to whom belonging, in what veſſel, and when ſhipped, to whom conſigned, and that all claims, laid in after the above date, will be rejected, and conſidered as impoſition.

St. Euſtatius, February 27, 1781.

ALL huxters and retailers here, are to attend the Q. M. Gen. to-morrow morning, to have directions about opening their ſhops.

St. Euſtatius, March 5, 1781.

IT is the commander in chief and admiral's orders that all ſtrangers do immediately quit this iſland, and not to return till the 15th inſtant, the day the ſale of the goods begins, and no ſtranger whatever preſume to land, or go on board ſhip, without a paſs from the ſecretary.

St. Euſtatius, March 5, 1781.

HIS excellency the commander in chief orders, that all natives of France, or other ſubjects of the French king, reſiding at preſent on this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame, as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them, leaving behind them all ſorts of merchandize and other ſtores.

St. Euſtatius, March 5, 1781.

HIS excellency the commander in chief, orders that all natives of Holland, and others who were in any degree ſubjects of the States General, reſiding at preſent on this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame, as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them, leaving behind them all their wealth, merchandize, &c. and taking with them ſuch effects only as they ſhall receive a particular licence for.

St Euſtatius, March 6, 1781.

NO perſon whatever to buy from ſoldiers, any part of their cloaths, or proviſions, or procure liquors of any kind for them, on pain of being puniſhed, and turned out of the garriſon.

St. Euſtatius, March 6, 1781.

AS depredations are committed in the night, at the ſtores in the lower town, the commander in chief hereby directs, that the inhabitants do immediately take all means, and place ſuch ſafe guards as ſhall be proper to preſerve order, and protect all property, ſtores, &c.

St. Euſtatius, March 6, 1781.

SUCH merchants, and others, who have not ſent in the keys of their reſpective ſtores, to the Q. M. Gen. agreeable to the commander in chief's orders, are forthwith to deliver them over to the aſſiſtant Q. M. G.

St. Euſtatius, March 7, 1781.

THE proprietors of all ſuch ſlaves, as are ordered for the king's works are to be anſwerable that they are paraded every morning according to orders, given to them by the marſhal, a liſt of which will be poſted up.

St. Euſtatius, March 7, 1781.

COMPLAINTS having been made to the commander in chief, that frequent irregularities and indecencies have been committed by the ſoldiers, on and off duty, upon the perſons of the inhabitants of both ſexes, by ſtopping them in the ſtreets, and ſearching them in a moſt ſhameful manner; his excellency takes this public method, of declaring his utter abhorrence of ſuch unmilitary practice, and ſtrictly orders that nothing of the kind be committed in future, on pain of the moſt ſevere puniſhment.

St. Euſtatius, March 12, 1781.

THE ſales to commence on Thurſday the 15th inſtant, to be continued from day to day, till the whole be ſold.

1. Nothing but caſh will be received in payment.

2. All perſons coming to this iſland, for the purpoſe of purchaſing goods at the ſales, will be permitted to paſs freely to and from the iſland, without let or moleſtation.

3. All ſums of money brought to this iſland, for the purpoſe of purchaſing goods, to be ſecured effectually, and bona fide to the owners.

4. All goods purchaſed at the ſales, will be permitted to be ſhipped off into Engliſh or neutral bottoms, for the purpoſe of conveying them to any of the Engliſh or Neutral iſlands.

5. Some of the ſmall veſſels in the road, to be ſold the ſecond or third day after the commencement of the ſales, and to be continued from time to time, for the convenience of tranſporting the goods purchaſed, to the other iſlands as above.

6. No perſon whoſe goods have been confiſcated, to be allowed to become purchaſers at the ſales.

7. To begin the ſales at the windward ſtore on the bay, and to go on from ſtore to ſtore, progreſſively, care being taken to diſtinguiſh the ſtores by American, Dutch, French, &c. The Engliſh ſtores to be left untouched, with a label on each, by way of diſcrimination.

St. Euſtatius, March 15, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſale of goods will begin at 10 o' clock this forenoon, at Mr. Jenning's ſtore, and continued every day, Sunday's excepted.

IT is the commander in chief's particular orders, that no ſtrangers or inhabitants repaſs to or from the ſhore, without a proper paſs, ſigned by the admiral or ſecretary captain Brooks, as it is well known many ſtrangers have come on ſhore, without being ſtopped by the centries, placed on the beach for that purpoſe. This is to caution them, that if any ſtranger is found on ſhore, without a paſs, he will be made to tell the place where he landed, and what time, ſo that the centry at the ſaid place may be brought to a court martial and ſeverely puniſhed. The corporal, when they turn out the different reliefs, to be particularly careful, that the above orders be given to the different centries, and the ſergeants after the centries of the new relief are poſted, will viſit them to enquire that they have got theſe orders properly.

St. Euſtatius, March 17, 1781.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons pretend to have goods ſtored in the houſe of Joſeph Horey: the Q. M. G. orders all ſuch, as claim any part of theſe goods, to prove their property in the ſame before Aretas Akers, Eſq; on Monday morning, the 19th inſtant.

St. Euſtatius, March 17, 1781.

THE quarter maſter general orders and directs all merchants and others, to deliver into the agent's office, before Monday the 19th inſtant, at noon, a true account of all goods, of every kind, delivered by any of them, for the uſe of his majeſty's fleet and army, or for any individual of this iſland, with all orders and receipts that have been given in conſequence of the delivery of any ſuch goods.

St. Euſtatius, March 17, 1781.

PRICES of proviſions fixed by his excellency the commander in chief, to be ſtrictly adhered to.

	Bits per pound.
Beef	2 and an half
Pork	1 and an half
Veal and mutton	3
Beſt fiſh	2
Second ditto	1 and and half
Bread	1
Live poultry	3
Live ſheep, Calves, &c.	2

N. B. The whole at Engliſh weight.

St. Euſtatius, March 18, 1781.

WHEREAS his majeſty, by his royal proclamation, dated at St. James's, the 20th of December, 1780, was graciouſly pleaſed to order and direct, that all ſuch ſhips, veſſels and goods, as ſhall belong to the States General of the United Provinces, or their vaſſals or ſubjects, or to any other, inhabiting within the countries, territories and dominions of the aforeſaid States General, ſhall and may be lawfully ſeized, for the uſe of his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, until his royal will and pleaſure be known.

AND whereas we, Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bar. and K. B. Admiral of the White, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips of war, ſtationed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, and the honourable John Vaughan, major general, and commander in chief of his Britanic majeſty's troops, ſtationed in the ſaid iſlands, have, by virtue of the aforeſaid proclamation, taken and ſeized in the iſland of St. Euſtatius, with all the goods, wares, and merchandize found in the ſame.

WE do therefore, by this our proclamation, publiſh and declare the whole of the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize, to be the property of his majeſty, and direct that the ſame be ſold for his uſe, by ſuch perſons as have been authoriſed by our commiſſion for that purpoſe, and the money ariſing from ſuch ſales, to be kept in ſuch hands as we may direct, till his majeſty's further pleaſure be known.

Signed, G. B. Rodney,
J. Vaughan.

St. Euſtatius, March 19, 1781.

COMPLAINT having beeen made, that many inhabitants of this iſland, have exacted one Bitt for changing a dollar into ſmall money. His excellency the commander in chief forbids ſuch extortion for the future, and orders that the dollar be received in all payments, and changed for 11 bitts. Every offender ſhall ſuffer fine and impriſonment.

N. B. Small cut money to be taken in change.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

We hear that a letter has been received by the legiſlature of this ſtate, from the honourable the continental congreſs, requeſting them to ſend two gentlemen of the firſt abilities to their body, to aſſiſt in buſineſs of the higheſt importance. ——It is ſaid this requiſition hath been made in conſequence of a letter received from colonel Laurens, at Paris. What this buſineſs is, time will unfold—at preſent the public are of opinion that it is relative to a Negociation of Peace, to be ſet on foot between the belligerent powers; and that France is deſirous of knowing from the grand council of America, what will be their ultimatum on this important ſubject.

CHATHAM, June 6.

The following tragical affair happened at Elizabethtown laſt Saturday night: Mr. David Woodruff and Mr. Philip M'Crea were going along the ſtreet, when they were hailed by a ſentinel, but not anſwering immediately, the ſentinel fired, and killed the latter on the ſpot.

We have received no eaſtern papers this week, the poſt having been taken between Fiſh Kill and Morris-Town, and carried to New-York.

Philadelphia, June 12.

The Baltimore paper of the 5th inſtant has the following paragraph:—"By a gentleman from Fredrickſburg we are informed, that the main body of the Britiſh army (conſiſting of about 6000) under earl Cornwallis, were, by the lateſt accounts, at Hanover court-houſe; that ſeveral detachments of this army, had deſtroyed large quantities of tobacco, &c. at Page's and Aylett's ware houſes: and that the marquis de la Fayette was about 30 miles Northweſtward of the enemy, expecting the arrival of general Wayne, with his diviſion."

By a veſſel which arrived here on Saturday laſt, after a ſhort paſſage from the Havanna, we learn, that Penſacola was taken by the Spaniſh forces, under general Galvez, on the 8th ult. after a ſiege of about ten days, with the loſs of between 150 and 200 killed, and about the ſame number wounded. No particular account of this important event had reached the Havanna, when this veſſel came away, at which time the fleet from Penſacola, (returning from the expedition) appeared off the harbour. The ſurrender of the place was conſiderably haſtened, by the blowing up of a magazine in the garriſon, into which a ſhell was thrown from general Galvez's camp. It is ſaid three Britiſh men of war were taken in the harbour, and that the number of priſoners amounts to about fifteen hundred.

Thurſday laſt came into this port a prize ſloop, late from Charleſtown, bound to New-York, taken by the Revolution privateer, captain M'Nachtane, of this port. And

On Sunday arrived the brig Allday, from Cork, late commanded by captain Stewart, She was taken by the Fair American privateer, has a valuable cargo of proviſions, &c. on board, and ſailed from Cork the 28th of March.

The captain of the prize ſays, that a fleet of about 170 tranſports and victuallers, having on board near 4000 troops, bound to Charleſtown, Cheaſapeake, and New-York, failed from Cork on the 27th of March; and that the grand Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line, and a great number of tranſports, &c. deſtined for the relief of Gibraltar, having touched at Cork for the purpoſe of taking in troops, alſo left the laſt mentioned place on the 27th of March, and after eſcorting the fleet deſtined for America, into a certain latitude, ſhaped their courſe for Gibraltar, leaving a 64 gun ſhip, and a frigate to protect the fleet, bound to this continent.

Camp at M'Cord's Ferry, on the Congaree, May 14, 1781.

SIR,

I Wrote your excellency on the 5th from near Camden, by capt. O'Harra. On the 18th that place was evacuated by the enemy. They left it with great precipitation, after burning the greater part of their baggage and ſtores, and even the private property belonging to the inhabitants. They alſo burnt the goal, mill and ſeveral other houſes, and left the town little better than a heap of rubbiſh. They left all our men, wounded on the 25th, amounting to thirty-one, and fifty-eight of their own, and three officers, who were all too badly wounded, to be removed. It is confidently aſſerted by ſeveral people of the place, that the enemy ſuffered in the late action, not leſs in killed and wounded, than three hundred men.

Upon the enemy's evacuation, we immediately took poſſeſſion of the place, and the works are levelling, a plan of which is herewith incloſed —Had the Virginia militia arrived in time, the garriſon would have fallen into our hands, as they would have enabled us to have inveſted it on all ſides, and the garriſon had neither proviſion or ſtores, to hold out a ſiege. The detachments below, operating under general Marian, and lieutenant colonel Lee, having cut off their ſupplies, particularly the article of ſalt, of which the garriſon were entirely deſtitute. On the 9th the army marched for this place. On the 11th the poſt of Orangeburg, commanded by a colonel, and conſiſting of upwards of 80 men, and ſeveral officers, part Britiſh, ſurrendered to general Sumpter, who by his addreſs ſo intimidated the garriſon in the diſpoſition of his artillery and troops, as to produce a ſurrender of a very ſtrong poſt, without loſs of time or men. Great quantities of proviſion and ſome other ſtores were found at this place. On the 12th Fort Motte ſurrendered to general Marian. The garriſon conſiſted of upwards one hundred and forty men, 120 of which were Britiſh and Heſſian, ſeven or eight officers. The place was inveſted on the eighth, and the approaches carried to the foot of the abattis, before it ſurrendered. The redoubt was the ceeding ſtrong, and commanded by lieutenant M'Pherſon, a very gallant officer. Great credit is due to general Marian, and the few militia that continued with him, in the reduction of this poſt. Lieutenant colonel Lee's legion, and the detachment's ſervi with him, under major Eaton, captains Finley artillery, and Oldham and Smith of the infantry, indefatigable in proſecuting the ſiege. There taken at the fort one caronnade, about 140 ſtand arms, a quantity of ſalt, proviſions and other ſtore returns of which ſhall be forwarded hereafter.

When we began our March towards Camden, Deep River, I wrote to General Pickens, to to collect a body of militia, to lay ſiege to Au and Ninety-ſix, and both places are now inv The fort at Friday's Ferry will be inveſted by to-row morning; lieutenant colonel Lee with his le and ſome of the detachments ſerving under him, ed for this purpoſe laſt evening. The army m for that place this morning.

By the laſt intelligence I had of lord Rawdon was near Nelſon's Ferry, where the enemy poſt; the ſtores at which were moving to Town, which indicated an evacuation. Sumpter and Marian are watching their motions.

Incloſed I ſend your excellency copies of letters found among the papers of lieutenant M'Pherſon.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient humble
ſervant, NATH. GREENE.

His excellency, Samuel Huntington, Eſq.

Camp at Ancram's Plantation, May 16th, 1781.

SIR,

I WROTE your excellency, that we ſhould move the 14th for this poſt, and that lieutenant colonel Lee, with the van of the army, had advanced the evening before. We arrived here yeſterday about noon, but the garriſon had ſurrendered to lieutenant colonel Lee a few minutes before our arrival. Incloſed are conditions of the capitulation, and returns of the priſoners and ſtores.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect,
Your excellency's moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
NATHANIEL GREENE.

His excellency the
Preſident of Congreſs.

SIR,

I Have the honor to communicate to you the render of fort Granby, and I incloſe a copy of capitulation. Colonel Taylor, whom I found with a corps of militia, left by general Sumpter annoy and harraſs the garriſon, had moſt vigo and judiciouſly exerted himſelf, and has claim ticular attention.

The troops under my command, after a rapid from the poſt at Motts, reached this place on the ing of the 14th. The enemy's poſition was reconnoitred, labourers collected, and the line of approaches determined on. During the night a battery thrown up within point blank ſhot of the fort, in direction of lieutenant Heard and cornet Lowndes ed by parties from colonel Taylor's militia. Early the morning of the 15th captain Finley commenced cannonade, at the ſame time the legion infantry and captain Oldham's detachment, took a poſition to cut port.

Matters being thus arranged, agreeable to my inſtructions, I ſent the ſummons, which I have the nor to tranſmit, and received the anſwer annexed.

A few moments after, an interview took place between myſelf and major Maxwell, and the terms was thrown into a train of adjuſtment.

It is needleſs for me to ſay any thing concerning the efforts of the officers, and the toil of the troops who have ſerved with me during the late expedition. Your perfect knowledge of every intention, and your exertion of the corps, and your invariable diligence to countenance merit, fully enſure to them every reward they may deſerve.

The heads of departments will give in returns of ſtores, and a liſt of priſoners will be tranſmitted by major Hyrne, the deputy commiſſary general, as ſoon as it can be made out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with the moſt exalted ſentiments of
Reſpect and eſteem,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
HENRY LEE, junior.

Fort Granby,
May 15, 1781.

Major General GREENE.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, entered into between major Maxwell, of the Prince of Wales American regiment, on the one part, and lieutenant colonel Lee, commanding the legion, on the other part, this 15th of May, 1781, viz.

1ſt. That the detachment of Britiſh, with their officers, ſhall conſider themſelves priſoners of war, and ſhall be conducted to Charleſtown by the neareſt road, where they ſhall remain, on parole, until ſuch time as they ſhall be regularly exchanged.

2d. The militia ſhall have it in their option to accede of the firſt article, and to march with the Britiſh troops to Charleſtown, and remain there till exchanged, or to be allowed to remain at their reſpective homes, without conſidering themſelves priſoners, or being moleſted in their property.

3d. All the baggage belonging to the officers and men of the garriſon ſhall be allowed them, and waggons ſhall be allowed for tranſporting it to Charleſtown; all private property to be conſidered as the firſt article.

4th. The ſick and wounded, that cannot at preſent be removed, ſhall have free liberty to go to Charleſtown as ſoon as able.

Best possible image.

5th. The officers shall be allowed to keep their side arms and pistols.

6th. The garrison to commence their march to morrow, and provisions to be furnished them, with a sufficient escort to protect them from insult and injury.

Captain Rudulph, of the Legion infantry, will take possession at 12 o'clock major Maxwell to order the heads of the departments to deliver up all public stores, to such officers as captain Rudulph may introduce.

A. MAXWELL, major
P. W. A. regiment,
JOSEPH EGGLESTON,
captain P. L. D.
HENRY LEE, junr.
Lt. col. com. P. Legion.

RETURN of PRISONERS taken at Fort Granby, May 15, 1781.

Prince of Wales's regiment. 1 major, 1 surgeon, 1 serjeant major, 4 serjeants, 5 corporals, 57 rank and file, 4 deserters, 1 missing.

Regiment of Anglelilly. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file.

Drafts. 8 serjeants, 4 corporals, 55 rank and file, 3 deserters.

Captain O. Tolles's company. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant major, 2 serjeants, 75 rank and file, 2 deserters.

Militia, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 3 serjeants, 117 rank and file.

Total. 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 2 serjeant majors. 17 serjeants, 9 corporals, 305 rank and file, 9 deserters, 1 missing.

E. M. HYRNE, D. Com. Gen. Prison.
May 16, 1781.

RETURN of PRISONERS taken at Fort Motte, May 12, 1781.

British. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant major, 1 serjeant 3 corporals, 1 drum and fife, 69 privates.

Hessian. 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 5 corporals, 1 drum and fife, 51 privates.

Tories. 45, reported to me.

Total. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 serjeant-major, 1 serjeant, 8 corporals, 2 drum and fife, 165 privates.

E. M. HYRNE.

Prisoners taken at Orangeburgh not returned.

RETURN of MILITARY STORES, taken at Fort Granby, May 15, 1781.

Musquet cartridges 8928, musquets 192, bayonets 86, cartridge boxes 100, rifles 63, flints 3000, pounds of powder 120, pounds of lead 328, twelve pounds canister shot 20, drums 1, two pounds caronades 3, five and an half inch howitz 2.

JOHN MAZARET, F. C. M. S.
Published by Order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter to lord Rawdon, from a person at Blue-Fields, Musquito-Shore, who signs S. L.

"Your lordship will have heard of a late expedition to the Spanish Main; such a compleat destruction from disorders, incident to their clime, was scarcely ever known before; the scene is closing, for the present, by an evacuation of St. Johns, the garrison of which place is expected here shortly, and I shall then proceed to Jamaica. The cause of the troops retiring so precipitately to the harbour of St. John's, was owing to the want of provisions; they were at the same time reduced to so few, fit for duty, that little was expected from their exertions, though it was determined to carry the Spanish post at the head of the river, which commands the passage into the lake of Nicaragua. The vessel is waiting, and I am obliged to close this sooner than I intended. I am, &c."

Copy of a letter from lord Huntington to lord Rawdon.

THE mail being to be made up, to night, for Charlestown, I sit down to fulfill my promise, of writing to you by every packet, though I should have ever so little news to transmit to you. I have put my letter into the general post-office, and let it take its fate. The acquital of lord George Gordon, and the failure of the enterprize against St. Vincent, form the news of the day. Rodney debarked Vaughn on the island, where, finding the Americans had done no damage to the works, and that they appeared well manned, a council of war was held, and they re-embarked without the loss of a man. It is suggested that government did not wish to convict lord George Gordon, for fear of offending the Scotch fanatics. As to the war, it is a trial of skill with our neighbours and the Americans, whether we have not the longest purse, and by so much the longest that we will see them out, notwithstanding the wretched conduct of our leaders of all denominations. Government have offered thirty odd millions, and we want but thirteen: judge whether there is a probability of making war, with such a country as this to advantage.

In your letter, my dear nephew, answer me this question. Is it your opinion, now that you are better acquainted with the temper of the Southern colonies, that our friends in North America is sufficient to regain and maintain a superiority over the rebels, if they were properly assisted and supported by an able and judicious commander and negociator in chief, which should be sent from this country, and that without extraordinary military efforts on our part? We expects news from lord Cornwallis every hour. Adieu, &c

HUNTINGDON.

Copy of another letter, from the same to the same.

YOUR sister Anna, your brother John, and myself, have just finished our summer's stay at the park, where we have wanted nothing but your company, to make us compleatly happy. We have had a succession of agreeable friends, who have kept up a continued chearfulness for three months, and they have now all left us, excepting Mr. and Mrs. Delancey, who remain with us till next Monday, when we shall depart from hence, earnestly wishing that you may be with us next year. Indeed my dear nephew, I have so many weighty reasons for pressing your return, that I do not know how to enter into the long detail by letter. You know I have encouraged your serving in America as a Palœstrium, where I thought you would exercise your body and mind to great advantage; for knowledge is only to be got by experience: and that philosophy which regards the study of mankind, and conduces to the wisdom of one's future conduct, and the tranquility of one's mind, is best learnt in busy scenes of action; whether military or political. You have likewise paid your contingent of statute work, to the society of which you are a member. It now becomes you to look for other situations, where you may pursue the same, plan more advantageously for yourself and your country. Credit can be the only motives for your longer stay where you are, and neither of them can be acquired there. I will say nothing on the score of military attainments, it will not bear an argument, and the wretched conduct of affairs ever since the commencement of the war, has so depreciated us in the eyes of the rest of the powers of Europe, that your services will not entitle you to further credit, than you gained long since. Your health, my dearest nephew, is so valuable to me, and the rest of your family, that it ought to be your duty to consult the re-establishment of it. You ought to appear at home, and be known here, if you intend the remainder of your life shall be active. Here I could say much, but will defer it till we meet. You have got the half pay for your regiment, and therefore your absence can not be called a desertion of their interest. Come then home, my dearest Frank, as soon as you can conveniently, and be sure to pay attention to general Clinton, who has represented you in his dispatches in the fairest and most honourable light possible. Lord Stormont wished me to inform you of this, and I am sure you will make the most prudent use of it. I am mighty anxious to see you, and have much to say to you: adieu. I accompany your sister to lord Bagot's, and lady Charlotte Talbott's, she then will proceed to Ireland, and I to Berkshire, in my way to London, for the meeting of the new parliament, the 31st October.

Yours, my dearest nephew, most cordially,
and most unalterably, Huntingdon.

Copy of a letter from Governor Martin to Lord Rawdon. Watson's Plantation, four miles from Wilmington.

I HAVE, my dearest lord, suffered the utmost mortification under the apprehensions that the vessel charged with lord Cornwallis's dispatches (of whose departure I had no intimation, until after his lordship's letters were making up) would sail for Charles-Town, without one line from me, to testify my unalterable and high respect and esteem for your lordship.

Captain Inglis, of the Delight, whom I have met with this moment, thinks he may have a possibility of conveying my warmest and sincerest wishes to you: but that he cannot find time to enlarge upon the business of our campaign, which would admit of long detail. I will not therefore enter upon it slightly, but reserve myself for another occasion, which I cannot fail to find soon. Suffice it to say, that gallant exploits have been done, which tell from the thinness of our ranks, which I have little hopes to see filled by our friends of their countrymen. My highlanders have hitherto failed.

With a constitution such as mine, so shattered, and so worn out, it is a wonder how I have held together at all. I have such warnings of my age and infirmities, however, as lay me, independent of all other considerations, under the necessity of seeking aid from my native air, and I shall embark with captain Broderick, infinitely regreting, that I cannot wait on you, my dear lord, to receive your commands, which it will be always my greatest pride and pleasure to obey. From expressions in your lordship's late letters to lord Cornwallis, I am happy to find you looking across the Atlantic still, tho' sincerely grieved to find, that you have reasons on the score of health for so doing.—I pity lord Cornwallis from my heart, when I consider the irreparable loss he must sustain in your lordship. But if my opinion has one grain of weight, suffer not, my dear lord, any consideration to prevent you from the resolution of going to England, and save a life so invaluable to your friends and to your country.—There let me hope to enjoy the happiness of meeting your lordship soon, and to pay that devotion. &c. &c. JOS. MARTIN.

Lord Rawdon.

State of Pennsylvania.

In General Assembly, Monday 11th June, 1781.

Resolved,

That the average price of common labour by the day, for the purpose of ascertaining the pay, fines, and penalties of the militia of this state, be three shillings and six pence, payable in gold or silver money.

Extract from the minutes,
Samuel Sterett, Clerk.

*** For the BILL to repeal the TENDER LAWS of this State, see the POSTSCRIPT.

TO BE LET, A
Large, convenient House,
With Stables and Coach-house, situated on the west side of Front-street, near Market-street, and next door but one to Messrs. Lawrence and Budden's Store. For further information please to apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A
Likely Negroe Woman,
About 28 years of age, with a Female CHILD, two years old, both of which has had the small-pox: she is an excellent cook and can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. For Terms of Sale enquire of the subscriber, living next door to the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street.
EDWARD PENNELL.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the state house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the fourteenth of June instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the ALL DAY, burthen about ninety tons, lately commanded by Timothy Steward, taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) to the end that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
June 11, 1781. JAMES READ, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, on Thursday the fourteenth of June instant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Sloop or Vessel called the CORNWALLIS, burthen about twenty tons, lately commanded by Jeremiah Basset, taken at sea, sent into this Port, and libelled against as Prize, by John M'Nachtane, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,
June 11. JAMES READ, Register.

Sales of the Province Island.

On SATURDAY next, (being the 16th instant,)
WILL BE SOLD,
Some of the Lots of the
PROVINCE ISLAND MEADOW, which have fallen in to the State from the former Sales. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely. Conditions of Payment will be as formerly advertised, viz. One-Fourth within four Days; Three Eighths in a Month, and the Rest within two Months from the Day of Sale: the Deposit of One Quarter to be forfeited, in case the further Payments be not made in manner prescribed.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
Dated May 12, 1781. ROBERT KNOX.

This Day, at 12 o'Clock,
Will be Sold at Public Auction,
By Alexander Boyd, and Co.
Vendue Masters, in Second-street, above Vine-street,
A VALUABLE
PLANTATION,
Called GREEN GROVE, situate on the waters of Susquehanna, in the county of Northumberland, containing 324 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Mease, John White and James Biddle, being in a fine situation for mills, with good falls from a never failing stream which runs through the whole; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made at a very small expence, with some good improvements. An indisputable Title will be given, and a plan may be seen by applying as above.

N. B. The half of the Purchase must be paid on signing the deed, in gold or silver, or its value, and goods, at a marketable price for the remainder, if most agreeable to the purchaser.

DRY GOODS,
To be Sold, reasonable for Cash, By
Samuel Lewis Wharton,
At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-street, in Water-street; Consisting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Assortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tambour'd and silk knit Vests,
Black silk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, & p Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muslins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated shoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handsome Assortment of Cambricks,
A few English Saddles, Bridles, Fusils, Pistols, Bar iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cushion, &c. for a pulpit, desk, and communion table; the whole finished in the newest fashion, and designed for a church in the United States.

FOR SALE, A
Healthy Negroe Man,
Twenty years of age; has had the small-pox and measles, and sold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer. June 11.

WANTED a good coachman, who also understands something of gardening: and a house Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA, ss.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers, Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of settling the ASSIZE of BREAD in the said City and County, We do therefore agree upon the PRICES following, viz.

Superfine Fourpenny Loaf, 1 pound 6 ounces.
Middling Flour ditto, - 1 lb. - 10 oz.
Rye ditto, - - a lb.
And all other Loaves of Bread in proportion.

Witness our Hands, the 1st Day of June, 1781.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

A Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT SMITH, Clerk of the Market.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jonas Phillips,

At his Store, the south side of Market street, four doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing-office, the following GOODS for ready Money, by Wholesale only.

BLACK and coloured Lutestrings, fine Corduroys, Marseilles Quiltings, Dimothys, Fustians, Drawboys, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Gauzes, Nankeens, Book Muslins striped and plain, Persians, Counterpains, silk and lawn Handkerchiefs, Moreens of all colours, Sewing Silks, Gilt Buttons, Velvet Bindings for hats, Silk Ferrets and Garters, Tapes and Brass Nails, Womens Shoes, coloured Worsted, Buff Broadcloths, fine and coarse Thread Laces, a few large Iron Bolts for large half doors, Ivory Combs, Bindings, Blankets, the best of Sallad Oil in quart bottles, English Garden Seeds, Watch Glasses, Pepper, Allspice, Ground Ginger, Cotton, Wine Vinegar, Window Glass, White Lead, Yellow Oaker, Spanish Brown ground in oil, Pot and Pearl Ash, and a few hogsheads of Tobacco, with sundry other Goods, &c.

N. B. Likewise a Pair of Carriage HORSES, to be Sold at a reasonable Price.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, auditors for settling the depreciation of the Pennsylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the west wing of the state house, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be discontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781

Whereas complaint has been made to the commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the collectors of the continental taxes in Dock-ward, that they cannot procure or obtain the taxes due on sundry lots, situate on the north side of South-street, in said Ward, the property of Barron, Hurst, and Company: NOTICE is therefore given, that unless the above named persons, or their certain attornies or agents, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 13th day of June next, ensuing the date hereof, so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with cost, agreeable to the laws of this commonwealth. Given under our hands, this 9th day of March, 1781.

JOHN BROOKE,
PRESTLEY BLAKISTON,
GUNNING BEDFORD, } Commissioners.

Thirty Spanish milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black bushy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red surtout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when sober, but sulky and quarrelsome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boston, and was Servant to Doctor Hutchinson when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good Taylor, and probably may be skulking in some part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up said fellow, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall receive the above Reward; and all persons are forbid harbouring him, as by so doing they will be prosecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said Fellow would have been advertised before, but as he had a trick of absenting himself for two or three weeks at a time and returing home, it was thought he might do the same now. May 18.

FIFTY DOLLARS hard Money Reward.

RAN from Elk Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, the 23d of April, 1781, a country born NEGROE MAN, named DICK, about 27 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, thin visage, hollow eyed, straight bodied, and speaks quick. Had on a new felt hat, brickdust coloured English cloth coat, white country cloth vest and breeches, wooden buttons, white shirt, woolen stockings, and good shoes. He had other cloaths with him, and perhaps may change. He also had plenty of money. He was brought from Suffex County, Delaware State, about 4 or 5 years ago, and probably may make that way, or attempt to get to the enemy. Whoever will secure the fellow in any goal on the continent, and give notice to the subscriber, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home. THOMAS MAY.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-streets, to the east side of Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the first Quality.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the Cross Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he makes and sells fashionable Beaver and Castor HATS of the best quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the best and neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served to suit their Taste, on the lowest Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS DEALE, of the township of the Northern Liberties, deceased, that they bring in their Accounts, in order to be settled and paid, and all Persons indebted to said Estate by Bond, Note, Book, or otherwise, are requested to come and pay in three months from this date, to prevent further trouble; as the deceased's Estate must be settled by

May 23. CATHERINE DEALE, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD, A

Negroe Boy,

About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET, A

Pleasant Country-House,

near the Falls of Schuylkill, with Stables and other convenient Accommodations. Enquire of EDWARD SHIPPEN, in Fourth-street, near Spruce street.

Best LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

TO BE SOLD, A

Mulatto Wench and her two

CHILDREN; she is fit for town or country Business. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A middle aged Person, of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is perfectly acquainted with book keeping, and accounts in general, is now at liberty to engage in any office, or compting house, where a suitable recompence will be made him. Enquire of Thomas Armet, grocer in Second-street, below Market-street.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of April last, an apprentice boy, of fourteen years of age, named Elisha Crosbey; had on and took with him a light coloured cloth coat, linen jacket and breeches, one pair of thread and one pair of woolen stockings, a striped linsey jacket, striped trowsers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, in Ridley township, Chester county, shall receive One Shilling hard money reward, from WM. M'ILVAIN.

May 27, 1781.

Eighteen Pence Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 28th of May last, an apprentice LAD, named JOHN JONES, a Weaver by trade, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair, a mark over his nose, has a squint in one eye: Had on and took with him when he went away, a linsey striped coattee, blue and white, 5 shirts, one pair leather breeches, 2 pair of trowsers, 2 pair of woollen stockings, one pair of shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him home to FREDERICK MILLER, in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, shall receive the above Reward.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, June, an APPRENTICE LAD, named David Cole, by trade a blacksmith, about 19 years of age, and five feet two inches high, and has a mark of a fish on one of his sides. Had on when he went away, a sagathy coat and jacket, and took with him four pair of breeches, besides several other cloaths, too tedious to enumerate. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to the subscriber, in Gosham township, Chester county, shall receive the above reward, besides reasonable charges, from WILLIAM SPEAKMAN.

Whereas Mary Piper, wife of the subscriber, living in Campington, has eloped from his bed and board: I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

June 5. PETER PIPER.

A Conveyancing Office,

AND

Office for Sale of Real Estates,

IS kept by the Subscriber, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. From the experience the Subscriber has had in this branch of law business, he flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, several Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

The Sieur SIRETSIE,

TAKES the liberty to offer his services to the public, in the art of cleaning the teeth; he assures that he will render in a moment the blackest teeth as white as snow; he will also fix lead in those that are hollow, which will preserve them without the least pain. He will file the carious teeth, which caution will prevent the other teeth from growing carious. All these operations will be made without the least pain.

The Sieur SIRETSIE will be provided with the necessary powders, opiates, balsamic water, spunges, and roots, prepared in the same manner of those which the ladies of the court of France make use of, to keep the teeth in a continual whiteness, and the gums in a fine fresh vermillion. He will also sell a liquor, which, by rubbing the teeth with it once a month only, will prevent the new incrustations of tartar, that may be looked upon as the greatest plague of the teeth and gums. It produces, beside a disagreeable smell in the breath, heats the mouth, excoriats the gums, and renders them soft, fungous, bloated, livid, and bloody at the least touch; it also destroys the alveoli of the teeth.

The Sieur SIRETSIE is now composing a small work, in favour of the ladies of Philadelphia, which will explain and teach them the means of maintaining a perfect wholesomness in the mouth, and to keep the teeth always white and clean; also the manner of using the powder, opiates and liquors above-mentioned.

Those ladies or gentlemen who will honour the Sieur SIRETSIE with their commands, will apply for him at captain Rankins, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, opposite to Mr. Howard's watchmaker.

Stephen Rowe,

HATH opened the Fountain and White Horse TAVERN, in Chesnut street, formerly occupied by William Dibley, where good Attendance will be given, and Horses taken to Stand at Livery, on as reasonable Rates as any Stables in the City.

WILLIAM SOWERBY hath removed from his Stables in Chesnut-street, opposite the State-house, to this House. June 1.

Two Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO LAD, named JACK, about 18 years old, has an awkward, hobbling walk, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a brown short jacket, green cloth trowsers, bad shoes with holes cut through the upper leather. It is supposed he is lurking about in the city. Whoever will leave him in the Work house shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges paid.

JACOB WERT.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are hereby warned not to harbour said Negro, or they shall answer for the same as the law directs. May 7.

Half-a-Crown Reward.

RAN-AWAY, this morning, from the subscriber, an Apprentice LAD, named PHILIP KLEIN, a Taylor by trade, about 14 years of age, small faced: Had on and took with him one blue cloth jacket and under ditto, one check and one brown linen shirt, one pair of blue cloth and one pair of clouded cotton trowsers, one pair of worsted stockings, one pair of shoes with plain brass buckles. Whoever takes up said BOY, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. PHILIP DICK.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. Philadelphia, May 25.

EIGHT hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the sloop Marlin, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, A NEGRO MAN, who goes by the name of CAROLINA; about five feet high, a personable Negroe, and of a jett black, is remarkable for red eyes, and his legs a little crooked. He has been used to wait on a Gentleman, and can dress hair. Had on when he went away a pair of spotted breeches, a waistcoat without sleeves, and a large round hat. Any person will bring the said Negroe to the above-mentioned sloop, or to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby requested not to harbour the said Negroe at their peril. If he will return he will be graciously received by his master, and no punishment inflicted on him.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, THE JUNE 14, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 742.

THOSE who may please to favour this Paper with Advertisements, are requested to send the Money with them, and thereby save themselves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

Maryland, May 14.

Cannon of different sizes,

Of the most approved Form and Metal, with proper sized Shot, may be had by applying to

William Russel, and Company,

In Baltimore, or to the Manager, at Mount-Ætna Furnace, Washington county.

SPRING CLOCK.

A very good one for sale, chimes every quarter of an hour. It may be seen at the shop of JOHN WOOD, watch maker in Front street at the corner of Chesnut-street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A

Wet Nurse with a good Breast of MILK.

Any One having a very good Recommendation may apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

An healthy, honest, sober, handy,

Servant Girl,

Who has four years to serve, and can be well recommended. None need apply but such as are determined to reward merit. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 1.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to keep the UPPER-FERRY, in the Northern Liberties, which he has kept the two years past, and flatters himself he will give Satisfaction to the Public, and those who please to favour him with their Custom; and means to continue the same Care and Assiduity to his Business as usual, which he expects will give general Satisfaction to all who please to favour him with their Custom.

N. B. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who may want BOATS for Parties of Pleasure or Business, may be attended by careful Watermen.

Also, ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horse.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

Newton, Bucks county, May 29.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday night, the 27th instant, a NEGROE WOMAN, named FANNY, a short, thick Wench, very black, thick lips, about 18 or 19 years of age: Had on a short gown and petticoat made of linsey, black and white stripes, had a bundle of other cloaths with her; she took her female child, named ROSE, about 3 years old: It is expected she has been assisted by some Negroe or Mulatto. Whoever secures said Wench and Child, so that her master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward, paid by SAMUEL YARDLEY.

N. B. She was seen on the road going towards Philadelphia, her mother formerly lived with Mr. Grandine, at the George tavern.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vine street, between Second and Front streets, on Tuesday the 30th of May, a small brindle Cow, has a white face, and two rings round her eyes, her hind legs are white. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her home, shall receive the above reward, from

GEORGE GEDDES.

Mount-Airy, Germantown township, May 12 1781.

Came to the farm of the subscriber,

a few days ago, a Black MARE COLT, rising two years old, marked M. N. R. on the near fore shoulder and near hind hip, her off hind foot white. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Just Imported from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the North Side of Market street, opposite the INDIAN KING.

A Large and General Assortment of the

Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet superfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet second Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white superfine Cassimers,
Blue, purple, brown, scarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, scarlet, and lead-coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimson, blue, brown, black, green and motled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thicksetts of all colours and fashions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Cambletts of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge dejeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Russels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Paplins,
Masquerades,
Dorseteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Persians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, striped, clouded and orange coloured Musselmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Assortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, straw coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Irish and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and striped cotton Seims,
Sattin and paduasoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marseilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons all Patterns,
Million and Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose of different colours,
A large Assortment of fashionable silk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the best sewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Assortment of the most fashionable Ribbands,
Twists and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Claret in Hogsheads,

With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Very good and agreeable Accommodations

for a few Families, may be had at Mount Airy, late the country seat of William Allen, Esquire, deceased. The pleasant situation of the place renders it an excerding fine Summer Retreat; being only eight miles and a half from the city, and yet perfectly recluse. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CROSS, living on the premises.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Instant, at the Continental Yard, in this City,

A Quantity of Waggon-Geers:

Such as, Collars, Blind-bridles, Back and Belly-bands, Swingle trees, &c. &c.

ALSO, A Number of Old Waggons, Bodies, and Wheels; which may be very useful for Farmers. By Order of the Quarter Master General.

June 6. J. HILTZHEIMER.

DUBLIN, (Ireland.)

September 28. A letter from Settin, to a merchant of this city, says, that the Baltic trade in future will be entirely carried on by France, in consequence of treaties just concluded between the maritime powers of the North and that kingdom.

The Dublin Society have adjourned their meeting until the 2d of November next, after many months sedulous attention to the promoting the arts and manufactures of this kingdom. Several new objects have opened to their consideration since the enlargement of our trade: patterns of coarse woolens have been brought over from the continent for our manufacturers, and a number of recent improvements in machinery for carrying on the fabrication of cloths and stuffs have been procured from Great-Britain; nor have our own artists been remiss in proposing the erecting of such machines as they stand in need of, particularly the corporation of goldsmiths, who have memorialed the society for aid to erect a flatting mill for rolling out silver, &c. the corporation of weavers for a silk mill to be worked by water; and captain Brook for several machines necessary to establish a cotton manufactory at Kilbegs near Naas.

It was not unaptly said in parliament, that many years would pass away before we could obtain a benefit from our free trade. In fact, a nation, unused to industry, indolent though poor, and luxurious without the legal means of gratifying luxury, cannot sit down to practise the arts of accumulating wealth, while it can exist upon artificial affluence. Though we cannot compliment one part of the community with being the very rich, yet we are miserably certain that the other part is composed of the very poor, and the former hold it a maxim, not inadequate to the ideas of importance, to afford the latter as little help to existence as they can. Surrounded as we are by the means of an intercourse with the world, perhaps the richest jewel which rises on the bosom of the Atlantic, since our ports have been open, a criminal apathy seems to influence the public mind, and neither our opulent cities or seaport towns have formed associations for commerce, or encouraged through all the country of Ireland, the erection of a new manufactory. The landlord still continues to view, without pity or a notion of humanity, his naked vassal starve out a life in dirt and indigence, without pointing out a means of raising the image of the Maker from the groveling situation of the swine that feed in a corner of his hovel. No example is set by the opulent, and the poor cannot draw the neck from the foot that tramples it in the dust. While things remain in this hopeless situation, a free trade is poured in like the manna in the wilderness, upon a people determined to be poor, tho' every corner of the island could boast the benevolence of an Arabella Denny.

We have been favoured by a respectable correspondent with the following extract of a letter from London, dated September 19, 1780. "We have received very alarming accounts, of the Irish entering into a non-importation agreement; when it is here understood that Ireland has received the grant of every commercial advantage, in the power of Britain to bestow. But, it seems, we are not fully in possession of the occasion that excites the Irish to so much murmur and discontent. If it is on account of the equalization duty mentioned in the sugar bill, candour and justice compell me to declare, that the board of trade here has been the sole cause of this unhappy misunderstanding: you cannot but know, that this same board is composed of the most abject hirelings of administration, who will vote and say whatever their paymaster the minister directs. As to your complaint of a wound being given to public liberty, by a perpetual standing army, you can only blame your own parliamentary apoplates: yet I am free to acknowledge, that it carries with it an horrid idea, that you should be loaded with an unalterable military establishment, and that against the voice of the people."

Oct. 24. At the last commission a woman was convicted of robbery, and when the judge was passing the dreadful sentence, she cried out, "My lord! my lord! I am with child!" Upon which the judge ordered the sheriff to provide a jury of matrons to try the truth of her assertion; the woman then cried louder than before, "my lord, the gaoler knows it! the gaoler knows it!" —— Awful as her situation was, she caused a universal laugh; and it was in general wished, as an appeal to the gaoler has given her a respite, so his lordship's humane feelings will incline him to obtain her a pardon.

A correspondent remarks, that the appointment of lord Carlisle to the viceregency of this kingdom may be considered as a circumstance highly interesting to our tradesmen and manufacturers. This young nobleman is equally distinguished by his munificent spirit and refined taste for fashionable gaiety and the elegant

enjoyments of life: from his example therefore we may expect to see introduced at court, a ſtile of ſplendor and magnificence, whence the artizans of not only Dublin, but of Ireland in general, may derive the moſt eſſential advantages.

A correſpondent expreſſes his apprehenſions with reſpect to Mr. Eden, the principal ſecretary of our newly appointed lor lieutenant. The decided part, which this gentleman has taken againſt America, gives us but very ſlender hopes that his official conduct will in any wiſe, advantage the conſtitutional freedom or commercial intereſts of Ireland.

October 26. The newly appointed lord lieutenant and his ſecretary may diſplay more poetical and political literary abilities, than lord Buckingham, or Sir Richard Heron; but till they exhibit equal integrity and honeſty in their vocations, we have a right to lament the loſs of that virtue we have experienced for the moonſhine advantages we have in contemplation.

It is reported with great confidence that Mr. Eden, the new ſecretary, has already given notice to ſeveral perſons in the employment of government, whoſe ſalaries amount to 300 l. per annum, that they muſt purchaſe a ſeat in the houſe of commons, and under his auſpices earn the loaves and fiſhes of the new adminiſtration.

We hear that Sir Boyle Balderdaſh, has already prepared his dreſs to ſuit the luxuriant taſte and fancy of our new lord lieutenant, red heeled ſhoes, ſtockings with gold clocks, white feathers to be worn in the hats, in imitation of the Spaniſh ſtyle, is to be the ton at the caſtle; and inſtead of the abſtemious unadorned ſimplicity of Buckingham, riot, diſſipation and politicks, will be the glorious characteriſtics of Sir Boyle's new patron. All the underſtrappers about the caſtle, following the example of Sir Boyle, are loud in their praiſes of the new viceroy, whilſt their good old maſter, like the weſtern ſun gently declines unworſhipped and unnoticed.

Notwithſtanding ſome perſons believe that German Yager's are to ſupply the place of thoſe regiments which are immediately to be drawn from this kingdom, for continuing a moſt ruinous and unnatural war, deeper politicians are fully of opinion that miniſtry will only pretend to negociate a contract with ſome petty prince of Germany for his mercenaries, but will, in fact, leave the defence of Ireland to her volunteer army; by which means they will ſave, or rather pocket, ſome thouſands of the eſtabliſhment money. Pity, however, they ſhould enjoy a benefit or advantage, without being thankful and grateful for it.

December 21. An authentic letter from Leyden adviſes, that at a meeting of the Chamber of commerce, held at Amſterdam the 26th of laſt month, the grand penſionary pledged himſelf, that he would move for a recognition of the independence of the American ſtates, on the firſt of May, in his place at the grand aſſembly of the States General, whether it was that day acknowledged by Great Britain or not.

Various conjectures have been hazarded concerning the birth and parentage of the celebrated Mr. Arnold, whoſe dereliction of the American cauſe has been magnified in its utter ruin. Riſum teneatis!—Some have extended their effrontery ſo far as to pronounce him an Iriſhman, but to their confuſion the ſecret has at length tranſpired. Fort George, in the Highlands of Scotland, had the honour of giving birth to this hero; and there he paſſed his youth, until ſent for by a Yorkſhire relation, a dealer in horſes. During his reſidence in that ſhire, he added that cunning, for which it is proverbially noted, and a competent knowledge of the myſteries of the turf, to the prudent maxims of his native diſtrict. The circumſtances of his voyage to America, are ſtill enveloped in myſtery, though ſome aſſert that it was ſtrictly according to law, and in conſequence of a jnridicial injunction. However, by a ſeries of concurring incidents, with his own application and addreſs, he jockeyed himſelf into the confidence of the Americans, and attained a degree of elevation, ſuperior to his moſt ſanguine expectations. His tergiverſation is generally attributed to a Scotch Seer, whom he retained in his camp, and who informed him, with all the infallibility of ſecond ſight, that the day would ſhortly come, when the Engliſh would ſubdue America, and ſwallow millions at a meal. The ſuggeſtions of his countryman according with the dictates of his native prudence, determined the conduct of our modern Almanzor. What a pity, muſt every humane reader exclaim, that the generous, the unfortunate Andre, has fallen a victim, in attending to the artifices of a being ſo contemptible.

Extract of a letter from Shanraws, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1780.

"Yeſterday a loud, continual, and heavy firing, was heard of our ſhore; numbers of people flocked down to know the event, when to their mortification, they ſaw a French frigate of force, capture a king's ſchooner, and two ſmall merchantmen, who carried four guns each, which ſhe immediately carried out of ſight."

Whoever reflects on the conduct of adminiſtration, both at home and abroad, can hardly entertain a doubt upon a demand of a land tax on this country and loan duties; as well as various plans to be adopted, to bring over the volunteer army to the direction of prerogative, that a plan is actually formed againſt the conſtitution. The firſt attack will commence by way of experiment, on the Liberty of the Preſs.—Hear this ye virtuous citizens and be watchful.

December 23. It was expected that lord Carliſle would have been here theſe two days paſt; but a correſpondent informs us, that he is laid up at Holyhead, wrapped up in cotton, like a wax baby, and waiting for the firſt fall of the wind, which may be termed a zephyr, that no rude gales may ruffle that ſoft white curd of aſſes milk, which is deſtined to be ſet up at the caſtle, in the glaſs caſe of majeſty.

The counteſs of Carliſle remains in London till ſhe is brought to bed, and one of her fifters accompanies his lordſhip, and is to fill her room in the offices of ceremony untill her ladyſhip's arrival.

Though lord Carliſle is reckoned to be a ſound man, yet he is looked upon ſo much in the light of prey, that all the carrion crows of parliament have ſmelt out his coming, and the town is filling every day with the faithful guardians of the nation, who intend to have a pluck at him.

The opening of the trade to the iſland of Grenada by the French, by declaring its ports free, is perhaps the moſt deadly ſtroke ever aimed at the commerce of Great Britain, ever ſince it became a trading nation. Not only the immenſe produce of that rich iſland and the Grenadines, but of all the French windward iſlands, will be ſhipped from thence for Europe, on Daniſh, Swediſh, Dutch, and Ruſſian bottoms, at half the expence that the Engliſh can navigate their veſſels at, by which the eaſt country and Baltic markets will be abundantly and cheaply ſupplied with all kind of Weſt India goods, and the only trade left to Britain in Europe (Ireland excepted) torn from her perhaps for ever. And this muſt be ſubmitted to, theſe nations having by the armed neutral confederacy, put it out of Britain's power to prevent it.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, intelligence was received that his excellency lord Carliſle had arrived in the bay, and is expected to land the next tide.

We hear that ſeveral offers have been made to Mr. Burgh, to join in the adminiſtration of Lord Carliſle; but that inflexible patriot, and truly great man, who preferred a private ſtation to the pomp of office, and the ſun-ſhine of court favour, has nobly declined, as he underſtands that the meaſures of the new viceroy, will be inimical to the intereſt of this country.

We hear a capias pro rege is iſſued againſt an eminent merchant, not far from Marlborough ſtreet, upon a charge of being married to four wives, the latter of whom (an Engliſh lady) brought him 9000l. about ſix months ago.

A ſhocking circumſtance of female barbarity. A few days ago, one of theſe high fed proſtitutes, whoſe reſidence is not far from King ſtreet, Stephen's green, coming to a knowledge that her enamorato had contracted an intimacy with a female, (leſs lewd and leſs hackneyed in the ways of vice than herſelf) the enraged demoniack retained a number of butchers boys to take the life of her unhappy rival as ſhe paſſed to her abode at a late hour of the night. The aſſaſſins ſo far ſucceeded as to cruelly maim the wretched woman who is now a melancholy example of the horrid workings of infernal jealouſy, in the breaſt of a wicked and abandoned female ſavage, who, together with the villainous inſtruments of her vindictive rage, will, it is hoped, meet with that puniſhment which ſuch barbarous inhumanity juſtly merits.

January 11. We are credibly informed, that his grace the archbiſhop of Dublin has taken up the cauſe of the unfortunate ſufferers in the Weſt-Indies moſt warmly, and is exerting his endeavours in the moſt liberal manner for their ſpeedy relief.

Our free trade is likely to turn out to as much advantage as the act which entitles us to cultivate tobacco, having now no profitable view of ſending our products or manufactures to any part of the habitable globe, but a few of the northern dominions. The Portugueſe, whoſe climate cauſed a demand for light ſtuffs, have confiſcated the firſt adventure of that kind which we ſent them, and refuſe, according to treaty, to receive any in future. The Spaniſh market, which was always the beſt, is totally ſhut up, and the French are at every market our rivals. To be taxed in conſequence of this viſionary benefit, will put us in the ſituation of Othello's Scandal-monger, "make us poor indeed, and not enrich them."

Monday the proteſtant diſſenters addreſſed his excellency the earl of Carliſle at the caſtle, on his acceſſion to the government of this kingdom, and were moſt graciouſly received. They were ſerved with wine and cakes; a circumſtance omitted on this occaſion ever ſince the adminiſtration of the duke of Northumberland.

It is with much pleaſure, we find, from the Engliſh prints, that the article of intelligence which appeared in this paper ſome time ago, concerning the intentions of the Engliſh miniſtry, to have ſmall ſhips of war built in this kingdom, is confirmed. This regulation will not only be a conſiderable ſaving to Great Britain, but be a means of furniſhing her navy with a kind of veſſels not to be matched in Europe, particularly the cutters conſtructed in this harbour, either the clinch or carvel faſhion, which not only work, luff, and outſail in every manœuvre any other veſſels of force in Europe, but are eſteemed at the ſame time moſt excellent ſea boats, admirably adapted for the boiſterous navigation of the channels on either ſide of Great-Britain, and the rugged iron bound ſhores off the northern ſeas.

A reſpectable correſpondent, who has lately received letters from Berlin, informs us, that his Pruſſian majeſty is making every preparation for war, and putting his armies into motion. It is confidently reported, that his intentions are aimed againſt the Dutch, whom he has long looked on with a jealous eye; and as he poſſeſſes the beſt diſciplined army in Europe, no doubt remains but he can make a powerful diverſion in our favour.

Waterford, Dec. 16. On the 13th inſtant the ſloop Jane, of Greenock, John Adam, maſter, laden with tobacco for this port, was captured near the entrance of this harbour by a French privateer, called Le Furet, of Dunkirk, mounting 16 guns, and 50 men, commanded by captain Delatre Le Grand, and ranſomed for 1600 guineas. She had another ranſomer on board, and directly bore away for another ſail ſhe got ſight of in the offing.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette, New-York, June 2.

MADRID, February 5.

THE contents of the diſpatches, lately received by the imperial ambaſſador have at laſt tranſpired, and become the general topic of converſation. In the memorial preſented by the ſaid ambaſſador, in conſequence of theſe diſpatches, to our court, the emperor profeſſes the moſt perfect ſentiments of friendſhip towards his Moſt Catholic majeſty, and ſets forth——"That lamenting the effuſion of blood, and ſeeing the conſequence, which muſt unavoidably involve ſeveral other powers in the preſent war, his imperial majeſty could not help expreſſing his moſt ſincere deſire of becoming in operating a pacification between the belligerent powers. That his imperial majeſty had communicated theſe his ſentiments to the empreſs of Ruſſia, who on her part, had promiſed all the aſſiſtance in her power, to promote ſo ſalutary a meaſure; and that if his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty was inclined to liſten to the dictates of humanity, his majeſty would lay before him ſuch propoſitions, as from the known equity of the king of Spain, the emperor was firmly perſuaded would be admiſſible.

To this our court has previouſly returned for an anſwer; "That his Moſt Catholic majeſty was extremely ſenſible of the attention and friendly ſentiments of his imperial and royal majeſty; ſentiments which he would ever wiſh to cultivate and to manifeſt reciprocally. That none of the neutral as well as belligerent powers could entertain a more ardent and more ſincere wiſh for a ſpeedy and honourable concluſion of the preſent war, than his Moſt Catholic majeſty, but that affairs were now in ſuch a ſituation, that no propoſition whatever could be received from any power without the participation of the court of Verſailles.

Vienna, Feb. 10. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. and envoy from his Britannic majeſty, has lately had ſeveral audiences of the emperor, and has alſo held frequent conferences with the Grand Chancellor Prince Kannitz. This, as well as the frequent expreſſes received, and diſpatched by that miniſter to and from his court, plainly prove that affairs of the utmoſt conſequence are now in agitation between the two powers. It is alſo remarked of late, that that miniſter has become much more affable and popular, that he has adopted a more ſplendid and condeſcending appearance, and that in conſequence thereof he is treated with greater diſtinction than heretofore.

Hague, February 22. The admiralty, with the previous participation and conſent of the Prince Stadtholder, &c. put into commiſſion the following ſhips, viz. the Prince Frederick of 60 guns; the Admiral Tromp of 50; Thetis 36; Bellona 20; Jaſon 36; Oranjeſtein 24; and the Wagtchip; the reſpective commands of which have been given to rear admiral Daniel Pachoben and captain Arnout Bols, captain Cornelius Van Gennep, captain Van Avezaat, proviſionally to lieutenant Remko Hayens Kooy, captain Mathew Sonmans proviſionally to lieutenant Samuel Story, and captain A. M. L. de Rochebrune.

LONDON, March 6.

The ſuppoſed cauſe of the rapid riſe of ſtocks on Saturday is the reſolution miniſtry have taken, to ſend Sir Joſeph Yorke to Vienna, there to negociate a treaty, which is, we hear, pretty much in advance, under the mediation of the empreſs of Ruſſia, and from which the moſt beneficial conſequences to Great-Britain may be expected.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 23.

"Some important affairs are certainly on the carpet, as for ſome days paſt the Prince Stadtholder has been employed till very late at night in his cloſet, but not the ſmalleſt intimation of what it may be, has tranſpired. To judge from external appearances, one ſhould not imagine that we are at war, every thing is ſo quiet; which united circumſtances makes many imagine and hope an accommodation may take place between this republic and Great-Britain.

"The men of war building in the ſeveral dock-yards of theſe provinces, go on very faſt; ſix of the new-built veſſels are already commiſſioned, and ſeveral others will be ſoon.

"It is ſaid the court of Verſailles has offered the republic a conſiderable number of troops to guard their frontiers, in caſe they ſhould want them, that their High Mightineſſes may employ their own in other parts; but there are reaſons which make it very likely that our Sovereigns will rather chooſe to decline theſe apparently generous offers."

The public will be aſſured, by authority, this evening, of the appointment of Sir Joſeph Yorke, to Vienna.

Yeſterday his excellency the Pruſſian Ambaſſador had audience of leave of his majeſty, at the levee at St. James's, on his return to Berlin, on his private affairs, and at the ſame time introduced to the king his ſucceſſor, count de Luſi, who delivered his credentials as plenipotentiary from his Pruſſian Majeſty.

We are credibly informed that the belligerent powers, have at laſt reſolved to ſtop the farther effuſion of human blood, and have agreed to ſend plenipotentiaries to treat of a peace, at a general congreſs to be held for that purpoſe, under the mediation of the emperor and Czarina; it is ſaid that the Dutch, finding they were not to be ſupported by the neutral powers, have made the firſt advances, and that the court of Verſailles is alſo diſpoſed for peace: In order to facilitate this great work, not a word is to be ſaid on the conferences relative to America, but that Great Britain and her colonies are to be left out, to adjuſt their differences in the beſt manner they can.

A private letter from Verſailles, dated the 26th of ſays, "I have great opportunities of frequently converſing with the principal gentlemen in the ſuite of the Dutch Miniſter, and am certain, from what I can learn, that their war with England, will continue but a very little time longer. His Excellency was with the Ruſſian ambaſſador the whole of yeſterday.

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‡*‡ For the TAX BILL, Printed by Order of Aſſembly, for public Conſideration, ſee the Poſtſcript, which is given gratis.

TO BE LET, A
Large, convenient Houſe
With Stables and Coach-houſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, and next door but one to Meſſrs. Lawrence and Budden's Store. For further information please to apply to the Printer.

Best possible image.

Chriſt Church Pariſh, April 3, 1781.

SIR,

I Herewith incloſe you two letters, which I have received from lieutenant colonel Balfour, commandant in Charles-Town, with my anſwers, which I beg the favour you will do me the honor of laying before Congreſs for their information.

I have the honor to be,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM MOULTRIE, B. G.

Honorable SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq.
Preſident of Congreſs.

(Copy.)

Charles Town, March 1781.

SIR,

I TAKE this opportunity to tranſmit for your information, the proceeding of a court of inquiry, held here, in conſequence of which lieutenant colonel Grimkie and major Haberſham are committed cloſe priſoners, until lord Cornwallis's pleaſure ſhall be known; on peruſing theſe proceedings, the lenity of Britiſh officers, muſt forcibly ſtrike you, as it muſt come within your own knowledge and feeling, that breaches of parole have heretofore been overlooked, and their juſtice, if it were now neceſſary, will be fully evinced, in Mr. Place being diſmiſſed from his office. You will be ſo good as to return the original letters, which accompany theſe proceedings.

I am now to addreſs you on a ſubject, with which I am charged by lord Cornwallis, who, having in vain applied to general Greene for an equitable and general exchange of priſoners, finds it neceſſary, in juſtice to the king's ſervice, and thoſe of his army, who are in this diſagreeable predicament, to purſue ſuch meaſures as may eventually coerce it, and his lordſhip has conſequently ordered me to ſend all the priſoners of war here, forthwith to ſome one of the Weſt-India iſlands, which I am particularly directed to inform you, cannot be delayed beyond the middle of next month, and for this purpoſe, the tranſports are now allotted, of which an account will ſoon be tranſmitted to you.

I am ſorry to add, that the treatment our militia received, when made priſoners by brigadier general Marion, is ſuch, as unleſs ſpeedily redreſſed, will compel me, in juſtice to thoſe unhappy perſons, to a ſevere retaliation; and in that caſe, I ſhall be obliged to ſeparate the militia from the continental priſoners of war.

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) W. BALFOUR.

Brig. gen. MOULTRIE.

(Copy.)

Chriſt-Church Pariſh, March 31, 1781.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your's yeſterday evening, dated March, ſine die, 1781, with the proceedings of a court of enquiry, ordered on lieutenant colonel Grimkie and major Haberſham, and ſeveral letters relating thereto; and find every clauſe of ſo much conſequence, that I could expatiate very largely on each, but my being a priſoner prohibits me; I ſhall touch ſlightly upon them, and leave the reſt to thoſe who are more at liberty. You inform me lieutenant colonel Grimkie and major Haberſham are cloſe priſoners until lord Cornwallis's pleaſure ſhall be known; I obſerve "the court is of opinion they are guilty of breach of their paroles, in correſponding, by letters, with a man not in the king's peace, and who is at Beaufort." I am informed the court were of opinion, that the letters contained nothing criminal or of bad tendency: if merely the writing a letter is to be conſtrued as a breach of parole, I believe there is ſcarce an officer in the Britiſh or American ſervice, who have been priſoners any conſiderable time, but what has violated his parole. I am much at a loſs to recollect any breaches of parole that have been overlooked; my feelings cannot point them out to me. I herewith return the original letters which you require.

The ſubject of your next clauſe is of a very ſerious nature, and weighty conſequence indeed: before I enter particularly into that, I muſt requeſt you will be ſo kind as to inform me, whether you deem the capitulation diſſolved: you tell me lord Cornwallis has frequently applied to general Greene for an equitable exchange of priſoners; I can alſo aſſure you, that general Greene, in a letter to general M'Intoſh mentions, that he propoſed ſuch a meaſure to lord Cornwallis; and I can alſo aſſure you, that by a letter from a delegate in Congreſs we are warranted to ſay, that Congreſs has propoſed a plan for a general exchange, which ſir Henry Clinton approved, and ſignified to general Waſhington his readineſs to proceed on it, and for ought we know is at this moment taking place; however, the ſending us to the Weſt-India iſlands cannot expedite the exchange one moment, neither can the meaſure alleviate the diſtreſs of thoſe of your officers who are priſoners, as you muſt be well aſſured ſuch treatment as we receive will be fully retaliated by general Waſhington.

I am ſorry to hear general Marion ſhould uſe any priſoner ill; 'tis contrary to his natural diſpoſition: I know him to be generous and humane. Before you proceed to extremity, I muſt requeſt you will permit me to ſend an officer to general Greene, with a copy of your letter and the proceeding of the court with the letter relative to lieutenant colonel Grimkie and major Haberſham for his inſpection.

I am, ſir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) WM. MOULTRIE, brig. gen.

Lieut. col. BALFOUR, commandant, &c.

SIR, Charles Town, April 2, 1781.

IN reply to your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, though it is impoſſible to permit an officer to proceed with your diſpatches to general Greene, yet, I have no objection to ſending a flag of truce, as ſoon as poſſible, to that officer with any letters you may ſend over here; and as in reſpect to the priſoners of war being ſent to the Weſt-Indies, I act only in conſequence of lord Cornwallis's particular directions, the propriety of ſuch a meaſure will more properly become an object for the diſcuſſion of his lordſhip, and general Greene, and I ſhall therefore defer acting on it in the laſt inſtance, until you ſhall receive the reſult of their communication.

I am, ſir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) N. BALFOUR.

B. gen. MOULTRIE.

Chriſt Church Pariſh, April 3, 1781.

SIR,

I AM to acknowledge the reception of yours of yeſterdays' date, and as I cannot be permitted to ſend an officer to general Green with my diſpatches, I have ſent them down for your peruſal, and requeſt the favour you will forward them. I am alſo to requeſt, that I may be permitted to ſend to congreſs your letters and my anſwers, relative to the ſending the continental and militia priſoners of war to the Weſt-Indies; which if you agree to I have ſent down to be put immediately on board the flag going to Philadelphia, that ſhe may not be detained one moment on that account.

I am, Sir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) WILLIAM MOULTRIE, B. G.

Lieut. col. BALFOUR, commandant, &c.

Torbay Priſon-ſhip, Charles-Town harbour, May 23, 1781.

SIR,

THE incloſed papers, viz. a letter from the commandant of Charles-Town, to the priſoners on board this ſhip, our two letters in reply, a liſt of our names, and our letter to general Greene, being ſo intereſting to us, as to excite a deſire of their ſpeedy conveyance to his excellency, the preſident of congreſs, we therefore take the liberty of recommending them to your care. Wiſhing you a pleaſant paſſage, we reſt Your very obedient ſervants,

JOHN BADDELEY,
JOHN NEUFVILLE, junr.

Lieut. col. SCOTT.

Gentlemen, Charleſtown, May 17, 1781.

SEVERAL * priſoners on parole, having been this day taken up, and ſent on board ſhip, the motives for which are explained in the encloſed copy of a letter to them, I am directed by the commandant to deſire you will inſert the ſame in your next paper, for the information of the publick.

I am, Gentlemen, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

H. BARRY, Secretary, and D. A. General.

Meſſrs. Wells & Son,
Printers to the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

Gentlemen, Charleſtown, May 17, 1781.

MANY have been the repreſentations which the outrages committed by the American troops, and their violations of all the humaner principles of war, have compelled me to make to ſuch of their officers as commanded parties in this province: but more particularly have I been obliged to remonſtrate againſt the rigorous treatment, in many caſes extending to death, which the loyal militia, when made priſoners, moſt invariably experience.

Theſe repreſentations, gentlemen, having been grounded on the trueſt principles of benevolence, and which it behoves each ſide, equally to have advanced, I was as much ſurprized as I was mortified, to find them in all caſes practically diſregarded, and in many, wholly neglected. It is therefore become my duty, however irkſome to myſelf, to try how far, a more decided line of conduct will prevail, and whether the ſafety of avowed adherents to their cauſe, may not induce the American troops to extend a proper clemency to thoſe, whoſe principles arm them in defence of Britiſh government.

Induced by theſe motives, I have conceived it an act of expediency to ſeize on your perſons, and retain them as hoſtages for the good uſage of all the loyal militia, who are, or may be made priſoners of war, reſolving to regulate, in the full extent, your treatment, by the meaſure of theirs, and which my feelings make me hope, may hereafter be moſt lenient.

And as I have thought it neceſſary, that thoſe perſons, who ſome time ſince were ſent from hence to St. Auguſtine, ſhould, in this reſpect, be conſidered in the ſame point of view as yourſelves, I ſhall ſend notice there, that they be likewiſe held as ſureties, for a future propriety of conduct towards our militia priſoners.

Reaſons ſo cogent, and which have only the moſt humane purpoſes for their objects, will, I doubt not, be conſidered by every reaſonable perſon, as a ſufficient juſtification of this moſt neceſſary meaſure, even in thoſe points where it may militate with the capitulation of Charleſtown; though, indeed, the daily infractions of it, by the breach of paroles, would, alone, well warrant this proceedure.

Having been thus candid in ſtating to you the cauſes for this conduct, I can have no objections to your making any proper uſe of this letter you may judge to your advantage, and will therefore, ſhould you deem it expedient, grant what flags of truce may be neceſſary to carry out copies of it to any officer commanding American troops in theſe parts, and in the mean time the fulleſt directions will be given, that your preſent ſituation be rendered as eligible, as the nature of circumſtances will admit. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

(Signed) N. BALFOUR.

To the militia priſoners of war,
late on parole in Charleſtown,
now on board a priſon ſhip.

Priſon-ſhip, Torbay, Charleſtown harbour, May 18, 1781.

IN conformity to your letter of yeſterday, we embrace your offer of forwarding a copy of the ſame, together with a roll of the priſoners on board this ſhip, and a letter addreſſed to major general Greene, all which are incloſed. We could wiſh one of our number might be ſuffered to attend the flag of truce.

We are, ſir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervants,

STEPHEN MOORE, lieut. col.
JOHN BARNWELL, major.

In behalf of ourſelves and 130 other priſoners.

Lieut. col. NISBET BALFOUR.

Torbay Priſon Ship, off Charles-Town, May 19, 1781.

SIR,

YESTERDAY we tranſmitted to you a letter (incloſing a copy of yours, with a liſt of one hundred and twenty nine priſoners of war, confined on board this ſhip,) which we hope is forwarded to major general Greene, agreeable to your promiſe, and make no doubt but that your feelings, as a gentleman, will, upon this occaſion, induce you to do every thing in your power, to liberate from a moſt injurious and diſagreeable confinement, thoſe againſt whom there can exiſt no charge of diſhonour, and whoſe only crime (if ſuch it can poſſibly be termed by men of liberal ideas) is an inflexible attachment to what they conceive to be the rights of their country, and who have ſcorned to deceive you by unmeaning profeſſions. In juſtice to ourſelves we muſt ſay, that if the Americans have at any time ſo far diveſted themſelves of that character of humanity and generoſity, which have ever diſtinguiſhed them, we feel ourſelves moſt ſenſibly mortified, but are induced, from the generous treatment of colonels Lechmere, Rugely, Fenwicke, and Kelſall, and their parties, and from a number of other inſtances which might be eaſily adduced, to believe, that the outrages which you complain of, muſt be the effect of private reſentment (ſubſiſting between Britiſh ſubjects and thoſe who, after having availed themſelves of the royal proclation, have reſumed their arms, in oppoſition to that government,) and totally unſanctioned by any American officer, and which we are well convinced they would reprobate and would puniſh in the moſt exemplary manner, could the perpetrators of ſuch horrid acts be detected.

In a war, circumſtanced as the preſent, there will be ſome inſtances of enormities on both ſides. We would not wiſh to particularize, but doubt not, there are acts of cruelty frequently committed by the irregulars of your army, and are convinced, that on your part, as well as our own, they are generally to be attributed to an ignorance of the rules of warfare and a want of diſcipline, but the idea of detaining in cloſe cuſtody as hoſtages a number of men, fairly taken in arms and entitled to the benefits of a ſolemn capitulation, is ſo repugnant to the laws of war, and the uſage of civilized nations, that we apprehend it will rather be the means of encreaſing its horrors, than anſwering thoſe purpoſes of humanity you expect.

As a moſt ſtrict adherence to the terms of our paroles, and a firm reliance on your honour, have been the only reaſons of our being in your power at preſent, we truſt, that upon equitable propoſals being made for our exchange by general Greene, no objections will be raiſed, but every thing done, to bring the matter to the moſt ſpeedy iſſue.

As you have thought proper to publiſh your reaſons for ſeizing upon our perſons, we requeſt our anſwer may alſo be inſerted in the next Gazette.

We are, Sir, Your moſt obedient, humble ſervants,

(Copy.) (Signed) STEPHEN MOORE,
JOHN BARNWELL,
SAMUEL LOCKHART,
JOHN BADDELEY,
BENJAMIN GUERRARD,
Lieut. col. Balfour, CHARLES PINKNEY, junior,
Com. of Charleſtown. in behalf of the whole.

Priſon-ſhip, Torbay, Charleſtown habour, May 18, 1781.

WE have the honour of incloſing you a copy of a letter from colonel Balfour, commandant of Charleſtown, which was handed us immediately on our being put on board this ſhip; the letter ſpeaking for itſelf, needs no comment; your wiſdom will beſt dictate the notice it merits. We would juſt beg leave to obſerve, that ſhould it fall to the lot of all, or any of us, to be made victims, agreeable to the menaces therein contained, we have only to regret that our blood cannot be diſpoſed of more to the advancement of the glorious cauſe to which we have adhered. A ſeparate roll of our names attends this letter.

With the greateſt reſpect, we are
Sir, your moſt obed. and moſt humble ſervants,
Stephen Moore, lieutenant colonel North-Carolina militia,
John Barnwell, Major, South-Carolina militia; for ourſelves, and 130 priſoners.

Major General Greene.

On board the Priſon ſhip Torbay.

William Axon, Samuel Aſh, George Arthur, John Anthony, Ralph Atmore, John Baddeley, Peter Bonetheau, Henry Benbridge, Joſeph Ball, Joſeph Bee, Nathaniel Blundell, James Bricken, Francis Bayle, William Baſquin, John Clarke, jun. Thomas Cooke, Norwood Conyers, James Cox, John Dorſius, Joſeph Dunlap, Revd. James Edmunds, Thomas Elliott, Joſeph Elliott, John Evans, John Eberley, Joſeph Glover, Francis Grott, Mitchell Gargie, William Graves, Peter Guerard, Jacob Henry, David Hamilton, Thomas Harris, William Hornby, Daniel Jacoby, Charles Kent, Samuel Lockhart, Nathaniel Lebby, Thomas Liſſor, Thomas Legare, John Leſſeſne, Henry Lybert, John Michael, John Minott, ſen. John Moncrief, Charles M'Donald, John Minott, jun. Samuel Miller, Stephen Moore, George Monck, Jonathan Morgan, Abraham Mariette, Solomon Milner, John Neufville, jun. Philip Prioleau, James Poyas, Job Palmer, Joſeph Robinſon, Daniel Rhody, Joſeph Righton, William Snelling, John Stevenſon, jun. Paul Snyder, Abraham Seavers, Ripley Singleton, Samuel Scottowe, Stephen Shrewſbury, John Saunders, James Touſſiger, Paul Taylor, Sims White, James Wilkins, Iſaac White, George Welch, Benjamin Wheeler, William Wilkie, John Welch, Thomas You.

On board the ſchooner Pack Horſe.

John Barnwell, Edward Barnwell, Robert Barnwell, William Branford, John Blake, Thomas Cochrau, Joſeph Cray, Robert Dewar, William Deſauſſure, Thomas Eveleigh, John Edwards, jun. John W. Edwards, William Elliott, Benjamin Guerard, Thomas Grayſon, John Gibbons, Philip Gadſden, John Greaves, William H. Harvey, John B. Holmes, William Holmes, Thomas Hughes, James Heyward, George Jones Henry Kennon, John Kein, Stephen Lee, Philip Meyer, George Moſſe, William Neufville, John Owen, Charles Pinkney, jun. Samuel Smith, William Wigg, Charles Warham, Thomas Waring, ſen. Richard Waring, John Waters, David Warnam, Richard Yeadon.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

* 130 priſoners on parole, excluſive of others, bro't on board afterwards.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the fourteenth of June inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the ALL DAY, burthen about ninety tons, lately commanded by Timothy Steward, taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize, by Phineas Eldridge, (qui tam, &c.) to the end that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 11, 1781. JAMES READ, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, on Thurſday the fourteenth of June inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of the Sloop or Veſſel called the CORNWALLIS, burthen about twenty tons, lately commanded by Jeremiah Baſſet, taken at ſea, ſent into this Port, and libelled againſt as Prize, by John M'Nachtane. (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 11. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

BOHEA TEA, window glaſs 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, French brandy, nails, 20 d. 12 d. 10 d. 8 d. 6 d. and 4 d. Grenada Rum of excellent quality, coarſe linens, ſheeting, white and coloured kid gloves, and a very fine aſſortment of muſlins,

TO BE SOLD,

By SAMUEL INGLIS & Co.

Kaighn and Attmore,

Have for SALE, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Lætitia-court, the following Articles.

WEST-INDIA Rum in hogſheads, Madeira Wine of an excellent quality in quarter caſks, Cyder in hogſheads, Burlington Hams in barrels, Hogs-Lard in firkins, Spaniſh Brown in caſks of about 300 weight, Spaniſh Brown ground in oil, in kegs of about 30 weight, Yellow Oaker ground in oil, in kegs of the like weight, fine and coarſe Salt, Cinnamon, Jeſuits Bark in the quil, Jeſuits Bark, in bottles, pulveriſed, jappaned Plate Warmers, two elegant, braſs, hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins, Deep-ſea Lines for ſounding, China Sauce boats, white and buff Caſſimers, yard wide and 5-quarter Muſlins, India Nankeens, plain and maſqued Bengals, ſuperfine Corduroys, an Aſſortment of figured Ribbands, 4d and 6d Ferret, mens and womens thread and cotton Hoſe, Lungee and Bandana Handkerchiefs, beſt ſcarf Twiſt, death-head and needle-work Buttons, ſilk Knee Garters of all colours, Pins and Needles, printed Jean and cut Velvet Jacket Patterns, white Durants and Rattinets, Calicoes, Dutch Ovens, iron Pots and Kettles of moſt ſizes. Skillets, Cart Boxes, &c.

ALSO, A large Quantity of LOGWOOD, to be Sold by the Ton.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, butchers drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned.

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. Likewiſe a very fine Family Chair Horſe, five years old.

Wanted, immediately, A number of good

Waggon-Drivers,

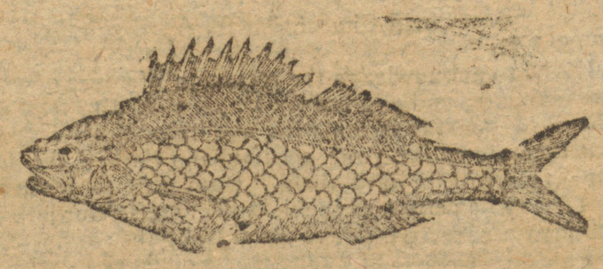
For His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army in America; a conſiderable part of this Army is compoſed of Germans. Any Perſons qualified for this Service, and will engage for one year, by applying to SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia, colonel PHILIP MARSTELLER, at Lebanon, in Lancaſter county, or to RICHARD MILES, in Reading, Bucks county, will receive Four Hard Dollars as a Bounty, and be entitled to Eight Dollars per Month, which will alſo be paid in Hard Money. June 5.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of ſtout, high bred

Young Horſes,

Now in the hands of the breeder. Alſo, A good PORTMANTEAU HORSE, which goes well in a Carriage; and may be ſeen at the Indian Queen any time this week. June 4.



Fiſhing Tackle

Of all ſorts, for Uſe of either SEA or RIVER,

MADE AND SOLD

By Edward Pole,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court houſe, Philadelphia, viz.

Red ceder, dogwood, hickory and other fiſhing Rods, of various ſorts and ſizes, either plain or ringed; hair, ſilk, and hemp Lines of any length, either for fly, trolling or bottom fiſhing, all ready fitted; Deepſeas, for ſea or river, compleat; Trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork Floats, with either ſwan or gooſe Quills; ſilk-worms Gut, Weed and Indian-graſs; Leads of various patterns; beſt watch-ſpring, kerby and common Fiſhing Hooks of all ſizes, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair, or Indian-graſs; caſting Mennew, Landing and ſcoop Netts, with a great variety of other Fiſhing Tackle.

Any Gentlemen going, on parties of fiſhing, either to Black-Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed, or have Tackle made of any particular kind or pattern, on a very ſhort notice.

N. B. As he has a very general and compleat Aſſortment of the very beſt kind of Fiſhing Tackle, he flatters himſelf he is able to ſerve the Public with better Tackle, and on as low terms as any other in the city.

ALSO,

Two fiſhing Seines to be exchanged for Wood or other Country Produce.

Alſo, to be Sold, a Variety of

Military Stores,

For Privateers and other armed Veſſels, ſuch as,

Rammers, Spunges, Worms and Ladles, Sheepſkins, Priming-wires and Bitts, round and double-headed Cannon Shot, muſket and cannon Cartridges, muſket and cannon Cartridge Boxes, Budge Barrels, Cutlaſſes, Boarding Pikes, Poll Axes, Formers. Grape Shot ready made up, Linſtocks, Falſe-fire Stocks, Match Rope, Spunge Nails, Powder Horns, Lantherns, Handcuffs, Spiking Mallets, Gunners Handſpikes, Brimſtone, Boathooks, Marlingſpikes, Padlocks, Lampblack, Linſeed Oil, Loglines and Reels, Muſkets and Piſtols, Oil Flints, Drums and Fifes, Twine, Marling and Sail Needles and Palms, hand and deepſea Lines, Hand Pumps, Tallow, Tar, and Paint Bruſhes, Mops, Tinder Boxes, Tin Quarts, Pints, Halfpints, &c. Black Jacks, Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Spoons, Diſhes, Bowls, Platters, Meſs Kids and Cans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Fleſhforks, Ladles, Knives and Forks, Steelyards, &c. of all ſorts, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Carpenters, Coopers, and Armourers TOOLS of all ſorts: With a great Variety of other Articles ſuitable for ſhipping.

All Orders, for any of the above Articles, will be carefully attended to and punctually complied with.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY CRAVER, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 2 inches high, about 18 years of age, of a pale complexion, pock-marked, ſhort black hair: Had on and took with him, a caſtor hat, moſt new, a round ditto, light coloured cloth coat, a blue double breaſted jacket with ſleeves, a light blue ditto without ſleeves, a ſwanſkins ditto, one pair of woolen, and one pair of tow trowſers, one pair of linen breeches, two home made linen ſhirts, and one white one, one pair of cotton, and one pair of woolen ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes with pinch beck buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward from JOHN SPECHT, near the Draw bridge.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril. May 27, 1781.

A genteel PHÆTON,

And a PAIR of

Handſome Grey Geldings,

About Fifteen Hands high, To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer. June 6.

WHEREAS the agents for confiſcated eſtates, for the county of Berks, have advertiſed for ſale, on the 18th inſtant, a certain tract of land, ſituated in the township of Heidelberg, and county aforeſaid, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, conſiſting the ſame as the late property of Andrew Allen: This advertiſement is to give Notice to all perſons who have any intention of becoming purchaſers, that the title to the ſaid eſtate is veſted in the children of the ſaid Andrew Allen, as legatees of their grand father, William Allen, Eſq; deceaſed, and that their title will be maintained againſt any purchaſer, in due form of law.

June 7th, 1781. S. ALLEN.

WANTED a good coachman, who alſo underſtands ſomething of gardening: and a houſe Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Mancheſter Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Bar iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

George Kline, Printer,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he will furniſh Gentlemen (in town or country) with any one, or all of the NEWS-PAPERS printed in this city, by the Month, Quarter or Year; and alſo Poſt-riders, Stage-men or others, who may want Papers for their Employers in the country, and will call on him, may always be ſupplied with the ſame.

N. B. The utmoſt Attention will be paid to Letters on this Buſineſs, the Expence of which letters he expects will be defrayed before they come to his hands.

Said KLINE has for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, a large and general Aſſortment of German and Engliſh School Books, Stationary, &c. Amongſt which are,

GERMAN BOOKS.

Quarto Bibles neatly bound, Teſtaments, Preſbyterian Hymn Books, Lutheran Ditto, Pſalters, Preſbyterian and Lutheran Catechiſms, Preſbyteran and Lutheran A B C Books, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primmers, Pſalters.

STATIONARY.

Blank Books of all ſorts, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire, Beſt black and red Ink Powder, Playing Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Sealing Wax, Large and ſmall Wafers, Beſt Quills, Blue and white Paſteboard, Beſt Black-lead Pencils, Willis and Powers. Shipping Bills, &c. &c.

He alſo gives the higheſt Price for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, in Paper Money or Specie.

THE Partnerſhip of PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS having been diſſolved, and the ſubſcriber being deſirous of diſpoſing of the Sugar he has on hand, hereby informs the Public, that he has a Quantity of good ſingle refined LOAF SUGAR, and another ſort, of a ſuperior Quality, which he will ſell on low terms for ready money.

June 8. EDWARD PENINGTON.

WHEREAS I, ſome time ſince, bound my ſon JAMES ROGERS, a boy of about eight years old, to WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Buttonmaker, of Philadelphia, for ſeven years, on condition of his not being carried more than four miles from the city. And whereas the ſaid Kirkwood has unlawfully carried off my Son, ſuppoſed to be to Virginia. He is a middle aged man, tall and ſlim made. TEN HARD DOLLARS will be given to any perſon who will bring the ſaid Boy to DAVID WILKINS, Shoemaker, in Cherry-alley, who is directed to receive him if brought back, and will give many thanks to the perſon who will be ſo kind as to aid the cauſe of an injured parent.

MARY ROGERS.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender, ſo that the payment may always be prevented by witholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrowers. June 8.

CAME to the plantation of George Gray, in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, about ſix weeks ago, a young Bay MARE, with a ſmall blaze down her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 743.

MR. CLAYPOOLE,

I HAVE just perused the act for repealing the tender-laws, and let me assure you I perfectly acquiesce in the measure, am well satisfied with the general scope and object of the act; but there are some parts in the bill which seem rather exceptionable, and will, no doubt, be considered upon the final reading, and enacting of the law, by the house. I will proceed to point at them, in the precise course and order of the bill itself, for the sake of time and attention.

The act first proceeds to repeal and annul the present tender laws, and at the same time declares all tenders good which have been made "according to the direction of any of the said laws," and considers the same accordingly as a discharge and satisfaction to the creditor. This I conceive, is very right: not that the legislature should ever countenance the iniquity of such, who availing themselves merely of the law, when the money became depreciated, paid their debts with it, but because it would ill become them to discourage a per to repeal them themselves; and for this further reason likewise, that a contrary measure would breed such great and intolerable confusion and inconvenience, that it would be much better to leave the law this way. Now, if the debt is accounted discharged, why does the law talk of preventing one "from recovering the penalties mentioned in some or one of the laws."—I declare to you, I am no advocate for the continuance of those penalties, hard and oppressive as they confessedly are; on the contrary I am sincerely averse to them.—But it appears to me, that if the penalties, as to past tenders are now removed, it will open a great door for mischief. There are many instances of tenders made when the creditor has both refused to take his money, and deliver up to his debtor the papers, title deeds, &c. which he deposited with him, as security for the payment of the money borrowed; and suits are actually brought and undecided in the different courts, for the recovery of these papers.—The first tender law declares the person who makes the tender shall have his action, and upon that recover double the value of the papers, if they are withheld after judgment and the determination of the action.—Shall then, this new law consider the tender as good and effectual to discharge the debt; and will not the party be still allowed his remedy for the detention of his papers?—Is the tender to be good in one part, not in the other! Surely, if the tender is good the party should have the consequences of this tender. If the contract is discharged, the debtor should still maintain his action for the detaining of papers. It is necessary this provision of the first act should still continue in terrorem. If it is repealed, you just leave the man at the discretion of a merciless and avenging creditor, to either keep from him his deeds for ever; or suffer him to have them on terms which are inadmissable. Either, therefore, abolish the tenders which have been made altogether, or, if they are still esteemed good, let the party have the natural effects of them. This won't support penalties on the paper money, but only give a person his consistent and reasonable right for money already tendered, which is now considered by the act as an absolute payment.

2dly. Merely the interest and not the principal, of old debts, prior to 1777, are recoverable (unless under particular circumstances) but annuities and rents may be sued for by the act, upon giving three months notice to the person owing the same. Why landed gentlemen should have this extraordinary advantage I can't conjecture. I am sure they don't merit it.—Have we not numerous widows, orphans, other injured and suffering people among us, who have old, long standing debts due them, by bond and simple contract? Are these to be put off for the payment of their principals, till the war is over, receiving nothing but the interest? and must landlords and grantees of large overgrown fortunes, who are actually rolling in wealth and abundance, to have the preference and distinction of them? The landed interest of this state has hitherto met with too great an indulgence from the legislature, perhaps even at the expence of the public good. 'Tis to be presumed there will be an equal justice observed by the house on this occasion. It is well known landlords have not been very particular sufferers for their arrearages, the tenants themselves have sustained far greater burthens.

3dly. The act gives the court before whom judgment is obtained a power to ascertain the value of debts, since the money was depreciated, and immediately to award execution. As the constitution gives every man a right to trial by jury, in "suits between man and man*," and declares this "right ought to be held sacred," it would not be improper to add a clause, if either party is not satisfied with the conduct of the court on the subject, he shall have a right to call for a jury, within such a time, and in as summary a way as may seem most expedient to the assembly.

4thly. This power, affixing value to continental debts, is assigned particularly to the court. Now, in the vacation, a man, at this rate, can't have his debt liquidated, but must wait till the usual time of holding the court, which is every three months. This is inconvenient; it would be more preferable to let the prothonatary, or some other person exercise this power, in the recess of the court.

5thly. Another great impropriety strikes me, in regard of the manner of making attornies, factors, &c. accountable to their principal for monies paid into their hands. 'Tis true, it's nothing but reasonable, if they make any undue use of the money, they ought to account for its profits, but let not this proof be extorted from the person himself—which is dangerous and unconstitutional: dangerous, because it would lead bad men to perjure themselves, which all good men should cautiously avoid; and unconstitutional, because the 9th section of Declaration of Rights says, "No man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself, or deprived of his liberty except by the laws of the land and the judgment of his peers." The general presumption is, that persons entrusted with monies will not convert them to their use, because deposited and liable to be constantly called for. If, therefore, the principal has reason to think otherwise, let him support his averment, as all averments are to be supported; and let us not infringe our constitution on any pretence. Besides, sheriffs, attornies, executors and administrators, in the different oaths of office they have taken, are under sufficient obligations to that effect already. The former suspending laws of the paper money never attempted to interfere with them, and I hope the present house will drop the idea. Z.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1731.

* Section 11, Declaration of Rights.

Sales of the Province Island.

On SATURDAY next, (being the 16th instant,) WILL BE SOLD,

Some of the Lots of the

PROVINCE ISLAND MEADOW, which have fallen in to the State from the former Sales. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely. Conditions of Payment will be as formerly advertised, viz. One-Fourth within four Days; Three Eighths in a Month, and the Rest within two Months from the Day of Sale: the Deposit of One Quarter to be forfeited, in case the further Payments be not made in manner prescribed.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE BRYAN,
ROBERT KNOX.

Dated May 12, 1781.

Richmond, (Virginia) May 18.

To be Sold at Senepuxent,

On the Eighteenth of June, ensuing, The

Brigantine Richmond,

With all her Appurtenances, as she lately came from sea, an Inventory whereof may be seen on board the Vessel, and will be shewn on the Day of Sale.

ALSO HER

CARGO,

Consisting of 57 hogsheads of Sugar, and some Dry Goods.

The Conditions will be made known an the Day of Sale, and Payment received in Annapolis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. ROSS, SHORE and Company.

GEORGE KLINE, Printer, in Front-street, near Arch street, has for sale, a few setts of the Pennsylvania Packet, for the year 1780, Writing Paper by the ream, &c.

TO BE SOLD, A

Likely Negroe Woman,

About 28 years of age, with a Female CHILD, two years old, both of which has had the small-pox: she is an excellent cook and can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. For Terms of Sale enquire of the subscriber, living next door to the sign of the Indian King, in Market-street. EDWARD PENNELL.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reasonable for Cash, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-street, in Water-street; Consisting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Assortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and silk knit Vests,
Black silk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muslins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated shoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handsome Assortment of Cambricks,
A few English Saddles, Bridles, Fusils, Pistols, Bar-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cushion, &c. for a pulpit, desk, and communion table; the whole finished in the newest fashion, and designed for a church in the United States.

The Office, in this City,
For taking SUBSCRIPTIONS to the

National Bank,

FOR THE

United States of America,

Is now opened, at the House of Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER, in Front-street, below the Draw bridge,

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient Lot of Ground
Wharf and Brick Stores,

Thereon erected, situate on the east side of Water-street and south side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth on Water-street aforesaid 20 feet, and extending said breadth along Sassafras street into the river Delaware as far as low-water mark.

ALSO, One equal or undivided Moiety or half Part of a two story

Brick Messuage & Lot of Ground,

Situate on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining the Presbyterian Meeting-house, containing in breadth 16 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet. For Terms apply to Major JAMES PARR, at the sign of the Black-horse, in Market-street Philadelphia.

PUBLISHED every Wednesday morning, by MELCHIOR STEINER, printer, in Race-street, between Second and Third streets, nearly opposite to Moravian Alley, at Philadelphia,

A German News-Paper, entitled,

Philadelphische
Correspondenz.

N. B. Advertisements for the said Paper will be carefully translated and inserted.

Said MELCHIOR STEINER has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Physic, Vol. I. containing the Pyrexiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular English Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book: The American and New-England Primers; also GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS; writing-paper, wrapping-paper, pasteboards, inkpowder, wafers, sealing-wax, &c. &c.

WANTED a good coachman, who also understands something of gardening; and a house Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, June 9.

LONDON.

Whitehall, March 13, 1781.

CAPTAIN M'Aliſter, aid de camp to the honorable major general Vaughan, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces at the windward iſlands, arrived this morning at lord George Germaine's office, with diſpatches from major general Vaughan, of which the following is a copy.

Copy of a letter from major general Vaughan to lord George Germaine, dated at fort George, St. Euſtatia, February 7, 1781.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to inform your lordſhip, that the brig Childers arrived the 27th of laſt month at Barbados, with diſpatches from your lordſhip, containing his majeſty's orders to me; in conſequence of which I immediately embarked on board the Sandwich, and proceeded with the greateſt expedition to St. Euſtatia, and anchored before the town the 3d inſtant at two o'clock, and together with the admiral, ſummoned the governor immediately to ſurrender the iſland and all its dependencies. I have the honour to encloſe your lordſhip a copy of the ſummons, and the governor's anſwer: the next day I forwarded the neceſſary detachments to the iſlands of St. Martin and Saba, which were in like manner ſummoned to ſurrender to his majeſty's arms.

"The effects found here are very conſiderable, the whole iſland being one continued magazine of French, American, and Dutch property. It is not in my power at preſent to aſcertain the proper returns.

"I ſubjoin a ſtate of ordnance found here.

"Captain M'Aliſter, my aid de camp, will have the honour of preſenting this letter to your lordſhip, and is very competent to inform your lordſhip more fully of this matter? he is a very excellent and deſerving officer, and I deſire particularly to recommend him to your lordſhip's notice. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) J. VAUGHAN."

Extract of a private letter from the honourable major general Vaughan, to lord George Germaine, dated at fort George, St. Euſtatia, February 7, 1781.

"Permit me to congratulate your lordſhip upon the reduction of St. Euſtatia, and its dependencies; I believe that this event, and its natural conſequences, will be very ſenſibly felt by the enemy, who draw from this place the moſt eſſential ſuccours, and nothing, in my opinion, can affect the Americans ſo much.

This iſland, my lord, is full of conſiderable property belonging the French, Dutch and Americans, and I have alſo the pleaſure to inform your lordſhip, that the veſſels fallen into our hands here are immenſe, and what adds to our ſucceſs, is the capture of a convoy which ſailed a little time before our arrival, which conſiſts of 20 or 30 large ſhips loaded with ſugar, eſcorted by a Dutch flag ſhip of 60 guns; the admiral who commanded her, not being willing to liſten to any remonſtrance, was killed in engaging the Monarch; the veſſels taken are upwards of 200, excluſive of the flag ſhip and a frigate of 38 guns.

The conſternation here is inconceivable, the inhabitants ſo little imagining an event of this nature, that it was with difficulty they could believe lieutenant colonel Cockburn, whom I had appointed to carry the ſummons.

The value of the effects taken here amounts, at the leaſt eſtimation, to three millions ſterling, to which I have the pleaſure to add, that the major part of the loſs will fall upon the city of Amſterdam.

I have the honour to name fort George, that which was before called fort Orange in this iſland; I have eſtabliſhed a garriſon here, and provided for the ſafety of St. Martin's.

At preſent, my lord, we have ſent the flag ſhip out, ſhe ſails very well; for ſince we have been maſters of this port ſeveral veſſels have arrived here."

SUMMONS to the GOVERNOR of St. Euſtatia.

"We the general officers and commanders in chief of the fleet and army of his Britannic majeſty in the Weſt-India iſlands, demand, in his majeſty name, the immediate ſurrender of the iſland of St. Euſtatia, and its dependencies, and all that may be found in it, or appertaining to it.

We give you an hour to determine on this ſummons, from the moment of its delivery: if the leaſt reſiſtance is made you muſt abide by the conſequences.

(Signed) G. BRYDGES RODNEY,
J. VAUGHAN.

On board the Sandwich,
February 3d, 1781."

The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

"Governor de Graff, not having it in his power to make any defence againſt the Britiſh forces, now inveſting St. Euſtatia, ſurrenders the aforeſaid iſland and its dependencies to ſir George Brydges Rodney and general Vaughan, being confident of the honour and humanity of thoſe commanders in chief, the governor recommends the city and inhabitants to their clemency and compaſſion.

(Signed) JOHANNES DE GRAFF.
OLIVER OYEN,
JACOBUS SEYS,
HENRY PAUDT."

The following is a return of the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, &c. taken at the iſlands of St. Euſtatia and Saba.

78 iron cannon, 22 of 18, 10 of 12, 11 of 9, 32 of 6, and 3 of 3 pounders.

4959 balls of different ſizes, 4689 weight of cannon powder, 143 grenades, 156 muſkets, 700 weight of match, 75 halberds, 45 muſkets with bayonets, 24 cartouch boxes, 59 belts, 58 hangers, 59 piſtols, 2 ſpontoons, 2 drums, 2 moulds for caſting muſket balls, 1 lanthorn, 10 pair of Dutch colours, 4000 muſket balls, 27,000 muſket flints.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant colonel Edhouſe, to the honourable major general Vaughan, dated St. Martin's, February 6, 1781.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform your excellency, that the iſland of St. Martins being ſummoned, it ſurrendered at diſcretion the 5th inſtant; I herewith incloſe you a form of the ſurrender; the quarter-maſter general has taken proper care of the public papers, ſtores, &c. I am apprehenſive I ſhall not have it in my power to tranſmit you an exact inventory at preſent, but as the quarter-maſter-general and commiſſary are at preſent buſily employed in it, I hope to have it ready by the firſt opportunity. I have ordered the inhabitants to furniſh the troops with freſh proviſions, and as ſoon as they are properly quartered, I ſhall proceed to put the iſland in a proper ſtate of defence.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "ANDREW EDHOUSE.

"P. S. The anſwer of the governor of St. Martins to the ſummons, is the ſame with that of the governor of St. Euſtatia."

HAGUE, March 3.

Prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empreſs of Ruſſia, having received an expreſs from his court of the 28th of laſt month, preſented the following memorial to the ſtates general the next day.

High and mighty lords,

No ſooner was her imperial majeſty informed of the ſudden departure of his Britanic majeſty's, ambaſſador from your territories, her Imperial majeſty, influenced by the moſt diſintereſted motives of friendſhip and good will towards both powers, not knowing the ultimate determination that could have occaſioned a ſtep equally alarming to their tranquility and reciprocal happineſs, but immediately made the moſt preſſing repreſentations to the court of London, through her miniſter, for his continuance there if poſſible, ſo that ſome plan might be offered to bring about a reconciliation, in which her imperial majeſty promiſed her mediation in the fulleſt extent. Notwithſtanding her majeſty has not had time to receive an anſwer from the court of London, ſhe has no doubt of her overtures being received there with pleaſure. In this perſuaſion her imperial majeſty heſitates not to give a freſh proof of her good will towards the re-union of two powers equally dear to her, and whom ſhe has ſo long beheld in the moſt perfect amity together, ſo neceſſary to both their intereſts, by formally offering her good offices and mediation to prevent the horrors of war now impending, which ſhe has not the leaſt doubt of accompliſhing, while M. de Simolin, her imperial majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of London, follows thoſe inſtructions tranſmitted to him, to obtain that object.

The ſubſcriber deſires to fulfill, on his part, the ſame taſk towards your high mightineſſes, and to aſſure you of his zeal with which he is impreſſed, and the great deſire he has to bring about the re eſtabliſhment of the tranquility of the ſtates. The diſintereſtedneſs, impartiality and benevolent views, which have ever marked the actions of her imperial majeſty, are equally evident on this occaſion.

The wiſdom and prudence of V. H. D. will be acknowledged by thoſe auguſt characters, and will dictate the anſwer the ſubſcriber will have to return him on the execution of his orders.

(Signed) PRINCE GALITZIN.

Hague, March 1, 1781.

The ſame meſſenger that brought prince Gallitzin the neſſary inſtructions, offering the mediation of his ſovereign, between the republic and Great-Britain, continued his route for London, with orders for M. de Simolin relative to the above object.

CHRISTIANSTAED, (St. Croix.)

The following is a copy of a letter (ſaid to be) wrote by Admiral Hood, to Admiral Rodney, relative to the late engagement, between the French and Britiſh fleets off Martinico. The authenticity of which we cannot warrant, as it was ſent us in manuſcript, by an anonimous author.

St. LUCIA, (Gros Iſlet) May 3, 1781.

"I had the honour of addreſſing your Excellency under the 23d ult. by the Cyclops, with a detail of the operations of that part of his Majeſty's fleet under my command, from the 15th to that day inclusive.

"On the following day I received the honour of your advices by the Sylph cutter, and in conſequence thereof I immediately proceeded from this harbour with the ſhips under my command, to windward of Martinique, in order to intercept the announced reinforcement of the enemy.

"On that ſtation I continued with the whole of my diviſion, extended N. and S. which occupied the extent of the windward coaſt of the iſland, and effectually prevented any thing getting in from the eaſtward, until the 27th ult. when finding the fleet ſhort of water, I was under the neceſſity of detaching the Ajax, Belliqueux, Monarch and Alfred to St. Lucia, for a ſupply.

"At three o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 30th, the Triton frigate and Sylph cutter, who had been ſtationed to the eaſtward of the fleet en faction, were obſerved making the night ſignals, for the approach of the enemy.

"It was immediately repeated by all the ſhips of the diviſion, and the night ſignal, for forming the line of battle a head, on the larboard tack, under topſails, at three cables length, for the better intercepting any of the enemy's fleet who might attempt paſſing us under favour of the night, was made by the Barfleur, confirmed by guns, and repeated by the Cyclops. The Triton and Sylph being at the ſame time directed to poſt themſelves on the flanks of the fleet, to obſerve the enemy's motions. In this poſition his majeſty's fleet lay until morning, which happened to be ſo very hazy as to prevent our ſeeing any of the enemy's ſhips, or even the extremes of our own line, which induced me to contract the extent by ſignal. At eleven minutes paſt ſix, the fog ſuddenly cleared up, when, to my aſtoniſhment, we diſcovered ourſelves nearly ſurrounded by 22 ſail of the line, of which three were three deckers, carrying flags at the fore, main and mizen.

"In this critical ſituation, the deſire of ſaving his majeſty's fleet ſurmounted all other conſiderations. The ſignal being made for fighting our way through the enemy's defile, was chearfully and undauntedly obeyed by every commander in the fleet, which they judiciouſly endeavoured to oppoſe; at 20 minutes after ſeven the ſhips were all in action, and I could perceive, with exulting ſatisfaction, that although every one had at leaſt double her force to combat with, the ſuperiority of the Britiſh fire, the intrepidity and ſteadineſs of his majeſty's officers, ſupported by the native bravery and diſcipline of the Britiſh tars, proved a bulwark invincible to the enemy, although of near twice their force.

"By ten minutes after eight the ſhips were all out of action, and continued ſteering a ſteady courſe for this harbour, with no more than ordinary fail: The enemy ill treated (I may venture to affirm as ill as we) ſhewed no diſpoſition to purſue, and as I thought your receiving this intelligence as ſpeedily as poſſible, might be conducive to his majeſty's ſervice, I ordered the Ruſſel by private ſignal (as ſhe appeared to have ſuffered the leaſt in her maſts and rigging) to proceed directly for Statia, where I doubt not ſhe is ſafely arrived. The remainder of my diviſion, including the watering ſhips, are all here and repairing their damages, in order to be ready to accompany your excellency to a more equal conflict.

"Our loſs on this occaſion is not ſo conſiderable as might have been expected from ſo unequal a conteſt, but the fate of captain Briſbane, of the Alcide, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon ſhot early in the affair, is much to be lamented.

"The conduct of the officers and ſeamen of his majeſty's fleet on this occaſion beggar deſcription; the fighting themſelves clear of ſo ſuperior a fleet, carries with it conviction, which my eulogium could add no luſtre to, and I flatter myſelf will merit his majeſty's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

"SAMUEL HOOD."

BASSATERRE, (St. Kitts) April 12, 1781.

On Monday laſt at Old Road, a very melancholy accident happened; the private veſſel of war lord Cornwallis of 20 guns, put in here to water and wanting boottopping, by ſome extraordinry miſconduct in throwing her upon a careen for that purpoſe ſhe was thrown ſo much out of the water, and the weight of metal overbalancing her, ſhe immediately ſunk, in 18 fathom water. There were about 110 ſouls on board, but by the vigilance of the boats from the ſhore as well as from the veſſels in the harbour, 80 are ſaved. [This veſſel was formerly the Morning Star, belonging to Philadelphia.]

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) April 24, 1781.

On Saturday night the 14th inſtant, a dreadful fire happened in the very center of the town of Roſeau, in Dominica, which raged for ſeveral hours with great fury, and was not extinguiſhed untill it had deſtroyed upwards of 120 houſes. It is ſuppoſed from circumſtances, to have been the effect of a plan laid for the purpoſe by ſome diabolical ſpirit or other, but the propetrator has not yet been diſcovered.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, judge of admiralty, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, ſecond juſtice of the ſupreme court, the honourable John Evans, Eſquire, third juſtice of the ſame court, and the honourable George Bryan, Eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſame court, and juſtices duly aſſigned, conſtituted and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all treaſons, piracies, felonies and crimes committed upon the ſea, or within admiralty juriſdiction, have iſſued their precept bearing date the twelfth day of June inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of admiralty ſeſſions, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, coroner and conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, taken on board the Brigantine called the FRIENDSHIP, by John Earle, Commander of the private armed Ship called the Minerva, and Charles Clun, Commander of the private armed Schooner called the Governor Livingſton; which Goods, Wares, and Merchandize were, after the capture, carried into the Havanna, and thence brought into this Port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by the ſaid Captains, Earle and Clunn, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, That the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 15. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Rariton, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale, the remainder in one year. For further particulars apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

Philadelphia, June 16.

At a meeting of the Field Officers of the militia, and lieutenants of the county of Philadelphia, by appointment, at the house of Abraham Wentz, innkeeper, June 9th, 1781.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Currey, Chairman.

WHEREAS various reports are circulating, evidently fabricated to diminish the faith of the more distant and industrious part of the inhabitants of this state, in Joseph Reed, Esq; President of the state, and commander in chief of the militia of Pennsylvania: therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we long have had the highest opinion of the truth, honour and patriotism of his excellency the president, and after due inquiry are fully perswaded that he still merits our firmest confidence and warmest attachment.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to his excellency the president, descriptive of these our sentiments.

The following gentlemen were chosen, colonel Coats, lieutenant colonel M'Veagh, and major Bethel.

The committee prepared an address, which being read and considered, was agreed to, and the chairman requested to sign the same, in behalf of the officers present.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of two be appointed to wait on his excellency the President, with the address.

The following gentlemen were chosen, colonel Coats, and colonel M'Veagh.

To his excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq; president of the state, and commander in chief of the militia, of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

HAVING often been sensible of the unavoidably perplexing and distressing difficulties which have attended the administration of government in this state for the two or three years last past, we have beheld your excellency's unwearied efforts, faithfully to discharge the duties of your office, with sympathy, gratitude, and admiration. That faction and intrigue should make their appearance in this state, where every enemy to his country, and every invidious restless idle, is allowed full liberty to misrepresent and censure public measures, we do not wonder; but at the recent, groundless and malevolent reports raised, to injure your character, as our first magistrate, we are really astonished. With the thinking part of the community however, their ultimate effects must be to exite indignation or contempt for the authors. And as a proof that we, the officers of the militia, of the county of Philadelphia, believe them to be groundless and malevolent, we think it our duty, at this time, and in this way, to assure your excellency, that we long have had, and continue to have the fullest and most satisfactory conviction of your integrity, patriotism and abilities, and will, till otherwise convinced by facts, most chearfully countenance, befriend, and support you, to the utmost of our power.

ROBERT CURREY, Chairman.

Philadelphia county, June 9th, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

THE kind attention you have shewn to my character and interests on this occasion, claims my warm, and grateful acknowledgments. I am not conscious of having deserved ill of my country in any respect. But the generous and unsollicited approbation my fellow citizens and countrymen have expressed of my conduct, will, I doubt not, scatter the clouds of detraction, and certainly animate me to become more worthy of their esteem. This is the only reward I seek, for the services you so kindly approve, and I am happy to find that I am in no danger of a disappointment. May you, Gentlemen, long enjoy the liberties for which you have so nobly contended, with every other public and private happiness.

JOS. REED.

On the 7th instant departed this life Mrs. MARY HALL, relict of the late Mr. David Hall, printer.—The private walk of virtue is, perhaps, as useful to mankind, as that which is more splendid, and attracts a general notice.—Supporting the domestic character, thro' a long continued period, with an amiable decency: industrious, peaceful, mild, humane, religious and beneficent; this woman had the esteem of every friend, and every acquaintance. During her last illness, both tedious and excruciating, her patience was amazing; her resignation perfect; her confidence in heavenly grace well fixed—and she ended her course serene, in blissful hope of immortality.

A NECDOTE.

ON the evening of the rejoicing at Charlestown, after the battle at Guilford Court-House, two sailors walking the streets, and observing the brilliant illumination—one says to the other—"Jack, what the d—l are so many candles lighted for?—Jack replies, "You are a pretty fellow indeed, not to know the cause—why, they are lighted to keep us and all the people in the DARK."—

On Thursday evening last was married WILLIAM BARTON, esquire, to Miss BETSEY RHEA, daughter of the late Mr. John Rhea, deceased.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Royal Gazette, printed at Charlestown, the 19th ult.

Kingston, (Jamaica) March 31. The Spanish ship Conception, from Leguira in ballast, mounting 30 guns, and the brig Charming Polly, from Philadelphia to Curracoa with tobacco, prizes to his majesty's ships Pallas and Pomona, were on Monday sent into Port Royal.

We hear the judge of the admiralty has received by the packet, full power from the lords of the admiralty for proceeding to adjudication of all Dutch vessels, which have been or shall be captured and brought into this island, as also for granting letters of marque against the Dutch.

April 7. A rebel ship from France to Baltimore, laden with cannon, small arms, ammunition, tents, and other military stores for the field, is sent into Port-Royal, by the Stag privateer of Liverpool.

Thursday the American brig Lagoune, Callender, from Cape Francois, a prize to his majesty's ships Ramillies and Southampton, anchored at Port-Royal; when she left those ships, they were in chase of four or five vessels.

*** A POSTSCRIPT will be published this Evening, containing Two BILLS, printed for public Consideration, by Order of the General Assembly, for Recruiting the Pennsylvania Line, and amending the Act for establishing a Land-Office.

On FRIDAY Next,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Brigantine ALLDAY; taken by the Privateers Fair American and Raven, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this Commonwealth:

And at Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, of the Same DAY, at the Coffee-House,

Will be Sold the said Prize Brigantine

ALLDAY,

With all her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale:

The GOODS for SALE on the 22d will consist of

One Hundred Barrels of FLOUR,
One Cask RHUBARB,
One Case QUICKSILVER,
One Box SAL POLYCHREST,
One Box BLUE VITRIOL;

And a large Quantity of Butter, Soap, and Candles.

On Saturday, the 23d Instant,

The SALE will consist of an Assortment of Printed Linens and Cottons, Irish Linens, and other DRY GOODS; Irish Beef and Pork in barrels and half barrels, firkins of Butter, tierces and kegs of Pickled Salmon, boxes of Soap and Candles, &c.

June 15. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

By Robert Bridges,

On Thomas Willing, Esquire's Wharf, a little below the Bird in Hand,

West-India Rum, Coffee,

Havanna SUGARS of the first and second quality, and a parcel of very good COTTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert Correy, junior,

Two Stills, from 1000 to 1400 gallons, with Tops; a few casks of Card Wire, suitable for cotton or wool cards; a good second hand Chair and Harness.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on TUESDAY next, at Seven of the Clock in the Evening,

ALL the unexpired Term and Interest in a LEASE, in Writing, of ROCK-HALL, with the Appurtenances, made by Sarah Gordon to Andrew Robeson, Esquire, commencing on the 1st day of September last, and determinable upon her death, under the annual rent (beyond taxes) of Fifty Pounds for the two first years, and of Sixty Pounds during the remainder of the term. The Premises are the same wherein Mr. Robeson lately lived, and are beautifully situated on the north side of Arch near Third-street, in this city. The House is large, convenient, and airy, has the advantages of good back Buildings, a Garden, Stables, Coach-house, and many other Conveniences necessary to render it one of the most agreeable Situations in the city. It may be seen any time before the sale, and possession will be given on the Monday following.

MARY ROBESON, Administratrix.
June 12. JAMES POTTS, WILLIAM LEWIS, } Administrators.

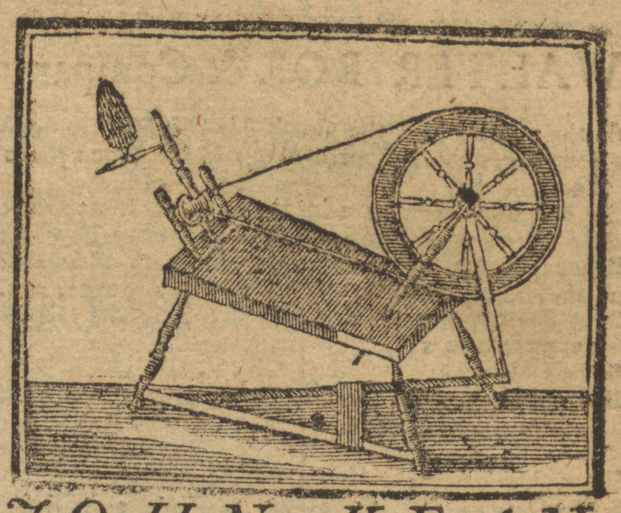
The subscriber informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he will take in HORSES and CARRIAGES to stand at Livery, as usual, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, Philadelphia. FRANCIS LEE. June 15.

Wanted, an elderly Woman to take care of Children, that can be well recommended: Also, A WOMAN for House Work, for which good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, between Second and Front streets, on Tuesday the 30th of May, a small brindle Cow, has a white face, and two rings round her eyes, her hind legs are white. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her home, shall receive the above reward, from

GEORGE GEDDES.



JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINING WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-streets,

Has just Received A Large

Cargo of Dry Goods,

FROM BOSTON,

(The Articles too numerous to be inserted in a common Advertisement,)

Which he will Sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest Terms for Cash or Bills of Exchange.

Chester county, May 16, 1781.

WHEREAS the estates of Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderson, George Sinclair, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, John Jackson, jun. and Joshua Proctor, all late of the county of Chester, having been by due course of law forfeited to the use of this state; We the subscribers, agents, for the county aforesaid, do hereby give notice, that the real estates of the said Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderson, George Sinclair, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, John Jackson, jun. and Joshua Proctor, consisting of the following messuages and tracts of land, viz.

No. 1. One tract of 300 acres, and buildings, sawmill and other improvements, in West Caln township, late the estate of Richard Swanwick.

No. 2. Two tracts with good improvements, containing 500 acres, in West-Bradford township, late the estate of Philip Marchinton.

No. 3. One tract of a 150 acres, good improvments and a well accustomed tavern, in London Grove, late the estate of Stephen Anderson.

No. 4. One tract of 90 acres, well improved, in West Caln township, late the estate of George Sinclair.

No. 5. Two thirds of 200 acres, well improved, in Sadsbury, late the estate of Francis and William Armstrong.

No. 6. A house and lot of 4 acres of land, in Marlborough, late the estate of John Jackson, jun.

No. 7. One tract of land, containing 90 acres and improvements, in New Garden, late the estate of Joshua Proctor.

All which will be sold at the court house at Chester, in said county, on the 21st of June next. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is sold.

The terms of sale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a groundrent, payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per bushel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the Trustees of the University. The said ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase. One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money to be paid to the agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the state a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the state; and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of sale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premises, in like manner to revert to the state, and the estate remain free for a future sale: gold, silver, or paper money made legal tender by act of assembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment,

JOHN HANNUM, THOMAS LEVIS, } Agents for Chester county.

Chester County, June 6. 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court-house, at Chester, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of Ten in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unsold, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, late the estate of Joseph Galloway, an attainted traitor.

The terms of sale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at ten shillings per bushel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the trustees of the University. The said ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase. One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money to be paid to the agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the state a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the state; and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of sale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premises, in like manner to revert to the state, and the estate remain free for a future sale; gold, silver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of assembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

JOHN HANNUM, THOMAS LEVIS, } Agents for Chester county.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north side of Market-street, four doors below Fourth-street, in Mr. Owen Jones's house,

ARE now opening a large and neat assortment of merchandize, imported in the last vessels from Europe, which they will sell by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and spotted Corduroys
Black Everlastings
Serge-Denesme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimson calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large assortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marseilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarsnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and striped all-wide Persians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Lutestrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muslin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and striped Muslin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Irish and Russia Sheetings
Irish, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard wide Britannia's
Fine and coarse Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose
Silk and Worsted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eighths cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Picket
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Assortment of Glass and China Ware
A small Assortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and smaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and, as far as in their power, give satisfaction to those who please to favour them with their custom.

They hope to be excused the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wish, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by shewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themselves, will be the best and most pleasing method to convince the purchasers that their prices are moderate.

The Sieur SIRETSIE,

TAKES the liberty to offer his services to the public, in the art of cleaning the teeth; he assures that he will render in a moment the blackest teeth as white as snow; he will also fix lead in those that are hollow, which will preserve them without the least pain. He will file the carious teeth, which caution will prevent the other teeth from growing carious. All these operations will be made without the least pain.

The Sieur SIRETSIE will be provided with the necessary powders, opiates, balsamic water, sponges, and roots, prepared in the same manner of those which the ladies of the court of France make use of, to keep the teeth in a continual whiteness, and the gums in a fine fresh vermillion. He will also sell a liquor, which, by rubbing the teeth with it once a month only, will prevent the new incrustations of tartar, that may be looked upon as the greatest plague of the teeth and gums. It produces, beside a disagreeable smell in the breath, heats the mouth, excoriate the gums, and renders them soft, fungous, bloated, livid, and bloody at the least touch; it also destroys the alveoli of the teeth.

The Sieur SIRETSIE is now composing a small work, in favour of the ladies of Philadelphia, which will explain and teach them the means of maintaining a perfect wholesomness in the mouth, and to keep the teeth always white and clean; also the manner of using the powder, opiates and liquors above-mentioned.

Those ladies or gentlemen who will honour the Sieur SIRETSIE with their commands, will apply for him at captain Rankins, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, opposite to Mr. Howard's, watchmaker.

Stephen Rowe,

HATH opened the Fountain and White Horse TAVERN, in Chesnut-street, formerly occupied by William Dibley, where good Attendance will be given, and Horses taken to Stand at Livery, at as reasonable Rates as any Stables in the City.

WILLIAM SOWERBY hath removed from his Stables in Chesnut-street, opposite the State-house, to this House. June 1.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of April last, an apprentice boy, of fourteen years of age, named Elisha Crosbey; had on and took with him a light coloured cloth coat, linen jacket and breeches, one pair of thread and one pair of woolen stockings, a striped linsey jacket, striped trowsers, a pair of new shoes, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him home to his master, in Ridley township, Chester county, shall receive One Shilling hard money reward, from WM. M'ILVAIN.

May 27, 1781.

A Conveyancing Office,
AND
Office for Sale of Real Estates,

IS kept by the Subscriber, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street; Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. From the experience the Subscriber has had in this branch of law business, he flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, several Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

PHILADELPHIA, ss.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers, Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Purpose of settling the ASSIZE of BREAD in the said City and County, We do therefore agree upon the PRICES following, viz.

Superfine Fourpenny Loaf, 1 pound 6 ounces.
Middling Flour ditto, - 1 lb. - 10 oz.
Rye ditto, - - 2 lb.

And all other Loaves of Bread in proportion.

Witness our Hands, the 1st Day of June, 1781.

PLUNKET FLEESON,
ISAAC HOWELL,
BENJAMIN PASCHALL,
JOHN MILLER.

A Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT SMITH, Clerk of the Market.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, auditors for settling the depreciation of the Pennsylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the west wing of the state house, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be discontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON,
JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781

WHEREAS the agents for confiscated estates, for the county of Berks, have advertised for sale, on the 18th instant, a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Heidelberg and county aforesaid, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, considering the same as the late property of Andrew Allen: This advertisement is to give Notice to all persons who have any intention of becoming purchasers, that the title to the said estate is vested in the children of the said Andrew Allen, as legatees of their grand father, William Allen, Esq; deceased, and that their title will be maintained against any purchaser, in due form of law.

June 7th, 1781. S. ALLEN.

To be Sold, very Cheap,

A good Chariot with single HARNESS:

The Price 100l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, A single CHAIR,

Virginia built, with a good Harness: The Price 15l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, An excellent Riding HORSE,

Young, sound, but only 14 Hands and one Inch: The Price 37l. 10s. Specie, or the Exchange.

Also, Forty Pound sterling, upon Britain,

Payable at sight, for 50l. Specie; the Bill unexceptionable. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Negroe Boy,

About 20 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

Best LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all sizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-street.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, June, an APPRENTICE LAD, named David Cole, by trade a blacksmith, about 19 years of age, and five feet two inches high, and has a mark of a fish on one of his sides. Had on when he went away, a sagathy coat and jacket, and took with him four pair of breeches, besides several other cloaths, too tedious to enumerate. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to the subscriber, in Gosham township, Chester county, shall receive the above reward, besides reasonable charges, from WILLIAM SPEAKMAN.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, situate on the river Lehaigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the soil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewise, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-street, one door from the corner of Chesnut-street, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

Reading, April 27, 1781.

Whereas the Estates of Andrew Allen, and John Custer,

having been in due course of law, forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for Berks County, do hereby Give Notice, that the estates of said Andrew Allen and John Custer, consisting of the following tracts of land, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court House in Reading, on the 18th day of June next, at nine o'clock in the morning. The Sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

Number 1. Containing about 22 acres,
2. - 30 do.
3. - 30 do.
4. - 25 do.
5. - 475 do.
6. - 333 do.

915 acres,

in Heidelberg Township, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, late the property of Andrew Allen.

One tract of land in Brunswick Township, on Raven Creek, consisting of about 180 acres, adjoining the lands of Jacob Hoffman, late the property of John Custer. The terms of sale will be as follows: one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten shillings per bushal, to be delivered half yearly, at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the Trustees of the University. The said ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase. One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money, to be paid to the Agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the State; and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of sale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premises in like manner to revert to the State, and the estate remain free for a future sale. Gold, silver, or paper money made legal tender, by Act of Assembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennsylvania Line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

Signed HENRY HALLER,
THOMAS PARRY,
DAVID MORGAN, } Agents.

Bucks county, December 21, 1780.

Whereas the Estates of John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert,

all late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State: I the subscriber, Agent for said county do hereby give Notice, that the Estates of the said John Overholt, Evan Thomas, John Meredith and Alexander Corbert, consisting of the following Messuages or Tracts of Land, viz. A valuable Messuage and Plantation situate in Tinicum township, containing about 200 acres of Land; having thereon two good dwelling Houses, a Grist-mill newly repaired, good Orchards, Meadow, &c. within a mile of the river Delaware and Sherrard's ferry; late the Estate of said John Overholt.

A Messuage and Tenement, containing 30 acres of Land, situate in Hilltown; on which is a Log-house and Barn, Orchard, Meadows, &c. late the Estate of said Evan Thomas.

A Messuage and Plantation, containing 100 acres of Land, situate in New Britton township; having thereon a House, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Estate of said John Meredith.

A valuable Messuage and Plantation, situate in Upper Makefield township, containing 150 acres of Land, having thereon a good Stone dwelling House, Barn, Orchard, Meadow, &c. late the Estate of said Alexander Corbert.

All which will be Sold at the Court House at Newtown, in said county, on the 18th of June next; the Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day. The Terms of Sale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at ten shillings per bushel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the Trustees of the University. The said ground rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, such purchaser paying fifteen years purchase. One fourth of the remaining sum of the purchase money to be paid to the Agents ten days after sale, or the bidder liable to pay the State a sum equal to the said fourth part, and the premises to revert to the State; and if the said fourth part is paid, and the purchaser shall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of sale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premises, in like manner to revert to the State, and the Estate remain free for a future sale; gold, silver, or Paper Money made legal Tender by Act of Assembly, or Certificates to the Officers and men of the Pennsylvania Line for their Depreciation, will be received in Payment.

GEORGE WALL, Agent Bucks county.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hill town township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a NEGROE MAN, named NED, about 20 years of age, a stout made fellow: Had on an old white coat and blue jacket, two trowsers and shirt, old shoes and a small, round, wool hat. Said Negroe stole and took with him, a plain silver stockbuckle, with several stocks and some pocket-handkerchiefs; likewise a good musquet and bayonet: he is an artful fellow and not to be believed what he says. Whoever apprehends said fellow and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 744.

Will be Sold by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Inſtant, at the Continental Yard, in this City,
A Quantity of Waggon-Geers:
Such as, Collars, Blind-bridles, Back and Belly-bands, Swingle trees, &c. &c.
ALSO, A Number of Old Waggons, Bodies, and Wheels; which may be very uſeful for Farmers. By Order of the Quarter Maſter General.
June 6. J. HILTZHEIMER.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on TUESDAY next, at Seven of the Clock in the Evening,
ALL the unexpired Term and Intereſt in a LEASE, in Writing, of ROCK-HALL, with the Appurtenances, made by Sarah Gordon to Andrew Robeſon, Eſquire, commencing on the 1ſt day of September laſt, and determinable upon her death, under the annual rent (beyond taxes) of Fifty Pounds for the two firſt years, and of Sixty Pounds during the remainder of the term. The Premiſes are the ſame wherein Mr. Robeſon lately lived, and are beautifully ſituated on the north ſide of Arch near Third-ſtreet, in this city. The Houſe is large, convenient, and airy, has the advantages of good back Buildings, a Garden, Stables, Coach-houſe, and many other Conveniences neceſſary to render it one of the moſt agreeable Stuations in the city. It may be ſeen any time before the ſale, and poſſeſſion will be given on the Monday following.
June 12. MARY ROBESON, Adminitratrix.
JAMES POTTS,
WILLIAM LEWIS, } Adminiſtrators.

Wanted, immediately, A number of good
Waggon-Drivers,
For His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army in America; a conſiderable part of this Army is compoſed of Germans. Any Perſons qualified for this Service, and will engage for one year, by applying to SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia, colonel PHILIP MARSTELLER, at Lebanon, in Lancaſter county, or to RICHARD MILES, in Reading, Bucks county, will receive Four Hard Dollars as a Bounty, and be entitled to Eight Dollars per Month, which will alſo be paid in Hard Money. June 5.

Kaighn and Attmore,
Have for SALE, at their Store in Market-ſtreet, the corner of Lætitia-court, the following Articles.
WEST-INDIA Rum in hogſheads, Madeira Wine of an excellent quality in quarter-caſks, Cyder in hogſheads, Burlington Hams in barrels, Hogs-Lard in firkins, Spaniſh Brown in caſks of about 300 weight, Spaniſh Brown ground in oil, in kegs of about 30 weight, Yellow Oaker ground in oil, in kegs of the like weight, fine and coarſe Salt, Cinnamon, Jeſuits Bark in the quil, Jeſuits Bark, in bottles, pulveriſed, japanned Plate Warmers, two elegant, braſs, hanging Compaſſes for ſhips cabbins, Deep-ſea Lines for ſounding, China Sauce boats, white and buff Caſſimers, yard wide and 5-quarter Muſlins, India Nankeens, plain and maſqued Bengals, ſuperfine Corduaroys, an Aſſortment of figured Ribbands, 4d and 6d Ferret, mens and womens thread and cotton Hoſe, Lungee and Bandana Handkerchiefs, beſt ſcarf Twiſt, death-head and needle-work Buttons, ſilk Knee Garters of all colours, Pins and Needles, printed Jean and cut Velvet Jacket Patterns, white Durants and Rattinets, Calicoes, Dutch Ovens, iron Pots and Kettles of moſt ſizes. Skillets, Cart Boxes, &c.
ALSO, A large Quantity of LOGWOOD, to be Sold by the Ton.

TO BE LET, A
Large, convenient Houſe,
With Stables and Coach-houſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet, and next door but one to Meſſrs. Lawrence and Budden's Store. For further information pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A
Wet-Nurſe with a good Breaſt of MILK. Any One having a very good Recommendation may apply to the Printer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SMYRNA, January 23.

THE plague has again broke out in this city, and carries off many people from time to time.

Vienna, Feb. 14. Orders are given for 30 000 Hungarian troops to march directly to the Auſtrian Netherlands; on which various conjectures are formed.

Mittau, Feb. 14. On the 8th inſtant, her highneſs the dutcheſs of Courtland was ſafely delivered of a princeſs.

Paris, Feb. 26. It is the general report, that the queen is again pregnant, and that her majeſty is already three months gone.

Dreſden, March 4. The elector received yeſterday, by an eſtaffette, the news of the death of prince Eugene, of Deſſau, field marſhal of the Saxon army, who died on the 2d inſtant, in the 76th year of his age, at his palace at Deſſau.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 22. We are well aſſured, by a perſon whoſe ſituation enables him to ſpeak with confidence, that even before the accounts of our ſucceſſes againſt the Dutch in the Weſt-Indies arrived, the Britiſh miniſtry, notwithſtanding their ſeeming acquieſcence to the report, which for obvious reaſons was lately propagated in London, of an approaching pacification, had no ſerious thoughts on the ſubject, as their anſwer but a few days before to the miniſter of Ruſſia was, "That his Britannic majeſty could not, in honour, now liſten to any overtures on the part of Holland ſeparately, unleſs the ſtates general conſented, as a preliminary, to furniſh within three months, the land and ſea forces ſtipulated by former treaties for the aſſiſtance of Great Britain." Our readers may depend on the truth of the above, as we have received it from the ſame channel of early intelligence which for three months paſt has flowed into this paper, and which has been ſtill verified by ſubſequent public informations.

Some part of the immenſe booty gained lately by the Britiſh fleet and army in the Weſt Indies will probably center in this kingdom, as beſides lord Charles Fitzgerald and other officers of this country who were engaged on thoſe expeditions, it is computed there are upwards of 2000 Iriſh ſailors in the fleet.

Cork, March 15. This day arrived at Cove, his majeſty's ſhip Warwick, of 50 guns, and Solebay of 32 guns, with 30 ſail of tranſports and victuallers, having on board a detachment of the guards for American ſervice, and the 4th and 5th regiments, to be left on this eſtabliſhment, in the place of the 3d, 19th, and 30th, which are immediately to be embarked in the above tranſports for America, to be convoyed by the above ſhips of war.

We hear the grand fleet, conſiſting of 37 ſhips of the line, a number of frigates, fireſhips and tranſports, were off this harbour this day.

Belfaſt, March 16. On Wedneſday laſt eleven volunteer companies, conſiſting of 645 men, and the Belfaſt train were reviewed at Liſburn, preparatory to the next general review.

The conduct of the troops was ſuch that merits the higheſt encomium; the ſtate of their diſcipline being in a remarkable degree improved ſince the review held at Belfaſt in July laſt.

A mock engagement ſucceeded, conſiſting of the attack and defence of the town in three different quarters, which was conducted with conſiderable judgement, and produced a very ſtriking effect.

The corps which attended on the occaſion were the Belfaſt battalion, and a pair of ſix pound braſs field pieces, the Lambeg, Liſburn, True Blues (with their Dromore diviſion) Dunmurry, Drumbridge, Ballyleſſon, Purdyſburn, and the Liſburn Fuzileers.

Dublin, March 22. The laſt Amſterdam gazette contains the reſolutions of a company of ſubſcribers, for the relief of their countrymen, priſoners in Great-Britain, in which they requeſt his grace the duke of Richmond will be ſo kind as to ſuperintend the expenditure of their benefactions, and nominate ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper for that purpoſe, to be their agent in London. There is alſo is Grace's anſwer, in which he politely thanks them for their good opinion, and accepts their commiſſion.

Laſt Monday night, two veſſels from Yarmouth, laden with malt from this port, arrived in the bay, after being captured and ranſomed on Thurſday laſt, by a French privateer, mounting 20 guns, and 140 men, off the Land's End; and the Lark of Dublin, captain Sinnot, from London to this port, arrived alſo, after being captured and ranſomed for 1000 guineas, by the ſame privateer, off Scilly, about ſix o' clock on Friday evening laſt.

LONDON.

March 17. Yeſterday morning advice was received, that the grand fleet under admiral Darby, with the ſhips underunder convoy for Gibraltar, paſſed by Torbay on Wedneſday in the afternoon, all well.

A frigate was diſpatched from Portſmouth on Sunday laſt, with orders from admiral Darby, for the men of war, and their convoy lying at Cork, bound to the Weſt-Indies, &c. to ſail immediately, and to wait for him in a certain latitude.

Laſt night, at the Jeruſalem, three to one were offered, by a gentleman remarkable for his early intelligence, that the Spaniards had raiſed the ſiege of Gibraltar.

Yeſterday general Conway ſet out for Jerſey. It is ſaid government has received certain information of another deſcent intended at that place by the French.

We hear, from very good authority, that orders are ſent out from government to admiral Rodney, to let the goods on the iſland of St. Euſtatia belonging to the Dutch remain untouched, and only make prizes of the French and American ſtores and proviſions. This is done with a view not to impede any negociation of peace which may be ſet on foot between Great-Britain and Holland.

A letter from St. Euſtatia to a merchant in town ſays, "A French houſe which I have ſeen, has in their ſtores not leſs than 7000 hhds. of ſugar, and by their account, upwards of 4000 hogſheads of tobacco, beſides other very great and valuable effects. Mynheer de Veil, who is concerned with a Spaniſh houſe at Cadiz, has alſo immenſe properties."

Several American families have been reſident at St. Euſtatia for five years paſt, but left that iſland, with their whole effects, very ſoon after the commencement of the preſent diſputes.

From the great hurry in ſending the extracts to the London Gazette Extraordinary, on Tueſday laſt, (they having been firſt ſent to his majeſty at Windſor, which of courſe made it very late before they were returned to the ſecretary of ſtate's office) ſeveral articles containing very material information were omitted: one among many others was, That the capture of 1000 Americans, chiefly able ſeaman. —They were by the admiral's orders, properly drafted on board the different ſhips of the fleet.

Report ſays, It is the deſire of a great perſonage, that ſome particular mark of favour be immediately conferred on ſir George Rodney, for the unremitting attention that he has ſhewn in the ſervice of his country. Sir George's great acquiſitions ſince his being appointed to his preſent command, rendering him above every pecuniary emolument---honour alone is ſuppoſed to conſtitute the object of his ambition; this having been ſignified to the fountain from whence it flows, a patent of peerage is ſaid to be in contemplation, and that it will, with all expedition, be made out, creating him a peer of the realm.

A peace with the Dutch is certainly credited to be in great forwardneſs; and it is hoped this will be ſoon after ſucceeded by a general peace.

By the laſt letters from Amſterdam it appears, that Mr. John Adams has got his firſt loan of one million of florins filled.

The loan which Mr. Adams has compleated in Amſterdam, in favour of the Americans, will ſupply them with the only thing they ſtood in need of at preſent.

Extract of a letter from Weymouth, March 15.

"This morning arrived at Portland-Roads, the grand fleet under the command of vice-admiral Darby, with the fleets for Gibraltar, the Weſt-Indies and Liſbon. They are ſince gone for Plymouth, the wind being fair, and are to be joined there by ſome more ſhips of the line and frigates."

March 15. A letter from an officer on board ſir George Rodney's fleet, dated St. Euſtatius, February 5, 1781, ſays, "The taking of this important iſland will be a fatal ſtroke to the Americans as well as the Dutch, great quantities of proviſions, flour, and warlike ſtores, which we found here being intended for the uſe of Waſhington's army and the French troops, all of whom we are informed are in great want of them. It is a fortunate affair for our Weſt India iſlands, which ſuffered by the hurricanes, as the greateſt part of the proviſions and flour will be ſent to the diſtreſſed inhabitants. As ſoon as affairs are ſettled here, we are to go on another expedition, but to what part is unknown; for ſir George never diſcovers his intentions but to general Vaughan, and a few of the principal officers. The reſt are unacquainted with his deſigns, until we arrive within a few leagues where we are to land."

Sir George Rodney in a private letter to one of the miniſters, dated St. Euſtatius, ſays, "Such is the good underſtanding that ſubſiſts between the ſoldiers and my brave ſeamen, and ſo much are they elated with their ſucceſs againſt this iſland, that general

Vaughan and myſelf have determined to avail ourſelves of their high ſpirits, and to proceed againſt Curacoa without loſs of time; and I do not entertain a doubt, but that before theſe diſpatches can reach England, I ſhall behold the Britiſh flag diſplayed in the only remaining ſettlement which the Dutch now poſſeſs in this quarter of the globe."

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt Tueſday night from Holland ſays, that the Dutch received intelligence on Sunday of St. Euſtatia being taken by the Engliſh, and of the loſs of their ſhips, &c. which had thrown the merchants there into the greateſt conſternation.

It is ſaid that all the ſtores and proviſions intended for victualling the French fleet, which lately ſailed for the Weſt Indies, were depoſited on the iſland of St. Euſtatia, and have fallen into our hands.

Upon a moderate calculation of the value of St. Euſtatia, with its dependencies, it is calculated by the official clerks who have the diſtribution of the prize money, that the two commanders in chief, ſir George Rodney and general Vaughan, will not receive a leſs ſum than 180,000l. each. A much greater ſum would have come to their ſhare, were it not for the other two flag officers, ſir Samuel Hood and admiral Drake, who were concerned in the expedition, and whoſe proportion in this buſineſs will be nearly equivalent to thoſe of the commanders in chief.

A compliment of 500 guineas has been preſented to each of the officers who brought the late glorious news from St. Euſtatia.

Commodore Johnſtone ſailed from Portſmouth on Tueſday evening, with a fair wind.

It is reported the Breſt and Cadiz fleets have effected a junction.

It is reported at Dunkirk, that Mr. de Beauſſettee, commodore of the navy, ſailed from Breſt, with eight ſail of the line and four frigates, on the 2d inſtant, to join Don Cordova's fleet, which ſailed from Cadiz upon the 21ſt ult.

A private letter from Paris ſays, "The fleet under M de la Graſſe conſiſts of 24 ſail of the line, and actually has on board 20,000 ſoldiers in tranſports, but we can hardly believe they are deſigned for America. There are on board alſo a very great quantity of all kinds of ſtores."

Advice has been received of the preſent ſtate of the French fleet: A diſpatch arrived on Wedneſday, which mentions their not being able to put to ſea in any force, owing to the late ſtorm, which took them ſuddenly as they were lying an anchor in Breſt, and has done them conſiderable damage.

Orders are ſent to the different ports for ſeveral men of war to be fitted out with all diſpatch, which are to rendezvous at Spithead, to form a fleet of obſervation for Channel ſervice, or to be in readineſs for ſailing on any emergency.

It is in contemplation to raiſe ten thouſand additional troops, half of which are to be incorporated in the ſtanding regiments, and the other half to do duty in the navy as marines.

Camps are ordered to be formed, both in Scotland and the North of England, and alſo one of conſiderable force on the coaſt of Norfolk.

The lords of the admiralty have iſſued a freſh order for all perſons on the navy liſt who do not give in an account of the places of their abode to be immediately ſtruck out.

A letter received from Stockholm ſays, that "The Gothic Lion, a man of war of 70 guns, was burnt to the water edge, juſt as ſhe came out of dock, upon the 24th of January laſt paſt; three other ſhips of the line were with the greateſt difficulty ſaved."

The St. Pierre French frigate of war, belonging to Rochelle, caught fire at ſea the 3d of February, when ſhe blew up and ſunk; the captain, moſt of the officers, and about 90 men were ſaved by the Don Carlos.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 2.

"Mr. Neckar, in his account of the ſtate of the finances which have been laid before his majeſty, concludes thus:

"I can venture to aſſure your majeſty, that there certainly is not any ſovereign of Europe who can exhibit a like proportion between his revenues and his ordinary expences; the finances of England bear no compariſon to this ſtatement. That country hath often had great troubles to eſtabliſh new taxes, to balance the intereſt of the new loans; but the deficit of thoſe taxes has been long apparent, that is to ſay, what they produced leſs than had been calculated, is comprized in the extraordinary wants of the following year."

The King of France has lately iſſued an edict, prohibiting the game of hazard, and others, on account of their abuſe, and the unfair advantage one party takes over the other.

The king of Pruſſia is ſo ill, that it is believed he cannot recover; his death will probably produce a conſiderable change in the appearance of the politics of Europe, but particularly Germany.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that Mr. Fox is very much indiſpoſed. He was forced to keep his bed yeſterday, which detained him from the houſe.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, June 13.

MADRID, February 13.

BY the laſt letters from Liſbon we learn, that the court, being informed of the rupture between England and Holland, has ſent a notification to the miniſter from their high mightineſſes the ſtates general, bearing in ſubſtance, "That her moſt faithful majeſty, in conſequence of the ſtrict neutrality which ſhe had reſolved to obſerve, could not ſuffer that the men of war of any of the belligerent powers ſhould make a long ſtay in any of the ports of Portugal."

Hague, March 13. We are well informed that a congreſs will ſoon be held at Vienna, in order to bring about a general pacification between the belligerent powers, wherein North-America will not be compriſed.

Portſmouth, March 13. Laſt night the fleet under the command of commodore Johnſtone arrived at St. Helen's road, with the following Eaſt-India ſhips; the Haſtings, Queen, Chapman, Valentine, Oſterly, Lord North, Fortitude, Latham, Eſſex, Aſia, Hinchinbrock, Locke, and Southampton, which, with a fleet of tranſports, which he found here ready for departure, will ſail this afternoon.

A liſt of commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron:

The Hero, captain Hawker, of	74	guns.
Monmouth, captain Alms,	64	
Romney, com. Johnſtone, captain Horne,	50	
Jupiter, captain Paſley,	50	
Active, captain M'Kenzie,	32	
Diana, captain Burnaby,	32	
Jaſon, captain Pigot,	32	
Mercury, captain Preſcot,	28	
Shark, captain M'Dowell,	16	
Porto, captain Lumley,	16	
Rattleſnake, captain Clements,	14	
Terror Bomb, captain Wood,		
Infernal Fireſhip, captain Darby,		

with the armed ſhips Lark, St. Carlos, Manilla, Royal Charlotte, Pondicherry, Porpoiſe, and Lord Townſhend; and this morning the following ſhips, having under convoy a very large fleet of victuallers, ſtore ſhips, &c. ſailed for Gibraltar.

Ships.	Guns.	
Britannia	100	Vice admiral Darby, Rear admiral Kempenfelt, Captain Bradley,
Royal George	100	Rear admiral Roſs, Captain Bourmaſter,
Prince George	98	Rear admiral Digby, Captain Williams,
Queen	98	Captain Maitland,
Duke	98	Captain Douglaſs,
Formidable	98	Captain Cleland,
Namur	90	Captain Sawyer,
Ocean	90	Captain Ourry,
Union	90	Captain Dalrymple,
Le Foudrouyant	80	Captain Jarvis,
Alexander	74	Lord Longford,
Bellona	74	Captain Onſlow,
Canada	74	Sir George Collier,
Cumberland	74	Captain Peyton,
Courageux	74	Lord Mulgrave,
Defence	74	Captain Cranſton,
Dublin	74	Captain Dixon,
Edgar	74	Captain ——,
Fortitude	74	Sir Richard Bickerton,
Marlborough	74	Captain Penny,
Valiant	74	Captain Goodall,
Bienfaiſant	64	Captain Braithwaite,
Inflexible	64	Captain Cotton,
Lion	64	Hon. Captain Cornwallis,
Magnanime	64	Captain Wolſeley,
Nonſuch	64	Sir James Wallace,
Repulſe	64	Sir Digby Dent,
Medway	64	Captain Harmood.
FRIGATES.		
Minerva	38	Hon. Captain Fielding,
Flora	36	Captain Williams,
Monſieur	36	Hon. Captain Phipps,
Prudente	36	H. Captain Waldegrave,
Ambuſcade	32	Hon. Captain Conway,
Emerald	32	Captain Marſhall,
Creſcent	28	H. Captain Packenham,
Kite	14	Captain Trollop.
FIRE-SHIPS.		
Furnace,		Captain Wright,
Firebrand,		Captain George Robertſon,
Harpy,		Captain Cayley,
Lightning,		Captain Campbell.

To be joined by the St. Albans and ſeveral more ſhips of the line, and the Veſtal, with other frigates, from Plymouth.

LONDON.

March 13. On Sunday laſt a Dutch Weſt-Indiaman, with 30 tons indigo, &c. came cloſe in with the Scilly iſlands; a boat went to her, and the captain not knowing of hoſtilities, deſired them to put them into port, and ſhe was carried ſafe into Scilly.

An expreſs arrived yeſterday at two o'clock from Portſmouth, with advice that admiral Darby's fleet ſailed from St. Helen's yeſterday morning at dawn of day; that it conſiſted of 40 ſail of the line, of which 12 were three deckers, 18 of 74 guns, and 10 of 64, and that the convoy amounted to 338 ſail of merchantmen. The Actæon frigate delivered the ſignals to the fleet yeſterday.

March 20. The fleet under convoy of captain Elphinſtone, in the Warwick, carries out a larger reinforcement of troops than has been ſent at any one time ſince 1776, as well as ſtores and proviſions, for our army in North-America.

It is ſaid that a patent of peerage is making our for creating ſir George Rodney, and his heirs male, a baron of Great Britain.

Vice admiral Parker, commander in chief at Plymouth, is ordered to ſtrike his flag at that port, and hoiſt it in his majeſty's ſhip Victory, at Portſmouth, to take the command of a ſquadron of ſhips fitting out for immediate ſervice in the channel; and which, in caſe it ſhall be required, are to ſtrengthen the naval force already ſailed under vice admiral Darby.

His majeſty has conferred the honour of knighthood on captain Walter Stirling, who brought the diſpatches from admiral Rodney.

March 21. By the packet arrived over land a few days ago to the Eaſt-India company, they had advice from ſir Robert Anneſly, our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, that a meſſenger from Holland having arrived at that place on his way to India, ſir Robert immediately diſpatched advice to all our ſettlements of the Dutch war, and had the ſatisfaction to gain two days ſtart of the Dutchman.

Government are buying up all the large ſhips, thoſe built at Whitby and Hull in particular, they can get at, to convert into armed tranſports, to be employed in America.

They write from Hanover, that a camp is ſoon to be formed on the borders of that electorate, which is to conſiſt of other ſtates, to be in readineſs to act on any emergency.

The iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, were reinforced laſt week with 3000 troops, beſides artificers and engineers.

The following are extracted from Engliſh news-papers, dated March 14, to the 24th.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a plan is in contemplation to tax the funds, and diminiſh the preſent rate of intereſt.——On the 10th of March, a large fleet of tranſports ſailed for the Weſer, for the German troops, under convoy of five ſail of the line, beſides ſloops of war.——On the 13th of March, all the houſes in moſt of the principal ſtreets in the city, and the weſt end of the town, were illuminated on account of the taking of St. Euſtatia, and the ſtocks roſe one and a half per cent. from the ſame cauſe.——Mr. Thomas Shirley, is appointed governor of the leeward iſlands, vice W. M. Burt, eſquire, deceaſed.——Sir George Rodney is to be created lord George Rodney of Rodney in Northamptonſhire.——Captain Bateman, late commander of the Yarmouth, of 64 guns, and tried by a court-martial at New-York, has preſented a memorial to the king, praying to be reſtored to his rank in the navy, which his majeſty, with his wonted candor and ſenſibility, referred to the admiralty board, whoſe anſwer is, that they cannot adviſe the meaſure, as it would not only give offence to the navy, but alſo pave the way to many applications extremely vexatious to the board.

Philadelphia, June 19.

State of Pennſylvania. In General Aſſembly, Thurſday June 14, 1781. Ordered, That the bill for recruiting the Pennſylvania Line of the Fœderal Army, be printed for public conſideration. Extract from the minutes, SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An Act for recruiting the Pennſylvania Line.

WHEREAS the frequent calling forth the militia of this ſtate, is attended with great expence and loſs of time; to prevent which in future as much as may be,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That there ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, be enliſted within this ſtate, two thouſand ſeven hundred able-bodied men, to ſerve in the Pennſylvania line, for the term of eighteen months, from the firſt day of July next, who ſhall be raiſed and procured by or at the expence of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, in number and according to the proportion following, that is to ſay; that is to ſay; by the city and county of Philadelphia, eight hundred and ninety five; the county of Bucks, one hundred and ſeventy ſeven; the county of Cheſter, two hundred and eighty-four; the county of Lancaſter, three hundred and eighty four; the county of York, two hundred and fourteen; the county of Cumberland, two hundred and two; the county of Berks, one hundred and ninety three; the county of Northampton, one hundred and twelve; the county of Bedford, ſixty one; the county of Northumberland, ſeventy-five; and the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, one hundred and three.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioners of the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate reſpectively, or any two of them, ſhall forthwith tranſmit to the ſeveral claſſes, claſſed by virtue of an act of the aſſembly of this ſtate, intitled, "An Act to compleat the quota of the Fœderal army aſſigned to this ſtate," paſſed the twenty-third day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, by perſons to be by them appointed for that ſervice, an order in writing under their hands, with a duplicate annexed, containing the names of each and every perſon compoſing ſuch claſs, requiring each of the ſaid claſſes, to enliſt for the term of eighteen months, as aforeſaid, and deliver to the proper officer, one able-bodied recruit, within fifteen days thereafter.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any claſs or claſſes ſhall neglect or refuſe to enliſt one able-bodied recruit as aforeſaid, within the time limited and directed, or to make return thereof to the aſſeſſor of the proper townſhip, ward or diſtrict, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, and the aſſeſſor of ſuch townſhip, ward or diſtrict, where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall happen, to proceed and levy on each claſs, ſo neglecting or refuſing, a fine not exceeding nine pounds ſpecie, on the perſons compoſing ſuch claſs or claſſes, in proper proportions, according to the laſt public tax levied therein, which they are hereby enjoined and directed to do within two days after ſuch neglect or refuſal, and cauſe the ſame to be levied, collected and paid in the manner directed by the laws now in force, for the levying and collecting other public taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That over and above the ſaid ſum of nine pounds, as above, each and every claſs ſhall provide for each recruit, one hunting ſhirt of good ſtrong new Ruſſia ſheeting, or other linen of equal goodneſs, one new ſhirt, one pair of overalls, and one pair of ſhoes; or on failure thereof, the ſum of three pounds in ſpecie, to be levied and collected as above directed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any perſon, who in purſuance of this act ſhall enliſt and deliver to the proper officer, in behalf of any claſs, one able-bodied recruit, he ſhall be exempted from all militia duty, for and during the time of ſuch enliſtment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every recruit ſo enliſted and entered into the Pennſylvania line, ſhall receive continental pay, cloathing and rations, and alſo half pay during life, if diſabled in the ſervice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any claſs or perſon therein ſhall furniſh ſuch recruit, and any diſpute may ariſe about the ſum or ſums of money, which any perſon or perſons therein ſhould or ought to pay towards the enliſtment of ſuch recruit, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay their proportion thereof, the ſame ſhall be adjuſted, collected and paid in the manner directed in the foregoing clauſe, for the levying, collecting and paying the expences of enliſtment, in caſes where the claſſes have neglected or refuſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſupreme executive council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an officer or officers, for the purpoſe of recruiting and taking all recruits in charge that ſhall be enliſted, in purſuance of this act, and make ſuch drafts on the treaſurer of this ſtate, for the filling up the aforeſaid quota of troops, in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, as by them from time to time ſhall be

judged neceſſary, in favour of ſuch officer or officers, to be by them appointed for the ſervice aforeſaid, ſo as the ſums drawn do not exceed the penalties incurred by the delinquent claſſes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch recruit enliſted for any claſs, and cloathed as above required, ſhall be atteſted before the next, or ſome juſtice of the peace, and if accepted by the proper officer, ſhall by one of the ſaid claſſes be delivered to the neareſt officer appointed for that purpoſe, who, upon the receipt of ſuch recruit and certificate from the ſaid juſtice of the peace, of his having been atteſted as above, ſhall give a receipt in favor of ſuch claſs, for ſaid recruit; which receipt, indorſed by the party delivering in the recruit, ſhall be accepted by the treaſurer, in diſcharge of ſo much of the ſum which ſuch collector ſhall be, in purſuance of this act, required to collect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any claſs or claſſes, or others in their behalf, ſhall neglect or refuſe to enliſt one able bodied recruit as before required, the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, ſhall, and they are hereby authorized and required to iſſue their warrant to the commiſſioners of the city, and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, where ſuch delinquent claſs or claſſes ſhall be, to levy or cauſe to be levied, ſuch further ſum or ſums of money, on each and every claſs ſo neglecting or refuſing, as ſhall by the ſaid council be judged neceſſary, to enliſt one ſuch recruit, for every delinquent claſs within this ſtate: And to furniſh and provide ſaid recruit with ſuch new cloaths, as the claſſes ſhould or ought to have done, as directed by this act, together with all neceſſary expences accruing on ſuch enliſtment.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all monies paid by executors, guardians or others, in legal truſt, in right of another, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be allowed in their accounts, at the time of the ſettlement thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any county commiſſioner herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refuſing ſo to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, (except in caſes of ſickneſs or removal) ſhall be fined by the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, in any ſum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in ſpecie. And any aſſeſſor, collector, or other perſon, required in purſuance of this act, to perform any duty, and neglecting or refuſing to perform the ſame (except as above excepted) ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding fifty pounds ſpecie, by the commiſſioners of the city or any of the counties of this ſtate, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who ſhall appoint another or others in their ſtead.

And whereas it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in ſome of the ſaid claſſes may not have any perſon in the occupation or poſſeſſion thereof, or reſident thereon to repreſent it;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the collector of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict, wherein ſuch property may be found, ſhall give ſpeedy information thereof to the commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall without delay publiſh, or cauſe to be publiſhed, in ſome of the news papers printed in the city of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively, an account of all ſuch property ſo circumſtanced in their ſaid county, and of the ſum or ſums of money chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment thereof to the proper perſon, at or before the expiration of two months from the date of ſuch publication; and on failure of ſuch payment, at the expiration of ſuch term, the commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, may, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required, to expoſe ſuch property, or as much thereof as may be neceſſary to pay ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with reaſonable coſts, to ſale at public auction, and after due and public notice given of ſuch intended ſale, for at leaſt ten days, to ſell the ſame to the higheſt and beſt bidder; and the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall convey any houſes, lands or tenements ſo ſold, to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as the delinquent owner thereof held the ſame, which ſhall be good and valid in law; and the ſaid commiſſioners after deducting the ſum or ſums of money aforeſaid, and the reaſonable coſts, ſhall return and pay the overplus of the conſideration money, if any, to the owner or owners, when thereunto required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all tenants in poſſeſſion ſhall be accountable for, and pay any ſum or ſums of money, charged by virtue of this act on the lands in his or her poſſeſſion, and may diſcount the ſame out of his or her rent; and in caſe one year's rent ſhould prove inſufficient to defray the ſame, the ſaid lands ſhall be liable for the ſums charged thereon, and the ſame, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient, may be ſold therefor in the manner preſcribed in the foregoing clauſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the perſons to be appointed by the commiſſioners of the city and ſeveral counties, to tranſmit and deliver to the ſeveral claſſes their order with the duplicate herein before mentioned, ſhall be paid ſuch reaſonable rewards reſpectively for that ſervice, as ſhall be agreed for by drafts of the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, on the treaſurer of the proper county, who is hereby directed to anſwer and diſcharge the ſame out of any money in his hands belonging to ſuch county, and unappropriated.

Saturday laſt arrived here the privateer ſhip Riſing-Sun, captain Caſſon, from a ſucceſsful cruize. On the 9th inſtant captain Caſſon ſaw a wreck, ſuppoſed to be a ſchooner, of about 40 feet keel, and 16 or 17 feet beam. She was full of water, and had loſt her maſts and bowſprit.

The Neſbitt privateer, captain Forbes, of Baltimore, has ſent into our river two prizes, one a diſpatch boat, from New-York, bound to Cheaſpeak; and the other a valuable ſloop, with dry goods, &c. ſaid to be worth near 10,000 l.

The laſt accounts from Boſton inform us of the arrival, in that port, of a number of tranſports, with about 1500 troops on board, eſcorted by two men of war, from France.

To all Owners, Captains and Pilots of Veſſels employed in the Trade of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 22d day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1774. intitled, An act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into this province.

In ſection ſecond are the following words.—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board, at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas, any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſons diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought nearer the city of Philadelphia than the iſland called Little Mud-Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, nor ſhall land or bring on ſhore, nor cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore at any port or place within this province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe, under the hand of the officer or his deputy, appointed by virtue of the act, intitled, A ſupplement to the act, intitled, An act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this province, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any court of quarter ſeſſions within this province.

Sect. 3. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid officer, upon notice given to him by the ſaid commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel having had the number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, on board as aforeſaid, or having any perſon diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, is arrived at or near the Province Iſland, ſhall forwith repair to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, taking with him ſome able and skilful phyſician or phyſicians, to be appointed by the governor of this province for the time being, and together, ſhall well and diligently enquire, as well of the perſon having charge of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel as of the paſſengers on board, and by ſearching any or all parts or places of the ſaid veſſel, whether any, and what perſons on board during the voyage have been or ſhall then be infected or diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, how many perſons died on the voyage, and of what diſtempers, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the people on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have on board any perſon diſtempered with any infectious diſeaſe, and ſhall knowingly conceal the ſame, or ſhall not make a juſt and true diſcovery to the ſaid officer and phyſician or phyſicians of the ſickly and diſordered ſtate and condition of all and every perſon or perſons on board, from the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from the port beyond ſeas, from whence ſhe laſt ſailed, to the time of the ſaid enquiry, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 7. "And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall go on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall be found ſo having any infectious perſon on board, before the commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have obtained a licence or permit as aforeſaid, to proceed to her port or place of diſcharge, without a ſpecial licence from the ſaid officer for that purpoſe, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 10. "And whereas the entertaining ſick and diſtempered perſons brought into this province, has been attended with fatal conſequences, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no houſe keeper or other inhabitant of this province, ſhall receive into his or their houſes or out houſes, or in any manner entertain any perſon or perſons whatſoever, knowing him or them to have been ordered by the ſaid officer, in purſuance of the directions of this act, to remain in the ſaid hoſpital or to be ſent there, without giving notice thereof forthwith, to the ſaid officer or keeper of the ſaid hoſpital, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have obtained a certificate in writing from the phyſician aforeſaid, of his being diſcharged from the ſaid hoſpital, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every ſuch offence."

And, whereas the honourable aſſembly of Pennſylvania, have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber to execute the above law, I do hereby call upon all owners, captains, and pilots of veſſels, employed in the trade of Philadelphia, to pay a due regard to the above wholeſome and neceſſary regulations as they value the health of their fellow citizens, and the honour and happineſs of government.

JOHN JONES, Health Officer.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors for ſettling the depreciation of the Pennſylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the weſt wing of the ſtate houſe, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be diſcontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781

Wanted, an elderly Woman to take care of Children, that can be well recommended: Alſo, A WOMAN for Houſe Work, for which good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, dated on Tueſday laſt.

"We have, for ſome days paſt, been in great confuſion here. The enemy are, at preſent, at a place called Cheſterfield, about 35 miles from this town. The Marquis is about 20 miles above this, and it is expected general Wayne will join him this day, with ſuch a reinforcement, as will, it is hoped, enable him to give a check to the future operations of Lord Cornwallis."

A body of Maryland militia, at leaſt 1000, are under orders to march immediately for George-Town, on Patowmack, captain Nicholas R. Moore's troop of Baltimore light dragoons, are to compoſe part of this force, and will march to morrow for the banks of Patomack.

Brigadier general Arnold, hath left Virginia and gone to New-York.

"State of the account between lord Cornwallis, and general Greene.

"Lord Cornwallis has vapoured in Virginia, and deſtroyed ſome thouſand hogſheads of tobacco.

"General Greene, in the mean time, ſaves North-Carolina, recovers the greateſt part of South-Carolina, and opens a way into Georgia, by obliging lord Rawdon to evacuate Camden, by the capture of fort Watſon, fort Mott, fort Granby, and Orangeburg, with all their ſeveral garriſons and ſtores. We leave it to his lordſhip's talents, and the ingenuity of miniſtry, to prove, that the balance is in favour of Great-Britain."

We hear from Virginia, that on Monday, the 4th inſt. at 12 o'clock, M. a detatchment from Earl Cornwallis's army, conſiſting of 300 cavelry, and 100 infantry entered Charlotteville in Albemarle county. They had been detatched by his lordſhip, for the expreſs purpoſe of ſeizing the members of the aſſembly of Virginia, and the principal officers of that goverment, who had lately convened there; but theſe gentlemen having, at a critical moment, gained intelligence of the rapid approach of the enemy, retired from the village, and, tho' vigorouſly purſued, they were generally fortunate enough to elude the vigilance of their purſuers; but his excellency governor Jefferſon, and two other gentlemen, (members of the legiſlature) it is feared were taken, at a gentleman's ſeat, about ſix miles from the village.

HAVING compleated the SALES of the Prize Sloop JANE and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Ship Riſing-Sun: All Perſons having Demands for Charges thereon, and all Perſons who are intereſted in the Diſtribution of the ſaid Prize, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty, are deſired to make their Claims at my Office, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

June 17. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The Officers of the different LODGES eſtabliſhed under the Juriſdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennſylvania, are requeſted to take NOTICE, that the Grand Quarterly Communication is adjourned until MONDAY, the Second Day of July next, at TWO o'Clock, P. M. at which Time it will be held, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley.

By Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand-Maſter.

June 18. W. M. SMITH, D. G. S.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy, Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

FOUND, in the poſſeſſion of a certain Elizabeth Smith, (ſuppoſed to be ſtolen,) about 12 yards of light pattern CHINTZ, and part of a piece of broad painted RIBBON. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have them again, proving property and paying charges, by applying to William M'Mullin, eſquire, near the New Market. June 16.

STRAYED, a brown mare with a ſtar, branded on the ſhoulder HK, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural pacer. Whoever delivers her to Iſaac Penington on the Derham road, five miles above M'Calla's Tavern, or to Edward Penington, in Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive three hard dollars, and reaſonable charges. June 12.

To be Sold, very Cheap,

A good Chariot with ſingle HARNESS: The Price 100l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Alſo, A ſingle CHAIR, Virginia built, with a good Harneſs: The Price 15l. Specie, or the Exchange.

Alſo, An excellent Riding HORSE, Young, ſound, but only 14 Hands and one Inch: The Price 37l. 10s. Specie, or the Exchange.

Alſo, Forty Pound ſterling, upon Britain, Payable at ſight, for 50l. Specie; the Bill unexceptionable. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, A

Negroe Boy,

About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

Beſt LIVER OIL, In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, butchers drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, ſtockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. Likewiſe a very fine Family Chair Horſe, five years old.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Croſs Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he makes and ſells faſhionable Beaver and Caſtor HATS of the beſt quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the beſt and neateſt manner. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being ſerved to ſuit their Taſte, on the loweſt Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

George Kline, Printer,

In Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he will furniſh Gentlemen (in town or country) with any one, or all of the NEWS-PAPERS printed in this city, by the Month, Quarter or Year; and alſo Poſt-riders, Stage-men or others, who may want Papers for their Employers in the country, and will call on him, may always be ſupplied with the ſame.

N. B. The utmoſt Attention will be paid to Letters on this Buſineſs, the Expence of which letters he expects will be defrayed before they come to his hands.

Said KLINE has for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, a large and general Aſſortment of German and Engliſh School Books, Stationary, &c. Amongſt which are.

GERMAN BOOKS.

Quarto Bibles neatly bound, Teſtaments, Preſbyterian Hymn Books, Lutheran Ditto, Pſalters, Preſbyterian and Lutheran Catechiſms, Preſbyteran and Lutheran A B C Books, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, Primmars, Pſalters.

STATIONARY.

Blank Books of all ſorts, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream or Quire, Beſt black and red Ink Powder, Playing Cards, Slates and Slate Pencils, Sealing Wax, Large and ſmall Wafers, Beſt Quills, Blue and white Paſteboard, Beſt Black-lead Pencils, Wills and Powers, Shipping Bills, &c. &c.

He alſo gives the higheſt Price for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, in Paper Money or Specie.

BOHEA TEA, window glaſs 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, French brandy, nails, 20 d. 12 d. 10 d. 8 d. 6 d. and 4 d. Grenada Rum of excellent quality, coarſe linens, ſheeting, white and coloured kid gloves, and a very fine aſſortment of muſlins,

TO BE SOLD,

By SAMUEL INGLIS & Co.

THE Partnerſhip of PENINGTONS and SCHAFFERS having been diſſolved, and the ſubſcriber being deſirous of diſpoſing of the Sugar he has on hand, hereby informs the Public, that he has a Quantity of good ſingle refined LOAF SUGAR, and another ſort, of a ſuperior Quality, which he will ſell on low terms for ready money.

June 8. EDWARD PENINGTON.

Five Hundred Pounds,

In Gold or Silver, wanted on Intereſt.

ANY perſon having the above ſum, or any part thereof, may let it on intereſt upon the following terms and ſecurities; a bond bearing legal intereſt, to be paid in gold and ſilver, here or in Amſterdam or Paris, at the option of the lender; the penalty double the value in wheat. The money will be taken for any time not leſs than one year, and will be made payable only upon three months previous notice in writing being given by the lender, ſo that the payment may always be prevented by withholding the notice: an unexceptionable mortgage will be given, and every other ſecurity which ſhall be required. The borrower's name may be known by application to the Printer, and the appliers will not be known unleſs they approve of lending the money after hearing who the borrower is. June 8.

A genteel PHÆTON,

And a PAIR of

Handſome Grey Geldings,

About Fifteen Hands high, To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer. June 6.

WAS taken from a perſon, ſuppoſed to be a deſerter, on the 14th of May laſt, and who called himſelf THOMAS MURDOCH, by the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland townſhip, York county, Pennſylvania, a Sorrel MARE, a natural trotter, branded on the near buttock W. S. five years old, a ſtar in her forehead, long tail, has a number of white ſpots on her back bone under the ſaddle, her head rather large than elegant, has what is commonly called a feather on both ſides of her neck. The owner is requeſted to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away. June 4. SAMUEL GETTYS, tavern-keeper.

FOR SALE, A

Healthy Negroe Man,

Twenty years of age; has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, and ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer. June 11.

SPRING CLOCK.

A very good one for ſale, chimes every quarter of an hour. It may be ſeen at the ſhop of JOHN WOOD, watch maker in Front ſtreet at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Maryland, May 14.

Cannon of different ſizes,

Of the moſt approved Form and Metal, with proper ſized Shot, may be had by applying to

William Ruſſel, and Company,

In Baltimore, or to the Manager, at Mount-Ætna Furnace, Waſhington county.

Philadelphia, June 1.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he ſtill continues to keep the UPPER FERRY, in the Northern Liberties, which he has kept the two years paſt, and flatters himſelf he will give Satisfaction to the Public, and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom; and means to continue the ſame Care and Aſſiduity to his Buſineſs as uſual, which he expects will give general Satisfaction to all who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Any Gentlemen or Ladies who may want BOATS for Parties of Pleaſure or Buſineſs, may be attended by careful Watermen.

Alſo, ENTERTAINMENT for Man and Horſe.

JOSEPH VANDYKE.

TO BE SOLD,

An healthy, honeſt, ſober, handy,

Servant Girl,

Who has four years to ſerve, and can be well recommended. None need apply but ſuch as are determined to reward merit. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pair of ſtout, high bred

Young Horſes,

Now in the hands of the breeder. Alſo, A good PORTMANTEAU HORSE, which goes well in a Carriage; and may be ſeen at the Indian Queen any time this week. June 4.

Newton, Bucks county, May 29.

Eight Silver Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday night, the 27th inſtant, a NEGROE WOMAN, named FANNY, a ſhort, thick Wench, very black, thick lips, about 18 or 19 years of age: Had on a ſhort gown and petticoat made of linſey, black and white ſtripes, had a bundle of other cloaths with her; ſhe took her female child, named ROSE, about 3 years old: It is expected ſhe has been aſſiſted by ſome Negroe or Mulatto. Whoever ſecures ſaid Wench and Child, ſo that her maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by SAMUEL YARDLEY.

N. B. She was ſeen on the road going towards Philadelphia, her mother formerly lived with Mr. Grandine, at the George tavern.

Mount-Airy, Germantown townſhip, May 12, 1781.

Came to the farm of the ſubſcriber, a few days ago, a Black MARE COLT,

riſing two years old, marked M. N. R. on the near fore ſhoulder and near hind hip, her off hind foot white. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM CROSS.

Whereas Mary Piper, wife of the ſubſcriber, living in Campington, has eloped from his bed and board: I therefore forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

June 5. PETER PIPER.

Thirty Spaniſh milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black buſhy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red ſurtout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when ſober, but ſulky and quarrelſome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boſton, and was Servant to Doctor Hutchinſon when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good Taylor, and probably may be ſkulking in ſome part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and all perſons are forbid harbouring him, as by ſo doing they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said Fellow would have been adverteſed before, but as he had a trick of abſenting himſelf for two or three weeks at a time and returing home, it was thought he might do the ſame now. May 18.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1781.

Whereas the eſtate of Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, both late of the county of Philadelphia, has been in due courſe of law forfeited, and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate; we, the ſubſcribers, agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, conſiſting of about 3 acres of land, on the Wiſchahicon road, at the 5 mile ſtone, near the falls of Schuylkill, on which is a ſnuff mill, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſubject to an unexpired leaſe, granted to John Adams, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, at the court houſe in this city, the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale will be as follow, viz. For gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, for their depreciation; one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent payable in wheat, at 20 ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the election of the truſtees of the univerſity, the ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying 15 years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

On a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we, the agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties, the agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; near the New market, on the 10th day after the ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate. George Smith } Agents.
William M'Mullin }

WHEREAS I, ſome time ſince, bound my ſon JAMES ROGERS, a boy of about eight years old, to WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, Buttonmaker, of Philadelphia, for ſeven years, on condition of his not being carried more than four miles from the city. And whereas the ſaid Kirkwood has unlawfully carried off my Son, ſuppoſed to be to Virginia. He is a middle aged man, tall and ſlim made. TEN HARD DOLLARS will be given to any perſon who will bring the ſaid Boy to DAVID WILKINS, Shoemaker, in Cherry-alley, who is directed to receive him if brought back, and will give many thanks to the perſon who will be ſo kind as to aid the cauſe of an injured parent.

MARY ROGERS.

Four Hard Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice boy, named HENRY CRAVER, a taylor by trade, about 5 feet 2 inches high, about 18 years of age, of a pale complexion, pock-marked, ſhort black hair: Had on and took with him, a caſtor hat, much worn, a round ditto, light coloured cloth coat, a blue double breaſted jacket with ſleeves, a light blue ditto without ſleeves, a ſwanſkins ditto, one pair of woollen and one pair of tow trowſers, one pair of linen breeches, two home made linen ſhirts, and one white one, one pair of cotton, and one pair of woolen ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes with pinch back buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward from JOHN SPECHT, near the Draw bridge.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril. May 27, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of George Gray, in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, about ſix weeks ago, a young Bay MARE, with a ſmall blaze down her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 745.

JOHN KEAN,

At the SPINING WHEEL, on the corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

Has juſt Received A Large

Cargo of Dry Goods,

FROM BOSTON,

(The Articles too numerous to be inſerted in a common Advertiſement,)

Which he will Sell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt Terms for Caſh or Bills of Exchange.

Peter Le Maigre,

At his STORE in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for SALE the following GOODS, by Wholeſale, viz.

Brown Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto clariſied,
Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada ditto,
Coffee in bags,
Ditto in barrels,
Cotton in bales,
Virginia Tobacco,
Maryland ditto,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and tierces,
And many other ARTICLES, lately imported, too tedious to mention.

TO-MORROW,

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,

At the Marſhal's STORES, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Brigantine ALLDAY; taken by the Privateers Fair American and Raven, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty for this Commonwealth:

And at Twelve o'Clock, at Noon, of the Same DAY, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold the ſaid Prize Brigantine

ALLDAY,

With all her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be ſeen at the Place of Sale:

The GOODS for SALE on the 23d will conſiſt of
One Hundred Barrels of FLOUR,
One Caſk RHUBARB,
One Caſe QUICKSILVER,
One Box SAL POLYCHREST,
One Box BLUE VITRIOL;
And a large Quantity of Butter, Soap, and Candles.

On Saturday, the 23d Inſtant,

The SALE will conſiſt of an Aſſortment of Printed Linens and Cottons, Iriſh Linens, and other DRY GOODS; Iriſh Beef and Pork in barrels and half barrels, firkins of Butter, tierces and kegs of Pickled Salmon, boxes of Soap and Candles, &c.

June 21. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, publiſhed at Boſton, May 17, 1781.

AMERICA has not only produced great military characters, but exhibited many ſtriking inſtances of humanity and generoſity in the preſent war. Among the laſt we may place the treatment given to major Andre, a Britiſh ſpy, who came within our works with a deſign to ruin our country. Juſtice was indeed executed, and Andre died: But juſtice was executed with humanity, and every alleviation afforded him that the public ſafety would allow: The generous Americans ſeemed to forget the nature of his attempt, in the regard they paid to his accompliſhments as a man and a ſoldier. And he was ſupported in his laſt ſcene, by ſeeing reſpect and compaſſion towards him in every countenance, and in every action of thoſe into whoſe hands he had fallen. But while we pay the debt of humanity to our enemies, let us not forget what we owe to our friends. About four years ago, Captain HALE, an American officer of a liberal education, younger than Andre, and equal to him in ſenſe, fortitude, and every manly accompliſhment, though without opportunities of being ſo highly poliſhed, voluntarily went into the city of New-York, with a view to ſerve his invaded country. He performed his part there with great capacity and addreſs, but was accidentally diſcovered. In this trying circumſtance he exhibited all the firmneſs of Andre, without the aid of a ſingle countenance around him that ſpoke either reſpect or compaſſion, and though every thing that was ſaid or done to him was adapted to make him feel that he was conſidered as a traitor and rebel. Andre appeared great in not contending the clear grounds upon which he was condemned, and in refuſing to employ the abſurd and frivolous pleas that Clinton would have put into his mouth. Hale, though not at all diſconcerted, made no plea for himſelf, and firmly rejected the advantageous offers made him by the enemy upon condition of his entering into their ſervice. Andre earneſtly wiſhed the mode of his death might have been more like that of a ſoldier; but conſoled himſelf by obſerving, that in either way it would be "but a moment's pang." Hale, calm and collected, took no notice of either of thoſe circumſtances. Andre as he was going to die, with great preſence of mind, and the moſt engaging air, bowed to all around him, and returned the reſpect that had been and was ſtill paid to him; and ſaid, "gentlemen, you will bear witneſs that I die with the firmneſs becoming a ſoldier." ——Hale had received no ſuch reſpects, and had none to return; but juſt before he expired, ſaid, aloud, "I am ſo ſatisfied with the cauſe in which I have engaged, that my only regret is, that I have not more lives than one to offer in its ſervice."

Let juſtice be done to the character both of the Briton and American, and to the behaviour of their reſpective nations, upon this and ſimilar occaſions.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I Endeavoured to ſhew, in a pamphlet which was publiſhed a few days ſince, that, in order to reſtore to our paper money that full credit, which the people ſeem generally diſpoſed to give it, there is an abſolute neceſſity immediately to diſcharge the intereſt now due on it; and to provide means for the regular payment of the ſame every year, until the whole of the money be redeemed. It is beyond a doubt that the credit of the Engliſh funds is ſupported entirely, by the punctuality obſerved by the government, in paying the intereſt annually due to the public creditors. This is a matter of extreme importance; tho' I fear, not ſufficiently attended to, and perhaps not generally underſtood. No government can poſſibly obtain and preſerve the confidence of the people, without obſerving the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy and inviolable faith, in all their engagements; and that confidence is eſſential to the very exiſtence of paper credit: When the people ſee the government determined to keep their faith, they will chearfully co-operate with them, in promoting every beneficial meaſure they may propoſe.

An idea has been adopted by many, that paper money ſhould not bear intereſt: but I have clearly ſhewn, in the tract above mentioned, that, on the principles, on which the bills of credit emitted by Congreſs, in conſequence of the reſolution of the 18th of March, are eſtabliſhed, it is not only proper and juſt, but indiſpenſibly neceſſary, that money ſhould bear intereſt. Much the greateſt part of that money is not iſſued, and only one year's intereſt is due on the ſum in circulation: Would it not, therefore, be the beſt policy, independent of the equity of the meaſure, to diſcharge the intereſt already due; and to declare the firm determination of government to pay that accruing on it, regularly, every year? Such a ſtep would have an inſtant effect, in appreciating the paper money: whereas an injudicious and unjuſt ſyſtem of œconomy of withholding the intereſt, in violation of the faith of Congreſs, will totally deſtroy the credit of paper amongſt us. This is an important conſideration, and worthy of the ſtricteſt attention. If the credit of our paper, and conſequently a confidence in government, can be reſtored by the payment of the intereſt due to the public creditor; a very grand object will be obtained at, comparatively, a trifling expence.

To prevent the loſs that would be occaſioned by paying the intereſt from the date of the bills, altho' iſſued at different times long after, they might be ſeverally ſtamped, in red ink, with the month and year when iſſued out of the treaſury, and the intereſt be made payable from that time. The trouble and expence, that would attend the doing this, would be inconſiderable; and the advantages it would produce, extremely great.

The eſtabliſhment of a national bank conſtituted a part of the plan I propoſed, for the ſupport of our paper credit. I was not acquainted, at the time that plan went to the preſs, that propoſals for a ſimilar inſtitution, ſince adopted by Congreſs, had been laid before that honorable Aſſembly, by the gentleman who ſuperintends the department of finance: otherwiſe, his acknowledged abilities would have ſuppreſſed the appearance of that part of mine. There are, however, ſome obſervations and general principles, relating to banks, that apply equally to both, and point out the great advantages ariſing from ſuch inſtitutions: And it is demonſtrated, that this country would derive peculiar benefits from a national bank. Z.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette, June 13.

Admiral ſir George Rodney having been pleaſed to appoint captain Alexander Sutherland (formerly commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Vulture, upon this ſtation, and ſince ſecond captain of the admiral's own ſhip the Sandwich,) to the command of the Ruſſel of 74 guns, he with the Centaur, and another line of battle ſhip, fell in with and continued a defenſive action againſt the whole French fleet, fought his ſhip, till having received eight ſhots between wind and water, and reduced to a ſinking condition, he bore away for St. Euſtatius, where, by great exertions, he repaired his immenſe damages in a few hours, and preſently with ſir George in the Sandwich, and the Triumph, proceeded to reinforce the main ſquadron under ſir Samuel Hood off Martinique.

The privateer ſchooner Trimmer, captain Philips, of this port, inward bound from Virginia, about five o'clock laſt Friday afternoon, overſet by means of a ſudden guſt of wind, within ſight of the light houſe, off Sandy-Hook, by which melancholy accident about 35 people were drowned; the remainder of the crew were taken up by ſome veſſels near at hand: among thoſe ſaved were captain Philips, captains Downing, M'Alpine, &c. the two laſt paſſengers.

Our accounts by the above veſſel are, that his excellency lord Cornwallis was at Richmond with the royal army under his command, in good health and high ſpirits; and that the marquis de la Fayette, with the rebel army, was at Charleſvill, 27 miles diſtant, upon the retreat.

On Sunday a fleet of tranſports, and about 14 prizes loaded with tobacco, arrived here from Virginia.

To the worthy and independent Electors of the city of Weſtminſter.

Gentlemen, Sandwich, St. Lucia, Dec. 10, 1780.

I WANT words to convey to you my feelings on receiving from my ſon an account of the unexpected, and no leſs unmerited honour you had been pleaſed to confer upon me, by electing me one of your repreſentatives in parliament at a time when you had ſo many eminent and diſtinguiſhed characters reſident among you. Permit me to expreſs the grateful ſenſe I entertain of this moſt honourable mark of your partiality to me, and be pleaſed to accept my warmeſt and ſincereſt thanks.

If my conduct in his majeſty's ſervice has in any degree recommended me to your notice, I am under ſtill greater obligations to you on that account, for I can claim no ſuperior merit from a faithful diſcharge of that duty which I have always profeſſed to owe to my king and country.

My ſituation, and my life already far ſpent, may not afford me opportunities to render you much ſervice in the ſenate, but my feeble efforts ſhall not be wanting to execute the important truſt you have repoſed in me by a conſtant attention to the intereſts of your great and opulent city, conneacted as they are with the general welfare of the ſtate; and if, in the ſtation in which his majeſty has graciouſly been pleaſed to fix me, I can, by a vigorous exertion of that force which I have the honour to command, maintain the dignity of the Britiſh flag, protect the national commerce, and give ſecurity to his majeſty's dominions, I ſhall think my latter days fortunate and happy.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt gratitude, Gentlemen, your moſt obliged, and devoted humble ſervant, G. B. RODNEY.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

PERUSING the obfervations made by a writer, in your paper No. 743, refpecting the preference intended to landlords in the law, publifhed for conſideration, to take off the tender of paper money &c. it induced me to beg leave through the channel of your paper, to convey to the public and the legiſlature now ſitting, a few obſervations that occurr'd to me, which may ſerve to ſhew the impropriety of leaving tenants too much at the mercy of mercenary or oppreſſive landords, who, in many inſtances, are wallowing in wealth, as that writer juſtly obſerves, and living in eaſe and ſafety at home; whilſt the tenants are defending their perſons and property in the field; as a proof of what I have aſſerted I will mention a few matters that came to my knowledge. When it was thought that the enemy were likely to ſucceed in making a conqueſt of the city, the whigs, who were active againſt them, found it was neceſſary to remove with their families to places of ſafety, being aware of the treatment they were to expect if they fell into their hands; ſome were acting in the field, and others remained in the city, ſo long as to make a precipitate retreat abſolutely neceſſary, which obliged them, in many inſtances, to leave moſt of their furniture ſtanding in their houſes, at the mercy of their landlords, who no ſooner than they found protection from our enemies, and many of their friends, and taking it for granted that they were to continue among them, and that all was over with us, than they, under pretence of arrearages for rent, ſeized the poor tenants goods, and in ſome inſtances ſet them up to public ſale, ſold them at one ſixth the value among their aſſociates, and ſuch as ſuited they converted to their own uſe; and the tenant at his return, found himſelf, as he was during his baniſhment, deſtitute of the conveniencies of life, and in ſome inſtances deſtitute of money to replace them, not being able to find employment when out of the city. If thoſe perſons, who are to have laws paſſed ſo much in their favour, can reconcile ſuch proceedings to their feelings, what have the tenants to expect, who are not, nor may not be in a way to procure hard caſh to ſatisfy them, if left too much at their mercy, before they can poſſibly recover themſelves, by the loſs of depreciation, and the money that was ſunk in their hands, which the landlords on moſt occaſions guarded againſt, as will appear from the following account of facts? Some time after the enemy evacuated the city, and landlords diſcovered that there was a demand for houſes, owing to the great number of ſtrangers that came among us, they inſiſted on having a quarter, ſome half a year, and ſome a year's rent, advanced in hard caſh, before the tenant entered the houſe, which took the poor man's ſtock out of his hand, that he raiſed to carry on his buſineſs, and to enable him to pay his rent and ſupport his family: when it became neceſſary to lay taxes and militia fines on their eſtates, which ſhould bear the burden, they inſiſted on the tenants diſcharging them, or they muſt turn out of their houſes, ſo that in fact every tax that is laid on thoſe of overgrown eſtates, and more particular thoſe who have diſcountenanced all the proceedings of the whigs and who have been always averſe and backward in taking paper money or paying any taxes till it was of little uſe, unleſs guarded againſt by the laws now forming, will be thrown on the perſevering whig. Formerly we had laws to ſecure the tenants for a limited time from the then growing evil of oppreſſion of landlords, when the tenants, by tendering the quarter or year's rent, as it became due, could not be turned out till he had it in his power to get a ſuitable houſe to carry on his buſineſs, and paper money in thoſe days was deemed a lawful tender for rent. What then can entitle thoſe people to ſuch previleges? many of whom have been inſtrumental in ruining the credit of our paper money, at that time ſo neceſſary for the carrying on the war, when at the ſame time it's well known that they promoted and ſupported the credit of the paper money made on purpoſe to enable Britain to carry on the laſt war. The incorrectneſs of this haſty performance I hope will be excuſed, as coming from the pen of A MECHANICK.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1781.

No particular Account of the Attempt on the Iſland of St. Vincent, by Sir George Rodney, in December laſt, having yet been publiſhed in this city, we give the following, in a letter from the Commandant of that Iſland to the Marquis de Bouille. It is taken from the St. Chriſtopher's Journal, of the 31ſt of January laſt; having been tranſlated from the French into that Paper.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, of December 28, 1780.

SIR George Bridges Rodney does not chooſe to remain inactive: Scarce had he returned to St. Lucia but he wanted to make up by taking St. Vincent, for his fruitleſs voyage to America. The conqueſt of this little iſland, of which he would, no doubt, have highly boaſted, had he been lucky enough to ſucceed, would have at leaſt quieted the impatience of his countrymen, who are always aſking where is this great blow? We have happily parried the one he aimed at us, and M. de Blanchelande, who was arrived at St. Vincent ſome days before the appearance of the Engliſh received them ſo well, that they cannot certainly refuſe him the title of a Gallant Man. This new governor deſcribes the entertainment he gave them in the following manner.

Letter from M. de Blanchelande, to the Marquis de Bouille, dated St. Vincent, December 18, 1780.

Monſieur le Marquis,

How very pleaſing it is to me to inform you, that the Engliſh who arrived here in the morning of the 16th, with vaſt ſchemes of conqueſt, returned to their ſhips yeſterday after a fruitleſs endeavour to take from me the command you were ſo good as to entruſt me with, and which I aſſure you I am very jealous of preſerving.

Upon my arrival I found the camp deſtitute of proviſions; I loſt no time in conveying ſome thither, as well as the powder and other things received by the Galatea.

It was hinted to me in the evening of the 14th that I might expect an attack. I did not give much credit to this intelligence; however ſome kind of commotion I obſerved among the Engliſh inhabitants, induced me to be upon my guard, and as it has turned out I was perfectly right.

The 15th I ordered 600 negroes, with every neceſſary material up to the camp, which is about half an hour's walk from the town, and near one third higher than Fort Bourbon.

I reconnoitred my ſituation in the beſt manner I was able, with M. de Rotalier, who was of the moſt ſignal ſervice to me, from his perfect knowledge of the different ports, and his truly military talents.

The 16th, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the ſignal was given for the appearance of above 10 ſhips to windward; it came from the camp, there being the only flag-ſtaff, remaining, the other having been deſtroyed by the hurricane. Eleven ſhips anchored about half an hour after four in Warrawarou bay, under Young's iſland. Admiral Rodney immediately hoiſted out his boats, and the landing of the troops was effected without my being able or willing to oppoſe it: 3000 men, of which 1000 were grenadiers or chaſſeurs, were landed by two of the clock; there were ſtill 1000 marines remaining on board, ready to be put on ſhore.

The alarm was not fired till the firſt ſhip had anchored. I did not wiſh it to begin ſooner, to avoid the deſolation of the Caraibs upon the plantations, in caſe the fleet had not been bound here.

The orders I had given the 16th, and the previous diſpoſitions I had made, were, upon firing the alarm, punctually executed by my troops, of whoſe behaviour I have an excellent account to give you.

In leſs than an hour every thing was diſpoſed agreeable to my intentions; and the following, my dear general, was my arrangement, of which you will have a better idea by a draught made by M. de Rotalier, who is really deſerving of your praiſe and protection.

Seventy men, of which 25 were grenadiers, and 45 chaſſeurs de Foix, were placed in the poſt called Cinq Chemins; 20 grenadiers of the Martinique regiment were poſted in the aſcent to the camp, overlooking Warrawarou bay, to cover the retreat of the firſt poſt.

Still nearer the camp, upon the heights of Crooks plantation, I poſted 50 volunteers of the marine, under the command of M. de Beauſſancourt, an officer of great zeal and abilities. I had a ſmall party ſomewhat above that, of a corporal and four grenadiers, upon the heights of the valley of the Caraib Lamothe, before Sunlay's plantation, where was alſo an officer and 10 ſoldiers of Viennois regiment. This poſt was within muſket ſhot of the camp.

The poſt of Cinq Chemins had ſent two ſmall advance parties in the narrow paſſage of Warrawarou, and one upon the height that commands the plain and river of Warrawarou.

I had placed poſts upon the heights round the camp. The reſt of the troops were well diſpoſed of in the trenches, all determined to receive the enemy agreeable to my wiſhes.

The country being extremely mountainous, I could not perceive the motions of the enemy, who occupied the plantations about Calliagua Town, the reſidence of M. de Percin, whom I had ordered to aſſemble the ſouthern militia, and join the Caraibs, in order to diſtreſs the enemy in the rear, which he did much to my ſatisfaction. It was impoſſible for him to prevent the Caraibs from laying waſte the Engliſh eſtates; they burnt three, and killed an overſeer of Mr. Campbell, who ſome time before had whipped one of their people. I viſited all my poſts that evening, and great part of the night paſſed without ſeeing or hearing any thing of the enemy, who had ſent a column of 1000 men upon the heights of Dubois's plantation, which had been harraſſed by M. de Percin's ſavage troops the whole night, who was continually ſending me intelligence by means of our faithful but cruel allies the Caraibs, to whom I neither refuſed ammunition or proviſions, having great abundance in my camp. The firing on their ſide, though it laſted all night, gave me very little uneaſineſs. About half an hour after eleven, a little before the riſing of the moon, the head of a column * of light infantry was perceived by the poſt at the Cinq Chemins. M. de Germiny, lieutenant of Viennois grenadiers, who commanded there, and M. Arnaddel lieutenant of the Chaſſeurs de Foix, waited till they came within piſtol ſhot. M. de Germiny himſelf (all his pickets being drove in) cried twice Qui vive. The anſwer was hurra. The poſt inſtantly fired according to my orders, with their muzzles cloſe to the enemy, and immediately fell back upon the party commanded by M. de Lys, who on his ſide fired downwards upon the left flank of the column. At the diſcharge made by M. de Germiny's poſt, the cries of the wounded were heard at the camp. The enemy kept up a pretty warm fire, which wounded a grenadier of the Martinique regiment in the thigh. M. de Germiny ſeeing the enemy did not advance, poſted himſelf upon the road to the camp, where, ſeeing the direction of the fire, I diſcharged ſome pieces upon the poſt of Cinq Chemins, and we paſt the remainder of the night in a ſituation to receive them.

At day break the Engliſh, who had lined the valley below Crook's plantation, appeared upon the height, and fired upon Meſſrs. Germiny and Beauſſancourt, who retired below the camp where I left a guard, and fired ſome cannon upon the enemy, ſtill hid in the valley. I took a turn along the heights, and perceived the red column out of the reach of the cannon, and ſeveral people with ſpy glaſſes, which occaſioned ſome excellent remarks among our people. I returned to the batteries, and, to amuſe ourſelves, I tried three 18 pounders, pointed againſt Rodney's ſquadron, M. de Rotalier aſſuring me that at random ſhot they would reach. I accordingly ordered them to fire, promiſing the canoniers half a joe for every ſhot that ſtruck.

It coſt me three joes and a half in eighty ſhots they fired. The admiral, who did not reliſh this pleaſantry, immediately got under way with three of the ſhips and a frigate, and the currents carried them away to leeward. The reſt bravely ſtood their ground. In the mean while, the red column left the heights and proceeded to the ſea ſide. I at firſt imagined the ſhips were going to anchor a little farther from Kalliagua—not at all!—the boats took in the troops—ſhall I ſay, my dear general, to my great grief? Yes indeed, inhumanly upon my own account, and for your glory, I ſhould have wiſhed them to have attacked our intrenchments—but no, all was under way by 4 o'clock. Seing they had left behind them three ſloops, I diſpatched M. de Beauſſancourt with 60 men, who took a corporal, a private of the 46th, and a marine, by whom I learnt their numbers. General Vaughan commanded the troops: the ſquadron conſiſted of ten ſhips of the line, 7 frigates, and four ſloops.

Two of the ſloops that remained were Dutch; they had taken them under the lee of the iſland, on their way hither; one was from Grenada, with letters from M. Durat, which they took out; the other left this with the Galatea, who perhaps has given you ſome little uneaſineſs about us.

I did not fail deſiring M. de Percin to diſpatch 3 or 4 periaguas, to give you advice of my ſituation, who in ſpite of his endeavours could ſend but one.

The commiſſary general of this colony exerted himſelf to the utmoſt. It is to his care that I owe the abundance and order that reigned in every part of my government.

I am with reſpect,
Signed DE BLANCHELANDE.

From the PARIS GAZETTE, Aug 11.

Extract of a letter from Monſ. de la Motte Tabouret, auxiliar lieutenant of his majeſty's frigates, and ſerving as firſt lieutenant of his majeſty's frigate la Belle Poule, commanded by the chevalier de Kergariou Coatles, lieutenant of his majeſty's ſhips of the line, dated Falmouth, Auguſt 1, 1780, and directed to Monſ. de Sartine, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate, for the marine department.

"On the 15th of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, we diſcovered four ſhips. At five o'clock in the afternoon, being then S. S. W. four leagues diſtant from Croiſie, the ſloop le Roſſignol made the ſignal of diſcovery of ſuperior forces to the frigate la Belle Poule; and ſoon after the chevalier d'Orleans, who commanded the ſaid ſloop, acquainted the chevalier de Kergariou, that the ſhip which had been diſcovered, proved to be a ſhip of the line of 70 or 74 guns, which a few days before had taken two coaſters, that had afterwards been retaken by ſome of our frigates. The chevalier de Kergariou ſent orders to the commander of the ſloop to bear away, and to ſave himſelf into the firſt port he could make.

At ſix o'clock, the ſhip, which we then fully perceived to be a ſhip of the line, was no more than three leagues diſtant from the Belle Poule. We found that ſhe approached us very faſt, and that ſhe had a decided ſuperiority in ſailing over us. We threw our meeting, ſails, and all other heavy effects, over board; we worked our pumps; in ſhort, we employed all poſſible means that experience could ſuggeſt, to lighten our weight, and to ſail faſter; but all attemps proved ineffectual.

At half an hour after eleven o'clock, the ſhip in purſuit of us came within reach of cannon, and fired a ſhot at us. Every body was already at his poſt, and the battery was likewiſe prepared for action. At thirty-five minutes after eleven o'clock, ſhe fired a ſecond ſhot at us; and at forty minutes after eleven, our captain gave orders to fire our guns of retreat both high and low, which was immediately executed in hoiſting our colours, it being our intention to damage, if poſſible, her maſts and rigging, to prevent her ſwift ſailing. During this running fight, which laſted until half paſt twelve, the enemy returned only a few ſhot; but at that time ſhe had arrived within reach of muſquetry. Our captain then gave orders to keep in readineſs, and to fire our whole broadſide as ſoon as the ſhould fall on our larboard, which was alſo executed with great ſucceſs; for three vollies which we fired at the enemy, with the greateſt ſpeed, ſo damaged her yards and rigging, that ſhe was obliged to bear off for ſome time; but having repaired her damages, and come within the ſame diſtance, ſhe then played her muſquetry at us, which was far ſuperior to ours, and well ſupported; and as we had no ſort of ſhelter upon deck, our netting, ſails, and batteries being thrown overboard, we ſoon had a number of people put out of action. As ſoon as ſhe came along ſide of us, ſhe fired ſeveral broadſides at us, which our advantageous ſituation had prevented her from doing ſooner; and tho' our battery was well ſerved, and without intermiſſion, and our gunners being animated by the moſt arduous zeal and courage, which they often expreſſed by repeated exclamations of Vive le Roi (long live the king) ſhe diſabled us to that degree, that we could no longer work the frigate, having all our ſails and rigging ſhot away, as well as the enemy, who at that time laid for above a quarter of an hour on our forecaſtle on the larboard, and cruſhed us by the fire from his ſmall arms. In this ſituation the captain reſolved to ſend all hands which remained upon deck, to the battery, in hopes that good fortune would ſoon procure us a more advantageous ſituation; and all our people wiſhed for nothing more arduouſly, than to ſee the enemy again a-breaſt of us, in order to renew the engagement.

At a quarter after two o'clock our captain was mortally wounded, and fell in pronouncing the words which he had ſo often repeated during the action; Courage, brave boys, courage! He was immediately, tho' againſt his will, carried in the ſurgeon's room, for he deſired to die upon deck; and he had ſcarcely arrived there when he expired.

As ſoon as I was acquainted with the captain's death, I immediately went upon the quarter deck, and took the command of the frigate. I encouraged the whole ſhip's company to continue the engagement with the ſame courage and ardour as it had begun. I attempted different manœuvres, ordering the fleering both ſtarboard and larboard, and did all in my power to make the frigate at laſt drop on the enemy's ſtarboard, in order to bring our batteries to bear. In this ſituation we fought during three quarters of an hour, with the greateſt bravery and valour, all our people being determined to revenge the death of our

* Tete de colonne en bonnets.

brave captain. The enemy likewise redoubled his fire; and, irritated by our obstinate resistance, having hailed us several times to strike, did all he could to sink us. All of a sudden I heard the repeated cries from below deck: We are sinking, we are sinking! The surgeon and wounded were already removed between deck, into the battery. The master carpenter, who had examined and found the holes very considerable, the water pouring in as thick as the body of a man, came upon quarter deck to make his report, and told me, that the holes were irreparable during the engagement. In this cruel situation, where not the least hopes of any success remained, having more than half of our guns dismounted; our masts, yards, and shrouds shot thro' and thro', our sails and rigging cut away, more than sixteen shots between wind and water, which in a few minutes admitted above six feet water into our hold, the upper part of the frigate cut all to pieces, by bullets and grape shot, and 68 men disabled; I resolved, tho' not without pain and reluctance, but guided by the only motive of humanity to strike our colours. It was then three o'clock in the morning, and we immediately set about working our pumps, which was continued until four, when the enemy came to man the frigate.

We were then seven leagues distant from the Isle of d'Yeu, in the W. S. W. and at day break we could see the sands of Olonne, distant six leagues.

The running fight has lasted from forty minutes after eleven o'clock at night, until half past twelve, and the close engagement, as well along side as fore and aft, from half past twelve until three in the morning.

All the officers of the marines, sailors and soldiers, have behaved with the greatest courage; and their bravery has been supported by the presence of mind, and coolness of their captain, and the rest of the ship's officers.

Officers killed.

The chevalier de Kergariou, lieutenant of his majesty's ships of the line, and commander of the frigate.

The sieur Hurault de la Villeluisant, ensign of the frigate, killed on the fore castle.

Officers wounded.

The sieur de la Mottle-Tabourel, first lieutenant of the frigate, wounded in the beginning of the engagement, in his right leg, on the fore castle, and remained until the end of the action.

The sieur Hanguel, an auxiliar officer, was wounded on the quarter deck, about the middle of the action, and remained until the end.

The chevalier d'Ervieux, lieutenant of the regiment of Bresse, wounded at the battery, in two different places, and remained till the end of the action.

The sieur de Laularnie, lieutenant of the marines, was dangerously wounded upon the quarter deck; was dressed, and immediately returned to his post.

The sieur Durup de Balaines, volunteer, was dangerously wounded in the head, and carried senseless into the surgeon's room, from whence, after having been dressed, he returned to his post, where he was wounded a second time in his arm, but remained until the end of the action.

The sieur Rheydeleck de Nerbier, volunteer, wounded upon the fore-castle, was dressed, and immediately returned to his post.

Recapitulation.

Officers killed, - - - -	2
Officers wounded, - - - -	6
Seamen and marines killed, - -	16
Soldiers of the regiment of Bresse killed,	5
Seamen and marines wounded, -	25
Soldiers of the regiment of Bresse, wounded,	14
Total of killed and wounded,	68

The English ship which took us, is called the Nonsuch, of 64 guns, carrying 26 twenty-four pounders in her first, and 26 eighteen pounders in her second battery, besides 12 nine pounders and eight howitzers upon her decks, and is commanded by sir James Wallace, knight.

I have the honour, &c."

N. B. The Paris gazette promises to give an account of the rewards, which the king shall bestow upon the officers and the rest of the ships companies, as well of the Belle Poule, as of the frigate la Capricieuse, as soon as a proper account of the killed and wounded can be obtained and submitted to his majesty.

A Receipt for preventing the flies from damaging the seedling Leaves of Turnips, Cabbages, and many other Vegetables; for less than Six-pence an Acre Expence.

MIX one ounce of flour of brimstone with three pounds of turnips seed daily, for three days successively, in an earthen glazed pot, and keep it covered close, stirring together well at each fresh addition, that the seed may be the more impregnated with the sulphur, then sow it as usual on an acre of ground; and let the weather happen wet or dry, it will keep the fly off till the third or fourth seedling leaf is formed: And by this time they will be somewhat bitterish, and consequently much out of danger of this little black flying insect, which in summer may be sometimes seen in swarms on the wing near the ground, searching for and settling on the fresh bites, till they ruin thousands of acres in some seasons, by laying and breeding under the little clots of earth at night, and dying the day following.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th of June, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the Schooner or Vessel called the MAY FLOWER, taken at sea, sent into this Port, and libelled against, as Prize, by James Forbes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that the Owner or Owners, or any Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 25. JAMES READ, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the state house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th day of June, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Ship or vessel called the Barrington, burthen about one hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by James Butcher, taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against by Samuel Calfan (qui tam, &c.) to the end that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 20, 1781. JAMES READ, Register.

Just Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Sasportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front street, opposite to the Coffee-House, a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, Consisting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marseilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Dimities, plain and spotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 English Checks, a large Assortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of several colours, India Nankeens, a large Assortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarse and fine Caguc, black and white blond Lace, silk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Irish, Dutch and German Linens, sheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muslins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Sea suckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Assortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black English beaver Hats, gold and silver thread coat and jacket buttons, sewing Silks of different colours, skeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canisters, Bohea Tea in chests, English and Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Assortment of artificial Flowers, and several other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They also have a Quantity of Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reasonably. June 19.

To be SOLD, Wholesale and Retail, By

Harris and Ferguson

At their COMMISSION STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, opposite Trotter's Alley,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the lowest Prices, for ready Money; Amongst which are following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, old Lisbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogsheads and bottles, Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, brown and white Spanish in boxes, Bohea Tea of the best quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well assorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the best kind, Indigo, best Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON having provided convenient and safe Warehouses and Cellars, are prepared to receive all Kinds of GOODS that may be sent to them, to sell on commission, and hope to give ample satisfaction to all persons who are pleased to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addressed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchase and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and dispatch. June 1.

LOST or STOLEN,

But supposed the latter, a Certificate, belonging, to a SOLDIER of the Pennsylvania line, No. 116, for forty pounds three shillings and eight pence, dated the 9th of June, 1781, favor of Timothy Rourke, of the invalid regiment. All persons are cautioned not to receive it in payment or otherwise, 'till notice is given by me, of the right owner's having recovered it. LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ROWLAND PRITCHET, late of this city, deceased, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are desired to make immediate Payment: and all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to exhibit them, properly attested, to

MARY FORREST, Executrix.
JAMES ALLENBY, Executor.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the Cross Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he makes and sells fashionable Beaver and Castor HATS of the best quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the best and neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served to suit their Taste, on the lowest Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

FOR SALE, AT

Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,

In Second-street, near Spruce street,

FRENCH, Russia and Scotch Duck,

A large Assortment of Linens,

Oznabrig,
Checks,
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Marqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogsheads and bottles.

The Officers of the different LODGES established under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are requested to take NOTICE, that the Grand Quarterly Communication is adjourned until MONDAY, the Second Day of July next, at TWO o'Clock, P. M. at which Time it will be held, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand Master.

June 18. W. M. SMITH, D. G. S.

Just Imported from Europe,

AND TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

On the North Side of Market street, opposite the INDIAN KING,

A Large and General Assortment of the Following Articles, viz.

BLUE, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet superfine Broadcloths,
Blue, purple, brown, green, light coloured, white and scarlet second Broadcloths,
Plains and Halfthicks,
Scarlet, buff and white superfine Coatimers,
Blue, purple, brown, scarlet and lead-coloured Frizes,
Blue, brown, purple, scarlet, and lead coloured Coatings and Duffils,
Crimson, blue, brown, black, green and mottled Velvets and Velverets,
Corduroys and Thicksetts of all colours and fashions,
Blue, brown, white, green and changeable Hair bines,
Camblets of all colours and fineness,
Corded Worsteds and Everlastings,
Serges and Serge-denims,
Serge-de-jeans,
Prunellas and Princes Stuff,
Russels and Calimancoes,
Durants and Tammies of all colours,
Duroons and Duroys,
Poplins,
Masquerades,
Dorseteens,
Black, blue, green, claret, plumb, walnut orange, garnet, pink and white Persians,
Black Taffities,
Black and flowered Grograms,
Black, gray, light, plumb, striped, clouded and orange coloured Musselmans,
Mexicans,
Pickings,
Peelongs,
Sattins and Modes of all colours,
An elegant Assortment of Brocades,
Black, white, pink, garnet, orange, straw coloured and brown Mantuas,
A Quantity of Irish and Dutch Linens,
Checks and Stripes,
Checked and striped cotton Seims,
Sattin and paduasoy Jacket Patterns, elegantly tamboured,
Marseilles Quilting,
Dimethies and Diapers,
Jaconet and Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Kentings and kenting Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Lawn Handkerchiefs and Apron Patterns,
Millionet Lawns,
Dark Callicoes,
Silk, cotton, thread and worsted Hose of different colours,
A large Assortment of fashionable silk Gauze,
Silk and cotton Handkerchiefs of all kinds and colours,
A Quantity of the best sewing Silk of all colours,
Purple and white Gloves and Mitts,
A Quantity of thread Lace,
A large Assortment of the most fashionable Ribbands,
Twists and Mohairs of all colours,
Plated and gilt Buttons,
Tully Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe ditto,
Silk Ferret,
Tapes and Bobbins,

ALSO,

A Quantity of Claret in Hogsheads,

With many other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate.

Ten hard Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, June, an APPRENTICE LAD, named David Cole, by trade a blacksmith, about 19 years of age, and five feet two inches high, and has a mark of a fish on one of his sides. Had on when he went away, a sagathy coat and jacket, and took with him four pair of breeches, besides several other cloaths, too tedious to enumerate. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to the subscriber, in Gosham township, Chester county, shall receive the above reward, besides reasonable charges, from WILLIAM SPEAKMAN.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, between Second and Front streets, on Tuesday the 30th of May, a small brindle Cow, has a white face, and two rings round her eyes, her hind legs are white. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her home, shall receive the above reward, from

GEORGE GEDDES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, judge of admiralty, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, ſecond juſtice of the ſupreme court, the honourable John Evans, Eſquire, third juſtice of the ſame court, and the honourable George Bryan, Eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſame court, and juſtices duly aſſigned, conſtituted and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all treaſons, piracies, felonies and crimes committed upon the ſea, or within admiralty juriſdiction, have iſſued their precept bearing date the twelfth day of June inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of admiralty ſeſſions, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, coroner and conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, taken on board the Brigantine called the FRIENDSHIP, by John Earle, Commander of the private armed Ship called the Minerva, and Charles Clun, Commander of the private armed Schooner called the Governor Livington; which Goods, Wares, and Merchandize were, after the capture, carried into the Havanna, and thence brought into this Port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by the ſaid Captains, Earle and Clunn, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, That the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 15. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and ſixteen acres, ſituate in the townſhips of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limeſtone land, the purchaſer will have it in his power to manure it, when neceſſary, at a moderate expence. There is in ſaid Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the ſouth branch of the Raritan, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

TO BE SOLD,

By Robert Bridges,

On Thomas Willing, Eſquire's Wharf, a little below the Bird in Hand,

West-India Rum, Coffee,

Havanna SUGARS of the firſt and ſecond quality, and a parcel of very good COTTON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert Correy, junior,

Two Stills, from 1000 to 1400 gallons, with Tops; a few caſks of Card Wire, ſuitable for cotton or wool cards; a good ſecond hand Chair and Harneſs.

The ſubſcriber informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he will take in HORSES and CARRIAGES to ſtand at Livery, as uſual, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, Philadelphia. FRANCIS LEE. June 15.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors for ſettling the depreciation of the Pennſylvania Line, will attend at their office, in the weſt wing of the ſtate houſe, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be diſcontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON, JOHN NICHOLSON, } Auditors, &c.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781

TO BE SOLD, A

Likely Negroe Woman,

About 28 years of age, with a Female CHILD, two years old, both of which has had the ſmall-pox: ſhe is an excellent cook and can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. For Terms of Sale enquire of the ſubſcriber, living next door to the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet. EDWARD PENNELL.

HAVING compleated the SALES of the Prize Sloop JANE and CARGO, taken by the Privateer Ship Riſing-Sun: All Perſons having Demands for Wages thereon, and all Perſons who are intereſted in the Deſtribution of the ſaid Prize, according to the Decree of the Court of Admiralty, are deſired to make their Claims at my Office, on Meſſrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, within THREE Days from the Date hereof.

June 17. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Cord'd & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green blue and ſtriped ell-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scoch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eighths, yard-wide, and yard and three-eighths cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Packet
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reaſonable for Caſh, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet; Conſiſting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Aſſortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and ſilk knit Veſts,
Black ſilk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muſlins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated ſhoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handſome Aſſortment of Cambricks,
A few Engliſh Saddles, Bridles, Fuſils, Piſtols, Bar-iron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cuſhion, &c. for a pulpit, deſk, and communion table; the whole finiſhed in the neweſt faſhion, and deſigned for a church in the United States.

WHEREAS the agents for confiſcated eſtates, for the county of Berks, have advertiſed for ſale, on the 18th inſtant, a certain tract of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Heidelberg, and county aforeſaid, known by the name of the Big Spring Tract, conſidering the ſame as the late property of Andrew Allen: This advertiſement is to give Notice to all perſons who have any intention of becoming purchaſers, that the title to the ſaid eſtate is veſted in the children of the ſaid Andrew Allen, as legatees of their grand father, William Allen, Eſq; deceaſed, and that their title will be maintained againſt any purchaſer, in due form of law.

June 7th, 1781. S. ALLEN.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

GEORGE KLINE, Printer, in Front-ſtreet, near Arch ſtreet, has for ſale, a few ſetts of the Pennſylvania Packet, for the year 1780, Writing Paper by the ream, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below Union-ſtreet, and one door from the corner of Pine-ſtreet, the following goods, viz.

IRiſh meſs-beef in tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, pork in half barrels, extraordinary good; Madeira wine by the pipe, hogſhead or gallon, Liſbon ditto, by the hogſhead, quarter-caſk, or gallon, coffee, tea and ſugars by wholeſale and retail, Engliſh ſoap by ditto, ditto, Scotch ſnuff, manufactured in Glaſgow, a quantity of tin ware, japan'd and plain, Engliſh cloaths and ſcrubbing bruſhes, Engliſh made ſailors jackets, breeches, drawers and ſhirts, ſhoes and hats, fine and coarſe callicoes, handkerchiefs, flockings and threads, Tully garters, a few firkins of butter, and ſundry other goods not here mentioned

DAVIS BEVAN.

Cheſter county, May 16, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, all late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this ſtate; We the ſubſcribers, agents, for the county aforeſaid, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of land, viz.

No. 1. One tract of 300 acres and buildings, ſaw-mill and other improvements, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of Richard Swanwick.

No. 2. Two tracts with good improvements, containing 500 acres, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, late the eſtate of Philip Marchinton.

No. 3. One tract of a 150 acres, good improvements and a well accuſtomed tavern, in London Grove, late the eſtate of Stephen Anderſon.

No. 4. One tract of 90 acres, well improved, in Weſt Caln townſhip, late the eſtate of George Sinclair.

No. 5. Two thirds of 200 acres, well improved, in Sadſbury, late the eſtate of Francis and William Armſtrong.

No. 6. A houſe and lot of 4 acres of land, in Marlborough, late the eſtate of John Jackſon, jun.

No. 7. One tract of land, containing 90 acres and improvements, in New Garden, late the eſtate of Joſhua Proctor.

All which will be ſold at the court houſe at Cheſter, in ſaid county, on the 21ſt of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is ſold.

The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a groundrent, payable in wheat, at Ten Shillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in cash at the current price, at the option of the Truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale: gold, ſilver, or paper money made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

JOHN HANNUM, Agents for.
THOMAS LEVIS, Cheſter county.

PUBLISHED every Wedneſday morning, by MELCHIOR STEINER, printer, in Race-ſtreet, between Second- and Third ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Moravian Alley, at Philadelphia,

A German News-Paper, entitled,

Philadelphiſche Correſpondenz.

N. B. Advertiſements for the ſaid Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said MELCHIOR STEINER has for Sale, William Cullen's Practice of Phyſic, Vol. I. containing the Pyrexiæ; John Perrin's French Grammar; ditto Practice of the French Pronunciation; Buchanan's Regular Engliſh Syntax; Dilworth's Spelling-Book: The American and New-England Primers; alſo GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS; writing-paper, wrapping paper, paſteboards, inkpowder, wafers, ſealing-wax, &c. &c.

WANTED a good coachman, who alſo underſtands ſomething of gardening: and a houſe Servant. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 746.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, By

Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,

In Market ſtreet, three doors above the Coffee houſe,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Nature and Uſe of Paper Credit;

And the peculiar Advantages to be derived from it, in North-America—From which are inferred, The Means of Eſtabliſhing and Supporting it;

Including PROPOSALS

For Founding a National Bank.

Likewiſe PUBLISHED,

In a beautiful and convenient Pocket Volume,

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BURTON WALLACE,

PERFORMS all kinds of Maſon and Bricklayers WORK: Likewiſe, PLAISTERING and WHITEWASHING in the beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to Employ him will be waited upon, if they leave notice at Mr. OWEN BIDDLE's, or apply to himſelf at Peel-Hall. June 20.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the Schooner or Veſſel called the MAY FLOWER, carrying five ſwivel guns, and bound as a packet, or diſpatch-boat, from New-York to Portſmouth, in Virginia, taken at ſea, ſent into this Port, and libelled againſt, as Prize, by James Forbes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that the Owner or Owners, or any Perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 20. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th day of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the Ship or veſſel called the Barrington, burthen about one hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by James Butcher, taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Samuel Caſſen (qui tam, &c.) to the end that the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 20, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Trial of certain Goods, Wares, anſt Merchandize, taken on board the Brigantine called the FRIENDSHIP, by John Earle, Commander of the private armed Ship called the Minerva, and Charles Clun, Commander of the private armed Schooner called the Governor Livington; which Goods, Wares, and Merchandize were, after the capture, carried into the Havanna, and thence brought into this Port and libelled againſt, as Prize, by the ſaid Captains, Earle and Clunn, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, That the owner or owners, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 15. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Wanted, an elderly Woman to take care of Children, that can be well recommended: Alſo, A WOMAN for Houſe Work, for which good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

From Robertſon's Royal American Gazette, printed at New-York, June 7, 1781.

LONDON, January 25.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

AGREED to the report of the reſolutions of yeſterday, granting 80,000 to Barbados, and 40,000 to Jamaica.

Paſſed the bill for augmenting the militia.

Lord North delivered to the houſe a meſſage from his majeſty, together with the ſeveral memorials preſented by ſir Joſeph Yorke to the ſtates general in the years 1778, 1779, and the laſt year; the manifeſto againſt the Dutch, and the treaty between America and Amſterdam, intercepted amongſt Laurens's papers. The meſſage was to the ſame purport as that delivered in the upper houſe.

This being read by the ſpeaker, and the title of the papers delivered at the table, Mr. T. Townſhend complained that the memorial delivered by ſir Joſeph Yorke in the year 1777, was not included among thoſe laid before the houſe, though of great importance to their deliberations, as it was ſaid to have been the firſt cauſe of the diſagreement with the ſtates general, it being couched in terms offenſive to the dignity of a ſovereign power.

Lord North informed the honourable gentleman, that no papers were laid before the houſe, except thoſe immediately referred to in his majeſty's manifeſto, and the memorial alluded to not being of that deſcription, of courſe had not been included among the reſt.

Mr. Burke did not think this reaſon ſatisfactory, and condemned the conduct of adminiſtration, for commencing a war againſt Holland, without the ſanction of parliamentary concurrence. The houſe, he ſaid, had been adjourned for a longer term than neceſſary, merely to afford an opportunity of entering on this meaſure without the conſent of the people; and tho' he denied not the prerogative of the crown in making war or peace, yet as the people were to bear the burthen of the war, they ought to be conſulted previous to its commencement. It was true they had now an opportunity of exerciſing their judgment on the ſubject, but in a ſituation widely different from that in which they ſtood before the receſs; for the queſtion was not now, whether we ſhould go to war with Holland? but, whether being already engaged in hoſtilities againſt that country, we ſhall leave our ſovereign unſupported? This was a procedure in miniſters which he could not but reprehend; for, however unfaſhionable it might be, he confeſſed himſelf ſuch a fooliſh old man, as to think that entering on a war was a very ſerious buſineſs.

The papers were then read by the clerk; after which lord North roſe to elucidate the ſubject of his majeſty's meſſage, and propoſe an addreſs in anſwer thereto. His lordſhip promiſed, that notwithſtanding he ſaw the neceſſity of thoſe meaſures, which had been taken with Holland, he viewed them with the deepeſt concern; being as well convinced as the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that the commencement of a war is a matter of ſerious moment. If ſuch an opinion were to ſtamp the character of a fooliſh old fellow, he merited that appellation as much as any man; for nobody could be more deeply impreſſed with it than himſelf; but he ſhould preſently ſubmit to the houſe thoſe circumſtances which rendered a rupture with Holland eſſential to the honour and intereſt of this country, Mean time, as to the honourable gentleman's complaint, that hoſtilities had been commenced during the receſs, he muſt firſt obſerve, that the adjournment was not ſo much a meaſure of his own, but he would readily have acquieſced in a propoſition for continuing longer the ſitting of parliament, had any ſuch been offered. However, it was not in the power of his majeſty's miniſters to foreſee, when the receſs took place, that future circumſtances would require a breach with Holland before parliament could re-aſſemble. It was expected, on the contrary, with great ground of probability, that the United Provinces would not finally violate the principles of ancient confederacy, but attend to the juſt complaints of our court, and alter that conduct which had been ſo juſtly deemed exceptionable. Deceived in this expectation, and fully appriſed of the deſigns which actuated the councils of Holland, it became neceſſary for his majeſty to take deciſive and immediate meaſures; for if war was to be ſuſtained, beyond a doubt it became our intereſt to take the enemy in as defenceleſs a ſtate as poſſible.—His lordſhip proceeded to a full detail of thoſe tranſactions to which the manifeſto and memorial referred. The alliance between Great-Britain and the States General was cemented by three different treaties; all providing for a mutual ſupport againſt the encroachments of the houſe of Bourbon; and on the part of this country moſt faithfully adhered to ever ſince their formation. By the firſt of theſe compacts, each of the contracting powers engaged to declare war againſt any enemy that ſhould invade the dominions of the other within two months after the aggreſſion, if required ſo to do. By the ſecond, that of 1648, it was provided, that the declaration of war might be diſpenſed with by the party attacked, if thought proper, and a determinate ſupply of naval and military force be accepted in its ſtead. The laſt treaty, that of 1714, explained the caſus fœderis of both the former, to include that ſpecies of hoſtility in which either country is in danger of invaſion, and when an enemy is drawing troops to the frontier or ſea coaſt.

By each of theſe confederacies his lordſhip allowed Great-Britain had a right to demand the ſtipulated ſuccours, or a junction of forces with Holland, as far back as the year 1778, when hoſtilities commenced with France; but his majeſty, ſedulous to preſerve the intereſts of the United Provinces, did not exact a rigid performance of the ſtipulations, which might have proved very prejudicial to their commerce.

In return for this forbearance they employed themſelves in tranſporting naval ſtores into Breſt, and other ports of France, reducing us thereby to the neceſſity of ſeizing their ſhips. So glaring a violation of treaties, however, was ſtill paſſed over, out of his majeſty's great affection to this old ally, whoſe true intereſts were ſo cloſely interwoven with our own; and to ſuch a pitch was our indulgence carried at this æra, that theſe contraband cargoes were paid for, and reſtitution of the ſhips made to their owners; ſo that they were put altogether in as good a ſituation, as if thoſe ſtores had been diſpoſed of to the enemy. Such an equitable plan could not have failed to inſure cordiality in future, and prevent any of thoſe miſunderſtandings which have ſubſequently happened, had not French intrigue and influence been employed to prevent it: but thoſe pernicious arts had ſucceeded ſo far as to infatuate the minds of the Dutch, and lead them into meaſures directly ſubverſive of their own true intereſts. On the acceſſion of Spain to the French cauſe, continued his lordſhip, this country was not only threatened with immediate invaſion, but ſaw a hoſtile fleet approaching her coaſt, more formidable than had ever been ſeen in Europe; the celebrated Spaniſh armada, in the days of queen Elizabeth, was nothing to compare with its force. Here then, the caſus fœderis explained in the laſt treaty indiſputably preſented, and the ſtipulated ſuccours demanded by Sir Joſeph Yorke. But the States General gave no ſatisfactory anſwer to our memorial; they equipped a few ſhips indeed; but for ſo far different a purpoſe from that of aſſiſting their ally, they were deſigned to convoy naval ſtores into the ports of France. Thus they became hoſtile, when even neutrality itſelf was contrary to treaty. Not contented with theſe inſults, the next was to receive into their harbours, the pirate, Paul Jones, with two king's ſhips he made prizes of, and to protect him there, inſtead of delivering him up, which was their immediate duty to have done; on our remonſtrances, they gave only a partial ſatisfaction, by ordering him to depart; and yet of this trivial conceſſion his majeſty accepted: willing at all events to prevent that breach which has at length proved unavoidable: for by the interception of Laurens laſt year, the full deſigns of Holland, and the true motives of all her unaccountable conduct towards this country were fully revealed. It was notorious indeed, before that event, that American agents were reſident at Amſterdam; but I will be free to acknowledge, I had no intimation that they were countenanced by the magiſtracy of that city; much leſs that they had actually negociated a treaty of commerce with the revolted colonies. His lordſhip then ſtated the moderate proceedings of our government ſucceeding the detection of this treaty. Our miniſter coolly demanded a diſavowal and cenſure of that inſtrument from the States General, by different memorials, which received no anſwer, except what was contemptuous and inſulting,—"That they adjudged the ſubject ad referendum."

From this detail of the unjuſtifiable conduct, which had all along marked the proceedings of Holland, his lordſhip drew, as an undeniable inference, that the honour of this country, as well as its intereſt, required thoſe deciſive meaſures which have been taken, and that every poſſible aſſiſtance ſhould be granted for the proſecution of the war. He concluded by moving for an addreſs to his majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious meſſage, profeſſing a ſorrow ſimilar to what his majeſty felt for the neceſſity of commencing hoſtilities againſt the ancient allies of his crown; acknowledging with gratitude his wiſe and gracious conduct, in ſtriving ſo long to avoid ſuch a quarrel, and aſſuring him of their zealous exertions againſt all his majeſty's enemies, for the preſervation of the nation's honour and intereſt.

Lord Lewiſham ſeconded the motion. He obſerved that the States General amounted, in fact, to a declaration of hoſtilities againſt this country long ſince; tho'

their crafty policy prompted them to act covertly, and screen themselves under the sanction of treaties, which they scrupled not themselves to violate. The question therefore was only, Whether it is better to engage an open enemy, or a concealed one; his lordship attributed the absurd and unnatural behaviour of this quondam ally, to the baneful influence of French gold; for nothing else could have effaced from her remembrance every trace of ancient amity and reciprocal support; nothing else could have made her forget how she was led to conquest by king William and the duke of Marlborough, fighting against that aspiring family, whose banners she now appears so willing to support. The pernicious consequence of this versatility must redound more to Holland than Great Britain, for the pernicious principles of France were well known, and might be dreaded by all her confederacy, when their support became no longer necessary. In this war, therefore, we were asserting the real interests of both countries. His lordship concluded by saying, that this contest was necessary for the character of this country. We must submit to the grossest ill-usage, or assume the means of vindicating our rights: and he hoped, in any situation, we should resolve to redress with spirit those injuries we can no longer brook with honour.

(To be continued.)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for the Repeal of so much of the Laws of this Commonwealth as make the continental Bills of Credit and the Bills emitted by the Resolves or Acts of the Assemblies of the said Commonwealth a Legal Tender, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the honorable the Continental Congress, and the different legislatures of the United States of America, struggling in support of their in-born rights and invaded liberties, have been necessitated, by reason of the scarcity of specie, to emit large sums of paper currency; by the rapid depreciation whereof, the said United States have laboured under great difficulties in procuring the necessary supplies for carrying on the present war: And whereas the quantity of specie being of late considerably increased within the said United States, the said Congress have, in the most pressing manner, recommended to the different legislatures of the same states, to repeal all laws, making the paper bills of credit of the United States, a legal tender, equal to gold or silver.

In compliance with the said recommendation, and for attaining the good ends and purposes thereby intended.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that so much of all and every of the laws of this commonwealth, as declare the bills of credit emitted by the honorable the Continental Congress, or by the resolves of the assemblies of the late province of Pennsylvania, or by the present or late assembly or assemblies of this commonwealth, to be a legal tender, in discharge of debts, contracts or demands; and so much of the said laws, as impose any penalty or forfeiture upon persons refusing to accept any of the said bills of credit, in satisfaction of any debts, contracts or demands; and so much of the said laws, as impose any penalty or forfeiture upon persons refusing to receive the said bills of credit, in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, article or goods whatsoever, or upon persons offering such goods or articles for a less price or smaller sum of money, to be paid in gold or silver, or other current money, than in the bills of credit aforesaid; or upon persons giving or receiving a greater nominal sum of the said bills of credit for a less in gold and silver, shall be, and the same is and are hereby repealed and made void.

Sect. 2. Provided always nevertheless, that the foregoing clause shall not extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, alter, or make void any laws or sections, or clauses of laws, whereby the paper bills of credit emitted in pursuance of an act passed on the 25th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and the paper bills of credit emitted in pursuance of the act passed on the seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, are made receivable at the same rate as gold and silver, in the payment of the arrearages of purchase money, due for lands or lots sold, or to be sold or conveyed by this state, forfeited estates only excepted.

Sect. 3. Provided also, that nothing in this act contained, shall affect any tender made in due and legal manner, under and according to the directions of any of the said laws, or any suits, actions and judgments, which have been commenced or had, or which are now depending, or which hereafter may be brought, for or by reason of any tender made before the passing of this act.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all debts, duties, rents, annuities, and other demands, granted or contracted for by any deed, will, mortgage, bond, specialty, bill of exchange, note, assumpsit, or otherwise, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which were expressed to be paid and discharged in any foreign money, or in gold and silver money of any denomination, or in bullion, or in any commodity, and which have not since been paid and satisfied, or discharged, shall be deemed, construed and taken to be yet due and owing from debtors to creditors, in such money or other commodity, as in the said contracts were expressed, and the same may be sued for and recovered in any court of justice within this commonwealth, having competent jurisdiction, in so much gold or silver money, as shall be equal in value to the debt or duty, according to the terms of the contract.

Sect. 5. And whereas most of the debts contracted beore the first day of January, 1777, are due and owing from persons, who from principles of honor and honesty have declined paying their creditors with a depreciated paper currency, when by law they might have so done, and it would be unreasonable, that such debtors should be compelled to discharge their old debts in gold or silver money, until it shall become more plenty and easier to be acquired;

Sect. 6. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where any judgment already hath been or hereafter shall be entered in any court of record within this commonwealth, by default, upon the confession of the party, the report of referrees, or the verdict of a jury, or otherwise, for any sum of money contracted for, or due for rents, ground-rents or annuities, before the first day of January, 1777, (debts due to the state excepted,) the said court is hereby authorized, if the same be not ascertained by the said confession, report or verdict, to ascertain how much of the said sum of money is due to the plaintiff for the principal sum due, and how much thereof is for interest, damages, costs and charges, and to give judgment for the whole sum, which judgment shall remain as a lieu upon the real estate of the defendants, in the same manner as judgments at law bind such estate, and thereupon the said court shall award execution against the defendant, for so much of the said sum only, as the said interest, damages, costs and charges shall amount to, which money shall be levied, recovered and paid in gold and silver money; but no execution shall issue for the principal sum, until two years after the passing of this act, or until permission shall be given for that purpose, by an act of the assembly of this commonwealth; but the defendant shall nevertheless pay the interest of the said principal sum yearly, as it shall grow due, and in default thereof the plaintiff shall be entitled to writs of execution, as often as there shall be occasion to recover the same.

Sect. 7. Provided always nevertheless, that if the defendants in any such cause shall not be at the time of rendering the said judgment, seized of a sufficient real estate within this commonwealth, in his own right, to secure the said debt, and shall be about to depart from this state, without leaving such real estate, and shall refuse to give other security for the said principal sum, to the satisfaction of the said court, then and in such case the said court are hereby authorized and required to award execution for the whole sum contained in the said judgment, as well principal as interest, damages, costs and charges; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 8. And in order to prevent unnecessary suits, and to give debtors a reasonable time to prepare themselves for payment of their old debts, before any suit can be brought;

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no suit shall be commenced against any person (other than the subjects of his Britannic majesty,) for any debt or duty contracted for before the 1st day of January, 1777, under or by virtue of this act, where the sum demanded, exceeds fifty pounds, within less than six months from the passing of this act, unless the creditor shall have demanded from the person of the debtor, or by a note in writing left at the place of his abode, satisfaction of the said debt, at least three months before bringing his suit, or unless the creditor or some person for him, shall swear or affirm, that he apprehends a danger of losing his debt by the delay.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to revive any debts or demands which were, on or before the first day of January, 1776, barred by any act for the limitation of actions then in force; and that no debt or demand which was not barred by such act for the limitation of actions, on the said first day of January, 1776, shall be barred by the said act, until two years after the passing of this act, and until such time as is limited by law, according to the nature of each case.

Sect. 10. And whereas divers persons as agents, factors, bailiffs and receivers, sheriffs, attornies at law and in fact, executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other persons, in right of their respective offices, trusts and appointments, may have received sums of money for the use of their principals and persons interested, some of whom may have applied such monies to their own use, others may have kept the same by them until it depreciated to a much greater degree, and others may have placed the same out on interest, for the use and benefit of their principals; and it is fit and right that justice should take place in such varied cases, as nearly as may be ascertained,

Sect. 11. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any agent, factor, bailiff, or receiver, sheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, administrator or guardian, trustee or other person, has in right of his office, trust or appointment, received any sum or sums of money for the use of his or their principals, or persons interested, and have applied the same to their own private use, in such case he or they shall be accountable to his or their principals, or persons interested as aforesaid, for so much gold and silver money as the said bills of credit, or other money, so by them received, were worth at the time of such application, according to the rate of depreciation, affixed to the act, intitled, "An Act directing the mode of adjusting and settling the payment of debts and contracts, entered into and made between the first day of January 1777, and the first day of March 1781, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the third day of April, 1781. And where any such agent, factor, bailiff, receiver, sheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, administrator, guardian, trustee or other person, having received any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, shall render an account on oath or affirmation, of the manner of his disposing of the same, and of the profit or loss arising thereupon, and the principal or other person interested as aforesaid, shall not be able to disprove the same, in case of loss, then and in such case such profit or loss shall go to the benefit or prejudice of the principals or persons interested as aforesaid, allowing a reasonable compensation to such agent, factor, bailiff, receiver, sheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or other person, for his trouble in managing the same; and if any such agent, factor, bailiff, receiver sheriff, attorney at law or in fact, executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or or other such person, receiving as aforesaid, shall decline to make such oath or affirmation, and to render such account, it shall be presumed that he applied the said monies to his own use, and he shall be accountable therefor in the manner herein before-mentioned in such cases.

Sect. 12. And whereas by an act of assembly of this commonwealth, passed the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, intitled, "An Act for the better support of certain officers of this state, and for ascertaining the specific fines and penalties which they may incur by a neglect of duty:" The fees of the said officers, and the fines and penalties which they might incur by a neglect of duty, were regulated by the price of wheat, which has been found inconvenient and uncertain;

Sect. 13. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, all the fees due to the officers, in the said act mentioned, & all fines and penalties, which they have or may incur by a neglect of duty, shall be paid, levied, collected and received by and from them in gold and silver money, as they were regulated by law or practice, under the late government of Pennsylvania, before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; any thing in the said law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 14. And whereas by an act of assembly of this commonwealth, passed the eighth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, intitled, "An Act to restore and ascertain divers fines, penalties and forfeitures, herein after mentioned, which may be incurred by the breach of certain acts of assembly of this commonwealth," the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, therein mentioned, were also regulated by the price of wheat, which mode has been found inconvenient, uncertain and inadequate: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures of every kind, imposed by virtue of any acts of the assemblies of the late province of Pennsylvania, which are now in force, shall be levied, collected and recovered, in so much gold and silver money, as in the said several acts is particularly inflicted and respectively specified; and all fines, penalties and forfeitures, imposed by any acts of assembly of this commonwealth, since the revolution, shall be levied, collected and recovered, in so much gold and silver money as the sums specified in the respective acts for the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, were worth at the several times of passing the said acts, according to the rate of depreciation aforesaid.

Sect. 15. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all debts or contracts which have been entered into, at any time from or since the first day of March, 1781, or shall be entered into hereafter, shall be paid and discharged according to the special nature of the contract, that is to say, contracts made for gold and silver, shall be paid and discharged in the same; and contracts made for paper currency of any emission, shall be payable in the same emission, excepting only that contracts entered into as above for old continental currency (if any such there be) shall be liquidated and paid at specie value, which value shall be ascertained and determined by a justice of the peace or the justices of the common pleas, as the case may be within their respective jurisdictions.

Sect. 16. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act shall be extended to prevent the receiving the bills of credit emitted in consequence of the resolution of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780, in taxes, to be laid in pursuance of an act of general assembly of this state, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to a happy conclusion," passed the 20th day of December, 1780. Signed by order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia,
on Thursday the twenty-first day
of June, in the year 1781.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the general assembly.

From European Prints, brought by the Franklin, captain Angus, we have the following advices, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Jan. 1. ON the 27th ult. one of the wives of the Grand Signior was brought to bed of a princess, who was named Moleck, or the Angelick Sultana. It is said that the English minister exerts his utmost political abilities for the accomplishment of a project which he has in view; the execution of which is strongly opposed by the French Ambassador.

Cadiz, Feb. 9. Our ships being perfectly armed and fitted out, and the wind favourable, the fleet sailed this day, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, and is composed of 30 sail of the line and 6 frigates; they will be joined at sea by some other frigates and smaller vessels, which were sent out to bring the earliest intelligence of the approach of the English fleet, dismissed to revictual Gibraltar, which place we hear is at present much in want of provisions.

Madrid, February 13. A courier has passed through this place in his way to Lisbon, with orders for the Russian squadron at anchor in the Tagus.

Vienna, Feb. 21. While Europe exhibits the most dreadful picture to humanity, we are informed that the illustrious Catherine II. empress of all the Russias, is seriously meditating on the means to prevent the effusion of blood, the ruin and destruction of nations. We are assured that that sovereign is not only offering her mediation to Great-Britain and Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries; but it is also certain, that great princess, who is now the admiration of Europe, thinks very seriously of immortalising her name, by procuring, through her good offices, a general peace to afflicted Europe. There is no doubt but that our great monarch is at present employed on the same object. The arrival and departure of couriers continues daily. The count D'Aguilar, ambassador of the king of Spain, received one yesterday from his court, and had the same day a long conference with the prince de Kaunitz, as had also the French ambassador, each separately. Mr. Keith, the British ambassador, continues likewise to hold conferences with that prince.

Hague, March 12. In the assembly of the States of Holland and W. Friesland, held on Wednesday last, one

answer to the manifeſto of Great-Britain was read, which will be carried to the generality, and publiſhed immediately afterwards. It is ſaid, that a new propoſal was made relative to the augmentation of the troops, which will ſet aſide the former propoſitions for that purpoſe; the projected augmention will amount to 17,000 men, of whom 6000 for the land ſervice will be incorporated in the different companies, without any creation of new officers; and the other 5000 for the marine will be cloathed in uniforms and divided into companies, to be commanded by marine officers.

LONDON.

March 21. Camps are to be formed in different parts of England during the courſe of next month.

Orders are given for all the officers as well as privates belonging to the regiments on duty in Scotland, except thoſe that are on recruiting parties, to join their reſpective regiments forthwith.

It is ſaid an account has been received of the anſwer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the empreſs of Ruſſia, which is, ſhortly and ſubſtantially, that thoſe courts are truly ſenſible of the humane and generous offers of her Imperial majeſty, to put a ſtop to the miſeries of war, and the further effuſion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleaſure, her majeſty's propoſal of a general Congreſs, for the purpoſe of adjuſting all points of controverſy between the contending powers, under THE EXPRESS CONDITION, that at a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

Mr. Necker, in his late pamphlet on finance, which he had the honour to preſent to the French king, his maſter, ſpeaking of the improper eſtabliſhment of penſions, calls upon the public "to point out a ſingle inſtance where he has granted any."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 16.

"This afternoon arrived off this port the grand fleet, under the command of admiral Darby, which were immediately joined by four ſhips of the line and three frigates; they all ſailed this evening, and as the wind ſuits we expect they will ſoon be clear of the Channel."

March 22. A letter from Amſterdam, dated March 12, ſays, "According to a liſt publiſhed by the department of the royal marine of Spain, it appears that the ſhips of his Catholic majeſty, and the privateers of that nation, have taken in Europe, America, &c during the courſe of the laſt year, 325 Engliſh ſhips, viz. the ſquadron of Don Cordova took 57, among which were 5 Eaſt-Indiamen; the ſquadron of Don Langara took 30; that of Gaſton 27; that of Galvez 32; Don Barcelo's ſquadron took 97 and four Bilanders; and the privateers have taken 78 ſhips."

They write from Wincheſter that lieutenant Janſens, of the marines, late of the Dutch ſhip of war Rotterdam, who arrived at that place with Mr. Diggins, of Chicheſter (appointed to ſupply the neceſſities of the Dutch priſoners confined there) has received a genteel preſent from the States, for his gallant behaviour during the ſeveral engagements ſuſtained by that ſhip; which reward he has diſtributed towards the relief of his fellow countrymen, in this and other priſons.

A new man of war of 64 guns is ordered to be built in the room of his majeſty's ſhip Sterling-Caſtle, loſt at Hiſpaniola.

Several battalions of infantry are now on their march for Plymouth; which garriſon, and its dependent cantonements, will in a few days conſiſt of 10,000 men, in order to oppoſe any attempts the enemy may make to land a body of troops on that quarter of the iſland, in the abſence of the grand fleet.

Laſt Monday orders were iſſued for the North Gloceſterſhire militia to march, to do duty at Plymouth dock.

In a few days the grounds will be marked out for the encampments of the ſeveral regiments, who are to take the field earlier this ſummer than uſual.

On Tueſday was held a full board of admiralty, when ſeveral ſhips at Portſmouth and Plymouth were put into commiſſion, and ſome promotions in the navy took place.

On Tueſday ten prizes, lately taken from the French and Dutch were condemned at Doctors Commons.

It is now, ſays a correſpondent, more than three weeks ſince Puffing Paul came over poſt from Amſterdam, and ſcowered away for lord Mansfield's ſeat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderſtruck, and ready to ſubmit unconditionally to our ſpirited miniſters! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in ſhort, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almoſt any terms!" And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the miniſter to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the ſame time afford an opportunity to certain perſons (in the ſecret of the bubble) to make money in the alley; for the real ſtate of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a ſerious war, in alliance with France, Spain, and America, againſt this ill fated country. However, the miniſterial language is, "the nation was never in a more flouriſhing condition! there is no end to our reſources; we are able to bear up under more than five hundred millions of public debt!" Such is the language of even poor Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Mure, Atkinſon, Nugent, and others, who have been ſuch great ſufferers by the war! In this manner hath the nation been bubbled from almoſt the commencement of the American war.

By the laſt packet, which ſailed from Falmouth to New York, an order was ſent to his excellency general ſir Henry Clinton, ſignifying his majeſty's pleaſure, that a court-martial ſhould be forthwith held on the honourable Coſmo Gordon, lieutenant colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield, in the Jerſeys.

The tranſports which are gone out for the relief of Gibraltar, are inſured at fifteen guineas per cent.

We hear that ſeveral of the prizes taken by admiral Rodney in the Weſt-Indies, are already claimed as Britiſh property.

BOSTON, May 28.

We are informed that ten ſail of Britiſh veſſels of war left Block-Iſland laſt Wedneſday.

Saturday laſt arrived here, in 46 days from France, the ſhip Maria.

Extract of a letter dated Mill Priſon, (Plymouth,) February 24, 1781.

"The 9th of November, 71 of us, all officers, were put on board the Yarmouth, a 64 gun ſhip, on the caſks in her lower hold, in about 20 foot ſquare; only one or two allowed to come up at a time till we were half paſſage over, then we were allowed, as many as could get up. But our being confined in ſo cloſe and ſmall a compaſs, cauſed a fever among us ſo ſevere that 50 out of 71 was ſick at a time, not one of us has eſcaped: 6 died before our arrival, two of which belongs to Boſton. Mr. Arthur Dunn, my old comrade and friend, and Mr. John Billings, ſon of Joſeph Billings.

"Mr. Garvin, an officer in the ſame ſhip with me, and taken in another prize, is alſo in Mill-Priſon, with three more officers belonging to the ſame ſhip, one of which is the firſt lieutenant, Mr. Joſhua Barney of Philadelphia. Mr. Allen and Butler that kept at Mr. Dodges, are well."

"Upwards of 200 priſoners are in priſon, beſides French, Dutch, and Spaniſh; the proviſions allowed are not ſufficient to ſubſiſt upon, except by a donation of ſix-pence a week per man given by our friends in London."

We hear that a number of the enemy's veſſels are now in Hudſon's river, and that a party of the refugees have advanced to the Engliſh neighbourhood on the weſt ſide of the river.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Salem, the privateer ſhip Franklin, captain Turner, of that port, having had the misfortune to have her mainmaſt diſabled in an engagement of 40 minutes, with a large ſhip from Liverpool bound to New-York, which proved a valuable prize, but is yet not arrived. The Franklin had one man killed, and one wounded; on board the prize was two killed and eight wounded.

A veſſel is arrived at Cape Ann from Cadiz which brings an account of Gibraltar's being relieved by the Britiſh.

General M'Lean, commander in chief at Halliſax, died there the 4th inſtant.

We learn that eleven hundred French and American priſoners died at New York during the laſt winter.

Philadelphia, June 23.

In the Newport Mercury of the 9th inſtant is the following Paragraph:—— A Boſton paper of Thurſday contains the following: "Yeſterday the continental frigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He ſailed in company with a French ſhip of forty guns, which he parted with ſix weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry has captured on his paſſage ſix prizes, viz. two privateers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica men, and two ſloops of war, of ſixteen ſix pounders; the two laſt he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newfoundland, after a ſevere conflict, in which the Alliance had eight men killed and fourteen wounded: captain Barry is unfortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was ſent to Newfoundland with five hundred Priſoners, taking a receipt for them, and hoſtages for the return of the veſſel.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a fleſh wound. That he was in high ſpirits, and in a fair way of ſoon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the ſervice of his country. And, by advices from Boſton of a later date than the foregoing, that the forty gun ſhip, mentioned in the preceeding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tueſday arrived here the prize ſhip Barrington from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with naval ſtores, &c. ſent in by the privateer Riſing-Sun, Captain Caſſen, alſo, on Thurſday a prize ſloop, from Charleſtown, bound to Wilmington, North Carolina, taken by the letter of marque Dove, captain Lyon of this port. This veſſel brings us an account of a reinforcement of between two and three thouſand men, having lately arrived at Charleſtown from Europe.

Thurſday laſt the letter of marque ſhip Franklin, captain Angus, arrived at Cheſter, from France. On the 5th of May, in lat. 42, long. 44, captain Angus fell in with a large privateer ſhip (copper bottomed,) of 28 guns, belonging to Liverpool, which he engaged ſix glaſſes, when the enemy being much damaged in his rigging, &c. thought proper to ſheer off. Captain Angus had one man killed and ſeven wounded, and the enemy moſt probably ſuffered exceedingly. On the 20th of May, captain Angus took the ſchooner Dolphin, from Liſbon, laden with wine, &c. this veſſel, after being diveſted of her moſt valuable effects, was ſunk. The people on board this veſſel gave an account of Gibraltar being relieved by the Britiſh fleet about the 15th of April, without any action.

Extract of a letter, (found on board the ſchoon. Dolphin, taken by capt. Angus) from col. Brathwaite to M. Mayne, of Liſbon, dated Madraſs, Oct. 10, 1780.

"IN July laſt, Heyder Alli entered the Carnatick with 60,000 horſe, 20,000 foot, 20 battering guns and 40 field pieces. The country fell before him like ripe corn before the reaper's ſickle. We had no where 3500 men. In the face of this army we were to make a junction to form any thing to oppoſe. I had with me about the number above mentioned, with 10 field pieces; I was ordered to join the general at the Preſidency; I was at Pondicherry; on account of rivers I was obliged to go inland, and the enemy was ſo ſituated that his ſecond day's march would have croſſed my fourth, but by marching always ſuddenly and in the night, and ſending people to clear one road when I meant to take another, I made good my junction, with only the loſs of a little baggage, which I could not protect from his numerous horſe. I joined the general, and we marched to join lieutenant colonel Baillie coming from the northward, and with ſuch a force as I had, we got within 10 miles of him, and even reinforced him by a detachment. The enemy, on this occaſion, ſhewed a great piece of generalſhip, for he made as if he meant to attack us, ſlipt by us in the night, fell upon Baillie with his whole force, and notwithſtanding the firmeſt and braveſt conduct on our ſide, he maſſacred the flower of our army, as to officers and men; out of 4000 there was ſcarce any one left to tell the dreadful tale; ſo compleat an overthrow I believe never happened to any troops before. The enemy, I ſuppoſe, had 80,000 men and 40 field pieces againſt about 4000 with 10. We have very good reaſon to believe the enemy loſt 10,000 men and as many horſes. This fatal victory was obtained ſolely by the ammunition, on our ſide, being exhauſted in anſwering ſo ſuperior a fire, and by the blowing up ſome of our tumbrills, which we were near enough to ſee, for on the cannonade, in the morning, we marched to ſupport our friends, and were, I ſuppoſe, about 4 miles from them, when ſome mangled fugatives met us, told us all was over, and the enemy moving off as faſt as they could. As our's, not 5000 men, was only the remains of an army, we retreated to the Preſidency, cloſe preſſed by the enemy's horſe, with the loſs of baggage, tents, &c. The enemy has begun the ſiege of Arcott, in which he makes neither figure nor progreſs, and as the periodical rains have now begun he muſt deſiſt, and I hope as no French fleet can now arrive with forces to join him, 'till after the monſoon, that we ſhall ſo rally and collect as to be able to give you a much better account of him.

"However, the paſſengers that came in the Portugueſe ſhip, that brought the above letter, ſay, that affairs bore a much more favourable aſpect at the time of their departure from Madraſs, which was the 30th of October, it being confidently reported that the Engliſh had concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, in conſequence of which general Goddard had marched from the coaſt of Malabar with a reinforcement of 12,000 men, and that Heyder Alli had retreated into the interior part of the country, having raiſed the ſiege of Arcott."

Subſtance of letters taken on board the Anna Thereſa packet boat, captain Croſbury, from lord George Germaine to general Clinton.

"TO puſh the reduction of the ſouthern States—To reinforce Arnold in the Cheſapeak, and by no means to loſe ſight of the ſubjugation of Virginia, WHICH," HE SAYS, "naturally will be accompanied with that of Maryland—To prevent, by every poſſible means, the ſettlement of Vermont, and to effect a ſettlement of the Refugees in Caſco-Bay—To enliſt the American priſoners at New York and ſend them to the Weſt-Indies, WHERE," HE SAYS, "the army is exceedingly reduced, and he ſees no other poſſible means of recruiting it.—About 3000 Britiſh troops goes as a reinforcement."

N. B. The above goes on ſuppoſition that the Breſt fleet, with troops, had not ſailed, and that it probably would not.

On Friday, the 29th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the marſhal's ſtores, on meſſieurs James and Drinker's wharff, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, will be ſold by public action, twenty barrels of TAR, and a quantity of ſquar'd Bermudas building ſtone. And at twelve o'clock, at noon, of the ſame day, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold, the ſloop CORNWALLIS, being a prize, taken by the privateer ſhip Revolution, captain M'Nachtane. By order of the court of admiralty. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

THE grand, elect, perfect, and ſublime MASONS, as alſo all knights, princes and inſpectors of Maſonry, now in this city, are deſired to attend (with their proper and authentic titles) on Monday evening next, at ſix o'clock, at the houſe of Dennis M'Cartney, in Elbow-Lane, where a grand chapter will be held.

By order of the deputy grand inſpector for the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

LE DROICT DE BUSSEY, Sublime grand ſecretary.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1781.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 25th day of June, inſtant, for the trial of the Sloop Polly, burthen about ſixty tons, lately commanded by William Peacock, bound from Charleſtown in South-Carolina, to Wilmington in North-Carolina, taken at ſea, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt by Philip Lyons, (qui tam, &c.) to the end that all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c. By Order of the Judge,

June 22, 1781. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

ON Thurſday the 5th of July next, at X o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, will begin the ſale of the Public Lots of the city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the firſt fifty lots may be ſeen the Coffee houſe.—Conditions of Sale.

Firſt. The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off to be paid into the ſtate treaſury, in the aforeſaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver money, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money: in manner following:

One fourth, part within three days after the ſale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of ſale.

If the one quarter part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in the manner preſcribed, the ſale be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the truſtees, certificates from the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns forever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781. By order of Council, T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shalloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Handkerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze, gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Cayan, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Seerſuckers, Scotch Threads, taylors Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy,

Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

A genteel PHÆTON,

And a PAIR of

Handſome Grey Geldings,

About Fifteen Hands high, To be SOLD. Enquire of the Printer. June 6.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

Wanted, immediately, A number of good

Waggon-Drivers,

For His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army in America; a conſiderable part of this Army is compoſed of Germans. Any Perſons qualified for this Service, and will engage for one year, by applying to SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia, colonel PHILIP MARSTELLER, at Lebanon, in Lancaſter county, or to RICHARD MILES, in Reading, Bucks county, will receive Four Hard Dollars as a Bounty, and be entitled to Eight Dollars per Month, which will alſo be paid in Hard Money. June 5.

Thirty Spaniſh milled Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about five weeks ago, a Mulatto FELLOW, named Jack, about five feet two or three inches high, fair complexion, black buſhy hair: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, leather breeches, a red ſurtout coat very large for him. He is a good tempered fellow when ſober, but ſulky and quarrelſome in liquor; he is well acquainted with the country, having been two or three times at Boſton, and was Servant to Doctor Hutchinſon when the army were at Valley-forge. He is a good Taylor, and probably may be ſkulking in ſome part of the country, working at that trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward; and all perſons are forbid harbouring him, as by ſo doing they will be proſecuted as the law directs.

ANDREW CALDWELL.

N. B. Said Fellow would have been advertiſed before, but as he had a trick of abſenting himſelf for two or three weeks at a time and returing home, it was thought he might do the ſame now. May 18.

FOR SALE, A

Healthy Negroe Man,

Twenty years of age; has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, and ſold for want of employ. Enquire of the Printer. June 11.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1781.

Whereas the eſtate of Jonathan

Adams and Suſanna his wife, both late of the county of Philadelphia, has been in due courſe of law forfeited, and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate; we, the ſubſcribers, agents for ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Adams and Suſanna his wife, conſiſting of about 3 acres of land, on the Wiſſahicon road, at the 5 mile ſtone, near the falls of Schuylkill, on which is a ſnuff mill, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſubject to an unexpired leaſe, granted to John Adams, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, at the court houſe in this city, the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale will be as follow, viz. For gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates granted to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line, for their depreciation; one fourth part to be reduced to a ground rent, payable in wheat, at 10 ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half yearly at the public market place in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the election of the truſtees of the univerſity, the ſaid ground rent redeemable at any time after three years, and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying 15 years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths, within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

On a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we, the agents, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Jonathan Adams, and Suſanna his wife, to exhibit their claims and demands, to the juſtices of the ſupreme court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

And to prevent all difficulties, the agents will attend at the houſe of William M'Mullin, Eſq; near the New market, on the 10th day after the ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment, after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the uſe of the ſtate.

George Smith
William M'Mullin } Agents.

Cheſter County, June 6. 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court-houſe, at Cheſter, on SATURDAY the 14th of July, between the hours of Ten in the Forenoon and Four in the Afternoon,

ALL the remaining undivided part of HOG-ISLAND unſold, containing about 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, an attainted traitor.

The terms of ſale will be as follows: One fourth part to be reduced to a ground-rent, payable in wheat, at ten ſhillings per buſhel, to be delivered half-yearly at the public market in Philadelphia, or in caſh at the current price, at the option of the truſtees of the Univerſity. The ſaid ground-rent redeemable at any time after three years and within ten years, ſuch purchaſer paying fifteen years purchaſe. One fourth of the remaining ſum of the purchaſe money to be paid to the agents ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate; and if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three-fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money to be paid forfeited, the premiſes, in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale; gold, ſilver, or paper money, made legal tender by act of aſſembly, or certificates to the officers and men of the Pennſylvania line for their depreciation, will be received in payment.

JOHN HANNUM,
THOMAS LEVIS, } Agents for Cheſter county.

To be Sold, by Private Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 500 acres, ſituate on the river Leheigh (a branch of the Delaware) about four miles from Bethlehem: the ſoil is excellent, and is capable of being improved to great advantage.

Likewiſe, A Brick HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, one door from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, 15 feet in front and 20 feet deep, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryan. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM BINGHAM, in Philadelphia.

FOUND, in the poſſeſſion of a certain Elizabeth Smith, (ſuppoſed to be ſtolen,) about 12 yards of light pattern CHINTZ, and part of a piece of broad painted RIBBON. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have them again, proving property and paying charges, by applying to William M'Mullin, eſquire, near the New Market. June 16.

TO BE LET, A

Large, convenient Houſe,

With Stables and Coach-houſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, and next door but one to Meſſrs. Lawrence and Budden's Store. For further information pleaſe to apply to the Printer.

To all Owners, Captains and Pilots of Veſſels employed in the Trade of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS by an Act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 2nd day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1774, intitled, An act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into this province.

In ſection ſecond are the following words.—"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this province, having on board, at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas, any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſons diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought nearer the city of Philadelphia than the iſland called Little Mud-Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, nor ſhall land or bring on ſhore, nor cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore at any port or place within this province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe, under the hand of the officer or his deputy, appointed by virtue of the act, intitled, A ſupplement to the act, intitled, An act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this province, under the penalty of five hundred pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any court of quarter ſeſſions within this province.

Sect. 3. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid officer, upon notice given to him by the ſaid commander, maſter or other perſon having charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel having had the number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, on board as aforeſaid, or having any perſon diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, is arrived at or near the Province Iſland, ſhall forwith repair to the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, taking with him ſome able and skilful phyſician or phyſicians, to be appointed by the governor of this province for the time being, and together ſhall well and diligently enquire, as well of the perſon having charge of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel as of the paſſengers on board, and by ſearching any or all parts or places of the ſaid veſſel, whether any, and what perſons on board during the voyage have been or ſhall then be infected or diſordered with any infectious diſeaſe, how many perſons died on the voyage, and of what diſtempers, and what is the preſent ſtate and condition of the people on board with reſpect to their health and diſeaſes; and if any commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall have on board any perſon diſtempered with any infectious diſeaſe, and ſhall knowingly conceal the ſame, or ſhall not make a juſt and true diſcovery to the ſaid officer and phyſician or phyſicians of the ſickly and diſordered ſtate and condition of all and every perſon or perſons on board, from the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from the port beyond ſeas, from whence ſhe laſt ſailed, to the time of the ſaid enquiry, he ſhall forfeit the ſum of one hundred pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 7. "And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall go on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall be found ſo having any infectious perſon on board, before the commander, maſter or other perſon having the charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have obtained a licence or permit as aforeſaid, to proceed to her port or place of diſcharge, without a ſpecial licence from the ſaid officer for that purpoſe, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of five pounds for every ſuch offence.

Sect. 10. "And whereas the entertaining ſick and diſtempered perſons brought into this province, has been attended with fatal conſequences, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no houſe-keeper or other inhabitant of this province, ſhall receive into his or their houſes or out-houſes, or in any manner entertain any perſon or perſons whatſoever, knowing him or them to have been ordered by the ſaid officer, in purſuance of the directions of this act, to remain in the ſaid hoſpital or to be ſent there, without giving notice thereof forthwith, to the ſaid officer or keeper of the ſaid hoſpital, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have obtained a certificate in writing from the phyſician aforeſaid, of his being diſcharged from the ſaid hoſpital, under the penalty of twenty pounds for every ſuch offence."

And, whereas the honourable aſſembly of Pennſylvania, have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber to execute the above law, I do hereby call upon all owners, captains, and pilots of veſſels, employed in the trade of Philadelphia, to pay a due regard to the above wholeſome and neceſſary regulations as they value the health of their fellow citizens, and the honour and happineſs of government.

JOHN JONES, Health Officer.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1781.

STRAYED, a brown mare with a ſtar, branded on the ſhoulder HK, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural pacer. Whoever delivers her to Isaac Penington on the Derham road, five miles above M'Calla's Tavern, or to Edward Penington, in Race ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive three hard dollars, and reaſonable charges. June 12.

TO BE SOLD, A

NEGROE BOY,

About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE JUNE 26, 1781.

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 747.

Office for Conveyancing, and Sale of Real Eſtates,

KEPT by ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, is removed from Fourth-ſtreet to the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the ſecond door from the Eaſt ſide of Third ſtreet, where he continues, as uſual, to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Wills, Letters of Attorney, Agreements, and all other kinds of Writings: he alſo continues Selling Real Eſtates, and has now entered in his Office, a large number of Houſes and Lots in different parts of the city and ſuburbs, Plantations in the country, and a great quantity of unimproved lands in the different back counties, to be diſpoſed of very cheap for caſh; and among the ſame are the following, viz.

A PLANTATION ſituate in Lower Dublin and Abington townſhips, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Jacob Taylor and Joſeph Miles, containing near 60 acres, whereon is a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone ſpring houſe with an excellent ſpring, a waggon houſe, a log barn and ſtables, a new cyder-mill and preſs, a large apple orchard, a garden with various kinds of fruit, about 9 acres of excellent meadow, and as much woodland, the reſt arable, and the whole under good fence; it is now occupied by Adam Waſs, who has a leaſe for two years from March laſt, on the ſhares; the purchaſer to be intitled to one half of the produce and other articles mentioned in the leaſe.

Alſo, A piece of 20 acres of LAND, adjoining the above, whereon is good log houſe, and ſpring-houſe near the door, between 3 and 4 acres of good meadow, and an apple and peach orchard; the purchaſer to be intitled to the owner's part of the grain now in the ground.

Alſo, Another piece of 20 acres of LAND, about half a mile diſtant from the laſt, lying on Paſſyunk creek, and adjoining Robert Thomas's old mill, with a log houſe, barn, and a good ſpring, about 4 acres of good meadow, with a garden of various kinds of fruit, and an apple orchard; it is under good fence, and rented for a year from March laſt, the tenant to pay a rent of 15l. and all taxes; the purchaſer to have the benefit of grain which the tenant is to leave in the ground at the end of the term.

Alſo, A well finiſhed, two ſtory brick HOUSE and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Almond and Catherine ſtreets, now occupied by captain Clifton, the lot is 16 feet 8 inches front, and in depth 106 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 2 l. 16s. 6d. 3-4s. per annum.

Alſo, A two ſtory brick TENEMENT and lot of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon ſtreets, now occupied by Mr Thomas Thomſon; the lot is 18 feet front, and in depth 87 feet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 45l. per annum.

Alſo, An elegant three ſtory brick HOUSE, with a piazza and Kitchen, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets; the lot is 20 feet on Market ſtreet and 100 feet on Sixth-ſtreet, ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum.

Alſo, Three brick HOUSES, each three ſtories high, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet; the lot on which they ſtand is 42 feet 6 inches front, and in depth 70 feet. They will be ſold ſeparate, clear of incumbrances. For terms of ſale pleaſe to apply as above directed.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N. B. Any perſon having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying as above.

Was loſt or ſtolen, (not certain which) out of the pocket of Major Hamilton, a depreciation CERTIFICATE, No. 166, for 63l. 15s. 5d. 1-4 ſpecie. Whoever has found the ſame, is deſired to lodge it with David Rittenhouſe, eſq. Major Hamilton aſſures the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion it is, he would not be ſo unreaſonable, at the preſent day, as to make this requeſt, could it be of any poſſible ſervice to any one but himſelf.

June 19, 1781.

From the Amſterdam Gazette,

TUESDAY, March 20, 1781.

THE Anſwer, ſo long ſince announced and impatiently expected from the ſtates general of the United Provinces, to the Manifeſto of the court of Great Britain, has at length appeared, under the title of a counter Manifeſto. As it cannot fail to make the moſt lively impreſſion upon the minds already irritated by the conduct of the enemies of the republic, we cannot be too haſty in publiſhing a piece ſo intereſting.

If ever the annals of the world have furniſhed an example of a free and independent ſtate hoſtilely attacked, in the moſt unjuſtifiable manner, and without the leaſt appearance of juſtice or equity, by a neighbouring power, allied for a long time, and cloſely united by bands, founded upon common intereſt; it is undoubtedly the United Provinces of the Low Countries, which are in this ſituation, reſpecting his majeſty the king of Great Britain and his miniſtry. At the commencement of the troubles which aroſe between that kingdom and her American colonies, their high mightineſſes, not being obliged to take the leaſt part therein, formed a deſign to adopt and follow, in reſpect to theſe troubles, firmly and invariably, a ſyſtem of the moſt perfect and exact neutrality; and when theſe troubles had afterwards enkindled a war, which extended itſelf to more than one power, and ſpread itſelf in more than one part of the world, their high mightineſſes conſtantly obſerved and maintained the ſame ſyſtem. In the mean time they have not neglected to give, on more than one occaſion, and relative to very eſſential objects, the moſt convincing proofs of their ſincere diſpoſition to gratify the deſires of his majeſty, as far as they could, without infringing the rules of impartiality, and expoſing their rights of ſovereignty. It was with theſe views, and for this purpoſe, that their high mightineſſes immediately, upon the firſt requiſition of his Britanic majeſty, cauſed the moſt expreſs prohibitions to be publiſhed againſt the exportation of munitions of war to his majeſty's American colonies, and againſt all fraudulent commerce with the ſame colonies; and to the end that theſe prohibitions might be more effectually executed, their high mightineſſes made no difficulty of taking other meaſures, which of courſe limited and reſtrained very much the navigation and commerce of their own ſubjects with the colonies of the ſtates in the Weſt Indies. It was with theſe views and for the ſame end that their high mightineſſes ſent the moſt expreſs orders to all the governors and commandants of their colonies and ſettlements, and alſo to all the officers commanding their veſſels of war, that they ſhould carefully avoid doing any thing reſpecting the flag of the American Congreſs, which might legally imply or from which might be inferred an acknowledgment of the independence of the ſaid colonies. And it was eſpecially with theſe views and to the ſame end, that their high mightineſſes condeſcended to deliberate upon a memorial which was preſented to them by the Engliſh ambaſſador, containing the moſt ſpirited complaints againſt the governor of St. Euſtatia, though couched in terms ſcarcely admiſſable between ſovereign powers. This deliberation was ſoon followed with the recall of the ſaid governor, whom they compelled to give an account of his conduct, that their high mightineſſes did not permit him to return to his reſidence until he had acquitted himſelf, by a juſtificative narration, of all the accuſations brought againſt him, a copy of which they immediately ſent to the miniſter of his Britannic majeſty.

It was by theſe meaſures that their high mightineſſes, having always at heart a deſire to avoid giving the leaſt reaſon of diſcontent to his Britannic majeſty, have conſtantly endeavoured to keep up and cultivate good friendſhip and harmony. But the conduct of his Britannic majeſty toward sthe republic, has been diametrically oppoſite. The troubles between the courts of London and Verſailles had ſcarcely been noiſed abroad, when the ports of England were filled with the veſſels of Holland, unjuſtly taken and detained: theſe veſſels were navigated on the faith of treaties, and were not laden with any merchandize, but ſuch as were by the expreſs tenor of treaties declared free and lawful: theſe free cargoes were eventually forced to ſubmit to the decree of an arbitrary and deſpotic authority. The cabinet St James's, acknowledging no other rules but the pretended right of temporary convenience, thought proper to appropriate thoſe cargoes to the crown, by a forced purchaſe, and to employ them for the benefit of the king's navy. The moſt energetic and ſerious repreſentations from their high mightineſſes againſt ſuch proceedings were uſeleſs: and it was in vain that they alledged, in the moſt forcible manner, the treaty of commerce which ſubſiſted between England and the republic; by which treaty the rights and liberties of the neutral flag were clearly defined and ſettled. The ſubjects of Great Britain had enjoyed all the advantages of this treaty in the firſt and only caſe, where it pleaſed the court of London to remain neuter, when the republic was at war, and ſurely in the caſe, of reciprocity, this court could not, without the greateſt injuſtice, deny the enjoyment of the ſame advantages to the republic. Unjuſtifiable as it was for his Britannic majeſty to aſſume a right of deſtroying the effects of this treaty with reſpect to their high mightineſſes; equally ſo was his attempt to divert them from a neutrality which they had embraced, and force them to involve themſelves in a war, the cauſes of which, immediately reſpected the rights and poſſeſſions of his Britannic majeſty, not within the limits of defenſive treaties. This was, nevertheleſs, the treaty which his majeſty, at the commencement of the troubles with the crown of France, made no ſcruple to infringe and violate. The contravetions and infractions of this treaty by Great Britain, and the arbitrary deciſions of the courts of juſtice in that kingdom, (directly contrary to the expreſs ſanction of the ſame treaty) increaſed from day to day. The merchant veſſels of the republic became the innocent victims of the exactions and accumulated violences of the Engliſh ſhips and privateers. They did not ſtop there; even the flag of the ſtates was not ſpared, but openly inſulted and abuſed, by a hoſtile attack upon the convoy, under the command of the admiral count Byland; the ſtrongeſt repreſentations from the ſtates to his majeſty, were fruitleſs; the veſſels taken in this convoy were declared prizes. And the inſult upon the flag of the republic was ſoon followed by an open violation of her neutral territory, both in Europe and America. It will be ſufficient to mention two examples; that of St. Martin; where the ſhips of his Britannic majeſty attacked and captured ſeveral veſſels in the road, under the cannon of the fortreſs; where, according to the ſacred rights of nations theſe veſſels ought to have found a ſure aſylum. The inſolences committed by an armed Engliſh veſſel upon the coaſt of the republic, near the iſland of Goedereed, furniſh a ſecond inſtance of theſe violations. Theſe inſults were puſhed ſo far, that many inhabitants of the iſland, living near the ſhores, where they might think themſelves in ſecurity, were expoſed by the fire of this veſſel to the moſt imminent danger, which they could not eſcape, but by retiring into the interior parts of the iſland.—Unexampled proceedings, for which the republic could obtain no redreſs, notwithſtanding the moſt pointed repreſentations. Thus circumſtanced, their high mightineſſes had only the alternative of ſeeing their navigation and commerce, and their ſubjects on which the proſperity of the republic depended, entirely ruined; or preparing themſelves to act againſt their ancient friend and ally. The magnanimous heart of her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia, induced her, with as much humanity as affection, to invite the republic to take the moſt proper meaſures, entirely conformable to treaties ſubſiſting between her and other powers, for the purpoſe of maintaining and defending, cojointly with her imperial majeſty and the other northern powers, the privileges and immunities, which the moſt ſolemn treaties had aſſured to the neutral flag. This invitation could not fail of being infinitely agreeable to their high mightineſſes, as ſhe offered them the means of fixing, upon the moſt ſolid foundation, the commerce of their ſubjects, and opening the way for placing their independence in ſecurity from every kind of infraction, without derogating from the alliances contracted with his Britannic majeſty, or the other belligerent powers.

But the court of London have even endeavoured to deprive the republic of availing herſelf of this meaſure, by ſuddenly proceeding to the moſt outrageous extremities, ſuch as recalling their ambaſſador; publiſhing a manifeſto, containing pretended grievances; granting letters of marque and pretended repriſals againſt the ſtates, their ſubjects, and property. By which means this court has clearly evinced intentions, long ſince formed, of ſetting at nought the eſſential intereſts which united the two nations; and of breaking their ties of ancient friendſhip, in attacking this ſtate by a war the moſt unjuſtifiable. It will be unneceſſary to refute, at large, the grounds of the pretended grievances, contained in the manifeſto, to convince any impartial man of their inſufficiency. Let it ſuffice juſt to obſerve, relative to the offer made by his Britannic majeſty, to open friendly conferences, that it was the marine treaty abovementioned, that could alone be the object of theſe conferences: That the tenor of this treaty, conceived in the moſt explicit terms, could not admit of doubt or equivocation: That this treaty gave to the neutral powers the right of tranſporting freely into the ports of belligerent powers, all kinds of naval ſtores: That the republic did not propoſe to herſelf any other end, and deſired nothing of his Britannic majeſty, but the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of the right ſtipulated by this

treaty. A point so evidently clear, and so incontestibly just, could not become the object of negociation, or of a new convention, derogatory to this treaty; nor could their high mightinesses shew themselves disposed to renounce, of their own accord, rights justly acquired, or desist from them through regard to the court of England. A renunciation, however, advantageous to one of the belligerent powers, would have been incompatible with the principles of neutrality: and by which their mightinesses would on the other hand, have exposed the state to dangers which they were obliged carefully to avoid. A renunciation, which, in other respects, would have exposed the commerce and navigation of the republic (its principal support and the source of its prosperity) to irreparable injury. The different branches of commerce being so intimately connected with each other, as to form one whole from which so essential a part cannot be taken without necessarily producing the ruin and destruction of the whole body; not to mention, that in the same time that their high mightinesses with reason, made a difficulty of accepting the proposed conferences, they had modified and restrained the exercise of their right effectually by a provisional resolution. As to the succours demanded, their high mightinesses cannot conceal that they have never been able to conceive how his Britannic majesty could be brought to believe, that he might, with the least appearance of justice and equity, insist upon the succours stipulated by the treaty, at a time when he had already renounced the obligations which the treaties had laid him under towards the public. Their high mightinesses have not been less surprised to see, that whilst the troubles in America, and their natural consequences, could not affect the republic by virtue of any treaty, and that the succours had not been demanded, until after the crown of Spain had augmented the belligerent powers, his Britannic majesty, notwithstanding, took occasion upon this event, to insist upon his demands, with as much eagerness and ardor, as if his majesty had a right to pretend and maintain, that a war taking place between him and some other power, was alone sufficient to oblige the states at once to grant the succours stipulated, without every previous examination.

The republic, it is true, was obliged by treaties to assist the kingdom of Great Britain, whenever it was attacked by an unjust war; and further, the republic ought, agreeable to the same treaties, to declare against the aggressor; but their high mightinesses have never pretended to relinquish the right which necessarily flows from the nature of all offensive alliances, and which cannot be contested by allied powers, viz previous to granting succours, and taking part in the war, to examine the causes of dissentions and the nature of the differences from which it arose, and to weigh deliberately the reasons which may establish the existence of the casus fœderis, and serve as the basis to the justice and legality of the war on the side of the confederated power which demands the succour. And there exists no treaty by which their high mightinesses have renounced the independence of the states, and sacrificed their interest to Great-Britain so far, as to deprive themselves of the right of an examination so necessary and indispensible, in pursuing steps by which they might be considered as obliged in duty to submit to the good pleasure of the court of England, in granting the succours demanded, even when this court, engaged in a quarrel with another power, might think proper to prefer having recourse to arms, to that of a reasonable satisfaction upon proper complaints.

It was not therefore owing to party spirit, or the combination of any predominant power; but after mature deliberation, and with a sincere desire to maintain the most essential interests of the republic, that the respective states of the united provinces unanimously determined, that the succours demanded ought, in as polite a manner as possible, to be refused and their high mightinesses would not have failed to furnish his Britannic majesty with an answer, to the reiterated demands for succours, if they had not been prevented by the violent and unexampled attack of the flag of the state, under the command of admiral Byland, by refusing to give satisfaction in so interesting a point, and by the declaration no less surprising than unjust, which his majesty thought proper to make, relative to the suspension of the treaties, which subsisted between him and the republic; in proportion as events demanded from them deliberations of a different nature, those which had taken place upon the subject of the said requisition, were prevented from being carried into execution. It is in vain and contrary to truth for them to attempt to multiply grievances, by alledging the suppression of the rights of exportation, as a measure tending to facilitate the transportation of naval stores to France: for although this suppression formed an object which respected the interior regulation of commerce, over which all sovereigns have an incontestible right, and for which they are not accountable to any person; even this point has been taken under consideration, but has never been determined, consequently the rights yet remain upon their antient footing, and what is advanced relative thereto, in the manifesto, is totally void of foundation, though it must be confessed that the conduct of his Britannic majesty, towards the republic, has but too amply furnished motives, to justify such measures on the part of their high mightinesses.

The dissatisfaction of his Britannic majesty, respecting what took place in regard to the American Paul Jones, is altogether as ill founded. It is many years since their high mitinesses fixed and published express orders, to admit privateers and armed vessels, of foreign nations, with their prizes, in the ports of their dominions; orders, which to this day, have been observed and executed without any exception: under these circumstances their high mightinesses could not depart from those regulations with respect to a privateer, furnished with a commission from the American congress, lying in the Texel, and connected with vessels of war, belonging to a sovereign power, without taking upon themselves to act as judges, and to decide upon matters in which their high mightinesses were not obliged to take any part, and with which it did not appear to them, consistent with the interest of the republic, to interme dle in any respect. Their high mightinesses therefore thought proper not to depart from regulations so long established, but they resolved expressly to prohibit the said privateer from being furnished with warlike stores, and insisted upon her quitting the road, at the expiration of the time absolutely necessary for repairing the damage, which he suffered at sea, with a formal declaration, that in case of a longer delay they would be obliged to compel her to depart, for which purpose the officer of the state, commanding at that port, took care to make the necessary disposition, the effects of which this privateer had scarcely time to prevent.

With respect to what has past in other parts of the world, the informations which their high mightinesses have constantly received from the East Indies, are directly opposite to those which appear to have fallen under the eyes of his Britannic majesty, of which the reiterated complaints which the directors of the East-India company have forwarded to their high mightinesses, and which the love of peace has caused them to suppress, are incontestible evidence. The measures taken with respect to the West Indies, as before mentioned, ought to serve as irrefragable evidence of the sincerity, zeal and attention, with which their high mightinesses have endeavoured to maintain in those countries the most exact and perfect neutrality, nor have their high mightinesses ever been able to discover the least legal proof of any infraction of their orders in this respect. As to the project of an eventual treaty of commerce, with North America, which originated with a member of government, in the province of Holland, without any public authority, and the memorials presented on this subject, by the chevalier York; the affair happened in the following manner. When this ambassador had presented the memorial, of the tenth of November, of the last year, their high mightinesses, without noticing expressions scarcely admissable between sovereigns, with which this memorial was replete, did not delay to enter upon the most serious deliberations, relative to this subject, and by their resolution of the 27th, of the same month, they did not hesitate to disavow, and publickly to disapprove all which had been done in this affair; after which they had reason to expect that his Britannic majesty would have acquiesced in this declaration, since he could not be ignorant that their high mightinesses exercised no jurisdiction in the respective provinces, and that it was to the states of the province of Holland (which were invested in the same manner, as the other provinces, with the sovereign and exclusive authority over their subjects) should be submitted an affair, relative to which their high mightinesses had no reason to doubt but the states of the said province would act according to the exigency of the case, and agreeable to the law of the state, and the rules of equity. The eagerness with which the chevalier York insisted, by a second memorial, upon the article of punishment, could not, therefore, but appear very strange to their high mightinesses, and their surprize was still augmented when three days after this ambassador declared verbally, to the president, that if he did not receive that day a satisfactory answer to his memorial, he should be obliged to inform his court by a courier extraordinary.

Their high mightinesses, informed of this declaration, discovered its importance, as visibly manifesting the measures already fixed in the council of the king, and though the established customs would not admit of any deliberation upon the verbal declaration of foreign ministers; they, nevertheless, thought proper to depart from them upon this occasion, and to order their secretary to wait upon the chevalier York and inform him, that his memorial had been taken ad referendum by the deputies of the respective Provinces, agreeable to the received customs and constitution of the government, adding (what appeared to have been designedly omitted in the manifesto) that they would endeavour to give an answer to his memorial as soon as it was possible, and the constitution of the government would permit; and in a few days after the deputies of Holland notified the assembly of their high mightinesses, that the states of their province had unanimously resolved to request the advice of their court of justice respecting the demand of punishment; charging the said court to give their advice as speedily as possible, laying aside all other affairs. Their high mightinesses did not fail immediately to forward this resolution to the chevalier York, but what must have been their surprize and astonishment, when they learnt that this ambassador, after having reviewed his instructions, had sent a billet to the secretary, taxing this resolution as illusory, and refused to transmit it to his court. This obliged their high mightinesses to send the said resolution to count Welderen, their minister at London, with orders to forward it as soon as possible to the minister of his Britannic majesty; but the refusal of this minister prevented the execution of those orders. After this explanation of all the circumstances attending this affair the impartial public will be able to weigh the principal motive, or rather the pretext of which his Britannic majesty has availed himself for carrying into execution his designs against the republic. The affair may be thus stated: his majesty was informed of the negociation which had taken place in the year 1778, between a member of government of one of the provinces and a member of the American Congress, which negotiation had no other end but an intended treaty of commerce to be concluded between the republic and the said colonies, *statu quo*, namely, in case the independence of those colonies should be acknowledged by the crown of England; this negotiation, though conditional, and holding as condition, that which depended upon a previous act of his majesty himself. This negotiation, which, without this act or this anterior declaration, could have no effect, was so ill taken by his majesty, and appeared to excite his resentment to such a degree, that he thought proper to demand from the state a disavowal and public disapprobation, as also a punishment and compleat satisfaction: their high mightinesses immediately and without the least delay, agreed to the first part of the requisition, but the punishment demanded, was not within their jurisdiction, and they could not submit to it without acting repugnant to the fundamental constitution of the state. The states of the province of Holland being the the only authority, to which the legal connusance appertain, and who could provide therefor by the ordinary ways and rules, this power constantly attached to maxims, which oblige her to respect the authority of the law, and fully convinced that the maintenance of the judicial department, in all that integrity and impartiality which is inseparable from it, ought to form one of the firmest supports to the supreme power. This sovereign found, by all that is sacred, to defend and protect the rights and privileges of her subjects, could not forget herself so far as to subscribe to the will of his Britannic majesty, in striking at these rights and privileges by exceeding the limits prescribed by the fundamental laws of the government: these laws require the intervention of the judiciary departments and these were the means which the said states, were resolved to employ in requiring upon this subject the advice of the court of justice established in their Province. It is by pursuing these measures that they have demonstrated to his Britannic majesty, the English nation, and to all Europe, the unalterable principles of justice and equity, which characterise the Batavian constitution, and which, in a part, so interesting as that which respects the exercise of the judicial power, ought forever to serve as a buckler and a rampart against every thing which might endanger the safety and independence of a free nation: It is also by these means, and by pursuing these measures, that far from stopping the channels of justice, or eluding the demand of punishment, they, on the contrary, left open a way to a regular process conformable to the constitutional principles of the republic; and it is, in fine, by these means, that they have deprived the court of London of every pretext to complain of a denial of justice, they have hitherto prevented the least shadow or appearance which might authorize that court to make reprizals; to which, nevertheless, they have made no scruple to have recourse, in a manner, as odious as unjust.

But while the state took measures so just and proper, to prevent all subjects of complaint, the proceedings which were to commence the rupture had already been fixed and concluded upon in the council of the king: This council had resolved to attempt all means for preventing, if possible, the accession of the republic to the convention of the northern powers, and the event has clearly demonstrated, that it was resentment against this convention, which has induced this court to pursue the measures which she has been pleased to take against the republic. In addition from these causes and after the reiterated outrages and immense losses, which the subjects of the republic have experienced from his majesty the king of Great-Britain, their high mightinesses, finding themselves beyond measure provoked and insulted by his said majesty, are compelled to employ the means which they have in their power to vindicate, and defend their inestimable rights, their liberties and their independence: They persuade themselves, with a firm confidence, that the God of armies, the God of their fathers, who by the visible display of his providence, preserved and delivered their republic from the greatest dangers, will bless the means which they have resolved to use for their lawful defence, by crowning the justice of their arms with the ever triumphant succours of his all powerful protection; in the mean time their high mightinesses ardently wish for the moment, when they may see their neighbour and antient ally, but now actually their enemy, brought to more equitable and moderate sentiments, at which period their high mightinesses will eagerly seize on all occasions, which may be offered, (compatible with the honour and independence of a free state) for bringing about a reconciliation with their antient friend and ally.

DONE and fixed at the assembly of their high mightinesses the lords of the states general of the United Provinces, at the Hague, the twelfth of March, 1781.

COCQ VAN HAAFTON, Vt.

Was marked, (was signed) Plus bas.
by order, D'ICEUX. H. FAGEL.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT to raise effective Supplies for the Year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one.

WHEREAS the honorable Congress of the United States of America, did, by their resolution of the fifteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, demand of the several states in unison such effective supplies as might enable them to carry on the war with vigor and effect: And whereas it is the desire of the representatives of the freemen of this state, to comply with the said resolution of Congress;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that the sum of two hundred thousand pounds shall be raised, levied, collected and paid within the current year, (over and above all arrearages of taxes assessed in the old continental currency) and shall be levied, assessed and raised in the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, according to the method and proportion following, that is to say,

In the city and county of Philadelphia, the sum of 66,260l. 5s. 8d. In the county of Bucks, the sum of 13,105l. 13s. 2d. In the county of Chester, the sum of 21,037l. 17s. 3d. In the county of Lancaster, the sum of 28,472l. 8s. 5d. In the county of York, the sum of 15,852l. 18s. In the county of Cumberland, the sum of 14,909l. 16s. In the county of Berks, the sum of 14,220l. 3s. 7d. In the county of Northampton, the sum of 8,243l. 13s. 8d. In the county of Bedford, the sum of 4,519l. 7s. 5d. In the county of Northumberland, the sum of 5,582l. 15s. 2d. In the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, the sum of 7,685l. 1s. 8d.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of every county in this state, or any two of them, shall meet together on or before the first Tuesday in July next, at their usual places of meeting in the city, and in their several counties, and shall then and there issue their warrants, under their hands and seals, to the township, ward or district assessors of each township, ward or district within their respective counties, requiring them, the said assessors, to make fair returns in writing, on a certain day to be by them appointed, of the names and firnames of all the taxable inhabitants, and single freemen within their respective townships, wards, or districts; together with a fair and true return of all their estates real and personal, made taxable by this act, in what county situated, and to whom such estates do respectively belong. And to enable the commissioners to do the strictest justice, in assigning the quota of the several townships, wards and districts, within the city and each county

Best possible image.

of this ſtate, the ſaid aſſeſſors are hereby empowered and required to adminiſter to each taxable, within their reſpective townſhips, wards or diſtricts, an oath or affirmation in the following words, viz. "I, A. B. do ſwear (or ſolemnly, ſincerely and truly declare and affirm) that the return which I have made, is, to the beſt of my knowledge, a juſt and true return of all my taxable property, real and perſonal, and in what county ſituated: and that I have not directly or indirectly parted with or diſpoſed of any property, on any condition expreſſed or implied, to have the ſame returned to me, with intention to avoid paying the tax thereupon." And if any perſon or perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe to give a return of their taxable property, when required as aforeſaid, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſwear or affirm to the truth of the ſame, every ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing, ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and pay a ſum equal to the tax at which ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be rated by this act, to be levied and collected by the collector of the proper townſhip, by virtue of a ſpecial warrant, which the commiſſioners or any two of them, are hereby empowered and required to grant, and the ſame ſhall be paid into the treaſuey of this commonwealth. And in order that the ſaid tax may be levied, the aſſeſſor ſhall uſe his beſt endeavours, according to the duty of his office, to inform himſelf of all property ſo concealed or refuſed to be returned, and ſhall make return thereof, that the ſame may be taxed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon ſhall neglect or refuſe to make returns on oath or affirmation, as aforeſaid, of all and every tract or parcel of land, he or ſhe ſhall poſſeſs within this ſtate, to the aſſeſſor of the place, where ſuch perſon ſhall dwell or reſide, all ſuch land is ſo omitted, ſhall be liable and ſubject to be charged with all ſuch taxes the next or any ſubſequent aſſeſſment, which the ſame lands ought to have been charged with, had they been duly aſſeſſed, as by this act is directed. And if any ſuch tract or parcel of land ſo returned, ſhall be ſituated out of the city or county, where ſuch perſon and aſſeſſor ſhall dwell, then the commiſſioners of the city or ſuch county, or ſome one of them, ſhall as ſoon as conveniently may be, tranſmit a copy of ſuch return to the commiſſioners of the county where the land ſhall lie.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that any two or more of the commiſſioners of the reſpective counties, ſhall have power, and they are hereby enjoyned and required, to appoint aſſeſſors, in caſe of removal by death, diſability, refuſal or neglect to ſerve, of the preſent aſſeſſors, or where the townſhips neglect to elect ſuch aſſeſſors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that when the commiſſioners of any county, ſhall receive the return of the aſſeſſors, as before directed, they ſhall forthwith proceed to quota the ſeveral townſhips, wards, and diſtricts, in the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, in proportion to the quantity and quality of the property returned as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties within this ſtate, ſhall, within ſix days after the quotaing the townſhips, wards and diſtricts as aforeſaid, furniſh the aſſeſſor of each ward, townſhip and diſtrict, with a true and fair tranſcript of the quota or ſum of money charged upon, and demanded from ſuch townſhip, ward or diſtrict, to which ſuch aſſeſſor doth belong.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the aſſeſſors of each townſhip, ward or diſtrict within this ſtate, with the aſſiſtance of two freeholders of the proper townſhip, ward or diſtrict, who ſhall, and are hereby required to be appointed by the commiſſioners of the county for that purpoſe, ſhall within three days after the ſaid aſſeſſor ſhall become poſſeſſed of the quota or ſum of money ſo aſſeſſed, levy and aſſeſs the ſame equally and impartially, on all and every perſon, and on all the eſtates real and perſonal, within their reſpective townſhips, made taxable by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the following enumerated articles ſhall be, and are hereby made taxable, and no other, viz. the time of ſervitude of all bound ſervants above the age of fourteen years; all negroe and mulatto ſlaves above the age of twelve years? all horſes and mares above three years old; all horned cattle above three years old; plate and pleaſurable carriages; all lands held by deed, warrant, location or improvement; houſes and lots of ground and ground-rents; all griſt-mills, ſaw mills fulling mills, ſlitting mills, hemp mills, oil-mills, ſnuff-mills, and paper mills; all forges, furnaces, bloomaries, diſtilleries, ſugar-houſes, breweries, tan yards and ferries; and all wares and merchandize, and all profeſſions, trades and occupations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every the enumerated articles aforeſaid, ſhall be valued at, and for ſo much as they would, bona fide ſell for, or are worth, and ſuch a rate or rates, ſhall be aſſeſſed and levied thereon, as will amount to the ſum of money quotaed upon the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties of thisr ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that each ſingle freeman, who at the time of aſſeſſing any tax impoſed by this act, is or ſhall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and has been out of his apprenticeſhip ſix months, ſhall pay a ſum not exceeding ſix pounds, nor under forty-five ſhillings. And that all trades, profeſſions and occupations (miniſters of the goſpel of all denominations, and ſchoolmaſters only excepted) ſhall be rated at the diſcretion of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict aſſeſſors, and two freeholders of the proper townſhip, ward or diſtrict, having due regard to the profits ariſing from them.

And whereas divers owners of lands, whereon improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reſide in the county or diſtrict where ſuch lands or tenements are ſituated, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes aſſeſſed on ſuch real eſtate; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the tenant or tenants, or other perſon reſiding on, or occupying ſuch real eſtate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, ſhall be liable to be diſtrained, to ſatisfy the ſaid taxes, or any of them and in caſe the tenant or tenants, or other perſon or perſons, reſiding on, or occupying ſuch real eſtate, ſhall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this act, or ſhall be diſtrained to ſatisfy ſuch tax, ſuch tenant or tenants may retain the ſame out of the rent by him or them payable for ſuch eſtate; or the ſaid tenant or tenants, or other occupier or occupiers of ſuch eſtate, ſhall recover the ſame with coſts of ſuit, of the owner of ſuch eſtate, by action of debt; if under five pounds, in a ſummary way, in like manner as ſmall debts are recoverable: but if the ſame is above five pounds, in any court of common pleas.

Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing ſection ſhall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that each county commiſſioner, and townſhip, ward, diſtrict or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, ſhall reſpectively, before they enter on any of the duties required of them by this act, before ſome one juſtice of the peace for the proper county, make oath or affirmation, as is herein after directed, to wit, if a county commiſſioner, "I, A. B do ſwear or affirm, that I will well and truly cauſe the rates and ſums of money by this act impoſed, to be duly and equally aſſeſſed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the act entitled, 'An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one,' to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, ſo far as relates to the duty and office of a commiſſioner, and herein I will ſpare no perſon for favour or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill will." If a townſhip, ward, diſtrict or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I, A. B. do ſwear or affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially aſſeſs the quota of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict of imposed by virtue of the act entitled, 'An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one' on the ſeveral perſons and taxable property therein contained, to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding; and that in performing the duties required of me by that act, I will ſpare no perſon for favor or affection, or grieve any for hatred or ill will."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the commiſſioners or any two of them, ſhall appoint one fit perſon in or for every townſhip, ward, or diſtrict, to be collectors of the taxes to be raiſed by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the commiſſioners of the proper county ſhall prefix in the duplicate delivered to the collector, before the delivery thereof, a warrant under their hands and ſeals, authorizing and requiring the collector, after the day of appeal ſhall be paſſed ten days, to levy the ſums rated on all perſons who ſhall not upon demand after the ſaid appeal, forthwith ſatisfy the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any aſſeſſor legally choſen, or any perſon appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners to be an aſſeſſor or an aſſiſtant aſſeſſor or collector, ſhall not within two days after notice in writing of ſuch election or appointment, make known his intention to the commiſſioners of the county, to ſerve or decline the office to which ſuch perſon hath been or ſhall be ſo choſen or appointed, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall conſider ſuch perſons as having refuſed to ſerve in ſuch office, and may proceed to fine ſuch perſon, and appoint another in his ſtead, as if ſuch perſon had actually refuſed to ſerve in ſuch office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the fine on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as an aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor, ſhall be any ſum not exceeding fifty pounds, and the fine on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as collector of any diſtrict, ſhall be any ſum not exceeding fifty pounds. And in caſe any aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor or collector, after taking upon his office, ſhall neglect to perform his duty therein, any ſuch delinquent ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding one hundred pounds; and if any perſon choſen or appointed to be an aſſeſſor, or appointed to be an aſſiſtant aſſeſſor or a collector, or if any other perſon ſhall detain any warrant, duplicate or other writing, neceſſary to the aſſeſſing or levying the ſaid tax, beyond the time when ſuch perſon ſhall have declined or be deemed to have declined any ſuch office, or after demand thereof made by the ſaid commiſſioners, or by any perſon authoriſed by them to demand the ſame, every ſuch delinquent ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding one hundred pounds; the ſaid fines to be aſcertained and ſet by the commiſſioners of the county, and levied as other fines are or ought to be levied by the ſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe any collector, after diſtreſs and ſale by him made, ſhall have any overplus money remaining in his hand, ſuch collector, firſt tendering the ſame before one witneſs, to the owner of the goods diſtrained and ſold, ſhall, upon the refuſal of ſuch owner to receive ſuch money, pay the ſame to the treaſurer of the county, who ſhall deduct therefrom one per cent. and give notice thereof in twenty days to the commiſſioners of all ſums ſo paid; and the owner thereof ſhall have the remainder diſcounted out of any future tax, and the receipt of the ſaid treaſurer ſhall exonerate the collector.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the collectors ſhall make out fair and true accounts in writing, of every ſeizure by them made, with the charges, to be ſettled by the commiſſioners; which commiſſioners ſhall make the collectors ſuch reaſonable allowance for their trouble, as to them ſhall ſeem right; and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have full power and authority in all caſes to call upon collectors, who have, or in future may have any overplus money in their hands, and to proceed againſt them in ſuch caſes as the law directs in caſe of delinquent collectors.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the collector of every diſtrict, ward or townſhip, ſhall pay unto the county treaſurer, the whole of the tax charged in his duplicate, within thirty days after the day of appeal, unleſs he hath been obliged to make diſtreſs for any part thereof; in which caſe and no other, he ſhall, as to the tax aſſeſſed on the parties diſtrained on, have ten days more; after which the commiſſioners of the county ſhall fine ſuch deficient collector, at the rate of three-pence in the pound, upon all ſums charged in his duplicate, which ſuch collector ſhall not have paid to the ſaid treaſurer for every day he ſhall fail to make payment thereof as aforeſaid; ſuch fine to be recovered in manner aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every county treaſurer of this ſtate, ſhall pay over all ſums of money by him received by virtue of this act, to the treaſurer of this commonwealth, within the time hereinafter limited, that is to ſay: The treaſurer of the county of Philadelphia, within three days after he ſhall receive the ſame: The treaſurer of the county of Bucks, within four days after he ſhall receive the ſame, The treaſurer of the county of Cheſter, within four days after he ſhall receive the ſame: The treaſurer of the county of Lancaſter, within ſix days after he ſhall receive the ſame: The treaſurer of the county of York, within ſeven days after he ſhall receive the ſame: And the treaſurer of the county of Cumberland, ſhall be allowed eight days: And the treaſurer of the county of Berks, ſix days: And the treaſurer of the county of Northampton, ſeven days: And the treaſurer of the county of Bedford, twelve days, and the treaſurer of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, twenty days: And the treaſurer of the county of Northumberland, twelve days for the like purpoſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall cauſe their clerk to make out a fair tranſcript of the aſſeſſment of every tax layed upon the county, by virtue of this act; and having ſigned the ſame, ſhall cauſe ſuch tranſcript to be delivered to the treaſurer of the commonwealth, within thirty days after the days of appeal.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the commiſſioners of the city and ſeveral counties, ſhall each of them have and receive ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per day; and each of the townſhip, ward and diſtrict aſſeſſors, and aſſiſtant aſſeſſors, ſhall have and receive five ſhillings per day, for each day they ſhall, bona fide, be employed in the performance of the ſeveral duties required of them by this act; and that the collectors ſeverally employed in and for the due execution of this act, ſhall be allowed ſix-pence in the pound, for every pound by them ſo collected, and no more.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that all ſums of money to be aſſeſſed and levied by this act, ſhall be paid and diſcharged in gold or ſilver money, at the rate of three pounds for one half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight and ſeven ſhilling and ſix pence, for one Spaniſh milled dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny weight and ſix grains, and ſo in proportion for all other gold or ſilver money and in no other money whatſoever. Provided always, nevertheleſs, That all perſons who have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this ſtate, within the time, and in the manner preſcribed by law, ſhall be, and hereby are authorized and permitted to pay one half of the ſums aſſeſſed upon them reſpectively, in the paper bills of credit emitted in purſuance of an act paſſed on the ſeventh day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one; but the other half ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver, at the rates aforeſaid.

And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary, that this act be put in force, and executed with all convenient ſpeed,

Therefore, be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall refuſe or neglect to do his or their duty in the premiſes, he or they ſo offending, ſhall be fined by the ſupreme executive council of this ſtate, in any ſum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for every offence, which by virtue of their warrant directed to the ſheriff or coroner of the county where ſuch offender or his eſtate is, at the time of iſſuing ſuch warrant, ſhall be levied by ſeizure of lands, diſtreſs and ſale of goods, or impriſonment of body, as the caſe ſhall require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the act for raiſing ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine, and every article, clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, (except what is herein altered or ſupplied) ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be extended to this act, & ſhall continue in full force and virtue, till all and every ſum and ſums of money hereby impoſed, ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid. Signed, by order of the houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 2d of June, in the year 1781

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the general aſſembly.

‡ On account of the very extraordinary length of the foregoing, we have been obliged to omit, in this day's Paper, ſeveral Advertiſements, &c. &c. but they ſhall be carefully attended to on Thurſday.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 28th of June, inſtant, for the trial of the Negroes, Jack M'Leand and Peter, taken on board the ſloop or veſſel called the POLLY, whereof William Peacock was lately maſter, bound from Charleſtown in South-Carolina, to Wilmington in North-Carolina. Taken at Sea, ſent into this Port and libelled againſt by Philip Lyons, (qui tam, &c.) To the end That all perſons concerned may appear and ſhew cauſe, (if any they have,) wherefore a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 25. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thurſday the 28th of June, inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the ſloop or veſſel called the General Waſhington, burthen about fifty tons, lately commanded by William Cochran, taken at Sea, ſent into this Port, and libelled againſt, as Prize, by James Forbes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all Perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a Decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

June 25. JAMES READ, Regiſter.

Several other Articles of DRY GOODS: Alſo, a few firkins of Butter, boxes of Candles, &c. &c. Being the Remainder of the Cargo of the Brigantine ALLDAY, Prize to the Privateers Fair American and Ranſom, CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal. June 26.

300 Pieces printed Linens and Cottons, 290 Pieces Iriſh Linen,---And

EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS. At the Marſhal's Store, on Meſſrs James and Dinkers's Wharf, between Arch and Rice-ſtreets, will be Sold, by Public Auction, This Morning, at Ten o'Clock,

LARS, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by DANIEL TOPHAM.

June 18.

TWO Half Joes. Reward of 3 Dollars.

STOLEN or Strayed, from off the Common of this city, on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, A Bright Bay HORSE, 14 hands high, between 4 and 5 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, and a ſmall ſnip on his near buttock with a figure of 3 his mane hangs on the near ſide; he is remarkable for having no white ſpots about him, except a few hairs under the ſaddle; trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Seventh ſtreet, ſhall

Conclusion of the Debates in the British House of Commons, the 25th of January, on the subject of the Dutch War.

[Began in our last.]

Mr. T. Townshend declared he should oppose the motion altogether, except any gentleman had an amendment to offer, with wh ch he could concur. He resorted to the subject of that memorial which had been withheld from the inspection of the house, staring it to have contained gross insults on the majesty of the States General, treating Holland as an inferior power, and irritating the feelings of that country into a resentment which had actuated all her subsequent conduct. He said, that in destroying the trade of the Dutch, we injured our own, for they were the carriers of our own manufactures. We had quarrelled with that nation for the sake of national honour; but would ministers answer for the immediate consequences? Would they assure the house, that our honour would not next be wounded by Portugal, by Russia, and other continental powers? King William and the duke of Marlborough, had been named by a noble lord—He wished the principles of those great personages had been adopted by the present ministry for the necessity of such a quarrel, the present had then never existed; we had not then been involved in those fatal American disputes which were the sources of every present embarrassment. The manifesto, he was cred bly informed, has been published with no other view at first, but a very ridiculous inference, that it would immediately induce insurrections at Amsterdam. In the sequel of his speech he attacked lord North on account of an expression his lordship used, recommending the address, viz. that he thought the form of it the best the house could adopt. This language he construed into immodesty, or self-conceit.

Lord North rose to explain, and shewed that he intended no compliment to himself, by the expression alluded to, but merely to convey his opinion to the house, that the substance of the address was best calculated for the end they had in view; because it conveyed no sentiment of asperity against Holland, but merely assuring his majesty of support, proffered to regret a necessity which was agreed on all sides to be a very unfortunate one. His lordship then proceeded to answer the general arguments of Mr. Townshend, which he did with great animation and success. The honorable gentleman conceives (said his lordship) that king William and the duke of Marlborough would have guarded this country from her present situation; and he wishes for the system they pursued. No other system am I conscious of pursuing; for their grand objects were, to check the ambition of the house of Bourbon,—to preserve the balance of power in Europe, and preserve the confederacy with Holland.—These have also been the aims of the present government,—these have been invariably attended to with equal zeal, th ugh not with equal success. It is the misfortune of the present reign, that the policy of Europe has changed since the period alluded to. We have adhered to the system of king William and queen Anne, but Holland now rejects it. Why does the honourable gentleman suppose that those sovereigns would have preserved peace in America? Not, surely, from what we know of their characters can we draw such an inference, for king William deprived the state of Massachusets of their charter, and established a rule by which it was at all times liable to be forfeited by the misconduct of their governors.—Surely then, he would not have feared to assert in America the legislative a thority of this country Can it be thought either that he would have patiently suffered France or Spain to support his revolted subjects? Or Holland to violate her treaties with impunity? I venerate the character of that monarch too much, to think so unfavourably of him.

My regret at the Dutch war, continued his lordship, has been already professed; the interests of the two countries are inseperable, and we should, in prudence, unite to stem a torrent which threatens destruction to all Europe. A speedy reconciliation between us, therefore, I ardently wish. I would not chuse to see Holland distressed: nay, I will go further, even at this moment, after every provocation, were it possible that country should be attacked by France or Spain, I would advise to defend and support her with the whole power of this monarchy. But added his lordship, I wish not to live to see that day, when we shall be obliged to put up with those insults which our honour calls upon us to resent.

He next answered Mr. Townshend's question relative to the dispositions of the neutral powers. It would be absurd to apprehend any wound to the national honour from Portugal or Russia; those states had received no injury from us, therefore could harbour no resentment or inimical views. Nothing of that kind was to be apprehended; but were it otherwise, still aggression, coming from what quarter it may, was to be resisted as well as possible. The memorial of 1777, which had been noticed so often, his lordship said, related to a gross insult offered to our flag by a Dutch governor, who received some rebel privateers under the protection of his fort, and suffered their flag to continue flying in the harbour. Such a procedure, at a time when the independency of America was not acknowledged even by France, certainly demanded a warm remonstrance, and the instrument in question was couched in spirited terms, but contained nothing offensive.

Mr. T. Townshend admitted, that the Dutch had certainly abandoned the system; and that though we might be the first victims to the ambition of the house of Bourbon, the Dutch would certainly be the next. He insisted, however, that ministers were to blame for the present alarming want of allies, which left us exposed to all the furies of our enemies.

Mr. Wraxall did not attribute the want of allies to the Ministers, but to the jealousy occasioned by our great power at the close of the late war. He took a view of the different neutral courts, and pointed out their different interests and resources. The power of Prussia was now nothing: it was a vox et præteria nihil, it had nothing to support it now but the former reputation of its monarch, who is no longer loved or respected by his subjects. But the court of Vienna, he said, was the place in which all our addresses should center; the emperor had an army of between 3 and 400,000 men, the finest troops in Europe; all anxious to shew their zeal for a prince whom they idolize, and who, in the late fracas with Prussia, sacrificed his martial ardour to the pacifick disposition of his lately decayed mother: an alliance with the house of Austria might be the salvation of this country. We supported the pretentions of the emperor's grandfather to the throne of Spain; and we established the tottering throne of his mother, the late empress queen; the present illustrious head of that house, (of Austria) might return the compliment, and guard the throne of England; the manner in which he received Mr. Bolt's, and made him supervisor of his India affairs, shews the wish he has to have an East-India company: we might assist his views: and a subsidy of 1,000,000 of money might make the great and powerful Joseph our friend.

Mr. Eyre assented to the necessity of the war, and shewed, from a recent transaction, that the Dutch intended nothing but hostilities against us. By letters from Antigua of the 30th of November, he learned that the Dutch admiral, on his arrival at St. Eustatia, had ordered all the condemned prizes that we had made there, to come under his stern, and immediately released them. He remembered very well, in the two last wars, that the ministers of this country had not used half so much ceremony with the Dutch as the present ministry had; that they had seized ships to the value of several millions, and condemned them; and he hoped that, ere long, Eustatia, that nest of pirates, would be in our hands.

Lord John Covendish said, that the cases of the Dutch and of the other belligerent powers, were very different; France had attacked us, and so had Spain; and he had agreed to a war with them, because it was inevitable; but it was not so with the Dutch; they had not declared against us; we had on the contrary declared against them: we have not therefore the same reason for assenting to a war with them as we had against the house of Bourbon: he therefore would propose (and moved it) that the house condoled with the king, but instead of saying, that it was for the unavoidable necessity of hostilities, he moved this amendment, on account of the hostilities, and also to inform his majesty, that they would take into consideration the papers that he had ordered to be laid before them and that if from them they should find that hostilities had been unavoidable, they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes.

Mr. Sinclair lamented, that when our enemies were to be encreased, we should find them in Holland: that country that had beed raised to independence by the fostering hand of queen Elizabeth, and supported by succeeding monarchs of this country; so that we might now, in our surprize, say with Cæsar to the best beloved assassin—Et tu Brute! but he had not a doubt but we should make these new enemies repent, that they had forced us to wage war with them. Their trade was extensive, and passing by their doors, would be exposed to our armed vessels; they would suffer in the East and West-Indies, where they were totally defenceless, and the herring fishery, on the coast of Scotland, which, to our shame, was in their hands, and brought them in five millions a year, must necessarily be interrupted: nay, the very mounds, which defended them from the ocean, might, for want of sufficient sums to keep them in repair, the revenues being exhausted by supporting fleets and armies, and by losses in commerce; those mounds might give way, and leave the ocean to deluge the country. Spirit on our side would enable us to face our enemy with honour, and he doubted not but we should do it with success; despair was not known within doors; he was glad it was to be heared of only within those walls.

The house divided on the motion for the amendment.

Noes	180
Ayes	101
Majority	79

Another amendment was moved by Lord Mahon, which being negatived without a division, the original motion was then put, and carried. The house rose at half past eleven.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1781.

THE report made on the 8th instant, on two messages from the supreme executive council, was read the second time and agreed to as follows, viz.

The committee to which the messages from his excellency the president and the supreme executive council, dated the 5th and 6th instant, and the application of captain Hazelwood, accompanying the last message, were referred, beg leave to report as their opinion,

1st. That the old continental money and the resolve and common wealth money, should be received in the public treasury of this state, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five dollars of the said money, for one state dollar.

2d. That the arrearages of continental taxes and militia fines should be paid at the rate of one state dollar for seventy five dollars of the old continental money. and

3dly. That the several persons from whom the city commissioner obtained a quantity of flour, as mentioned in his application, are justly entitled to the full value of the said flour in money, or to an equal quantity of flour, and that the house should as soon as possible provide means to give full satisfaction for the same.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD, by

Andrew and James Caldwell,

West India Rum, French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines, bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Jesuit's Bark, Brimstone, Copperas, White Lead in kegs, Russia and Raven's Duck, Oznabrigs, fine Hollands, an assortment of low priced Linen, white Threads, Britannias, Womens Mitts, Mens Gloves, Mens Shoes, some Ship Chandlery, and Carpenters Tools, Needles.

ON Friday, the 29th instant, after o'clock in the forenoon, at the marshal's stores, on messieurs James and Drinker's wharff, between Arch and Race-streets, will be sold by public auction, twenty barrels of TAR, and a quantity of squar'd Bermudas building stone. And at twelve o'clock, at noon, of the same day, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, the sloop CORNWALLIS, being a prize, taken by the privateer ship Revolution, captain M'Nachtane. By order of the court of admiralty,

June 23. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY

The Third day of July next, at X o'clock in the morning, on the Premises, Two

Contiguous Lots of Ground,

On the south side of Spruce-street in the city of Philadelphia, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, being 20 feet front, and 100 feet deep, each subject to a yearly ground rent of sixteen Spanish milled Dollars each lot; on one lot is erected a neat two story brick tenement, two stories high, and a cellar under the same; Both the lots are under a good board fence. The two lots will be sold together or separate, at the time and place aforesaid; being late the Estate of HUGH JAMES, and sold agreeable to his Last Will and Testament, by

ELEANOR JAMES, Executrix.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

Left at the house of the subscriber, some time after the British left this city, two silver WATCHES. The owner or owners, describing the marks and numbers, and paying the cost of advertising, may have them again, by applying to

WILLIAM MOULDER.

Philadelphia, 25th June, 1781.

June 24th, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN last night, out of the subscriber's pasture, on Turner's lane in the Northern Liberties, a likely large bay MARE, fifteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters well; one of her hind futlocks white, both hind legs a little swelled, a short, switch tail, part of her mane trimmed on the near side, and a small, white saddle mark on the near side. Whoever takes up said Mare, if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, may receive Twenty silver DOLLARS of Ennion Williams, or of the subscriber, and reasonable charges, or Ten Silver DOLLARS for taking up the Mare and delivering her to the subscriber. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

James Withy, Hatter,

In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the Cross-Keys Tavern;

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends, Customers, and the Public, that he makes and sells fashionable Beaver and Castor HATS of the best quality; Ladies and Gentlemens Riding Hats in the best and neatest manner. Those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served to suit their Taste, on the lowest Terms the Price of Furs will admit.

JAMES WITHY.

Wanted, an elderly Woman to take care of Children, that can be well recommended: Also, A WOMAN for House Work, for which good Wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Vine-street, between Second and Front-streets, on Tuesday the 30th of May, a small brindle Cow, has a white face, and two rings round her eyes, her hind legs are white. Whoever takes up said cow, and brings her home, shall receive the above reward, from

GEORGE GEDDES.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION and tract of land, in the tenure of Daniel Dunham, containing two hundred and sixteen acres, situate in the townships of Bethlehem and Ringwood, in Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey. The upland is good, and as it lies contiguous to a tract of limestone land, the purchaser will have it in his power to manure it, when necessary, at a moderate expence. There is in said Tract between 30 and 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres whereof, on the south branch of the Raritan, is an extraordinary rich bottom. Three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale the remainder in one year. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD PENINGTON.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 748.

TO-MORROW the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the marshal's stores, on messrs. James and Drinker's wharff, between Arch and Race-streets, will be sold by public auction, twenty barrels of TAR, and a quantity of squar'd Bermudas building stone. And at twelve o'clock, at noon, of the same day, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, the sloop CORNWALLIS, being a prize taken by the privateer ship Revolution, captain M'Nachtane. By order of the court of admiralty.

June 28. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On MONDAY, the Second Day of July, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race-streets, will be SOLD by Public Auction,

900 Bushels of Coarse SALT,

and a small Assortment of DRY GOODS; consisting of Ribbands, Fans, Gauzes, Lawns, Silk and Thread Hose, Durants, Sagathies, Cassimers, &c. &c. &c.

And at Twelve o'clock, at Noon, On the same Day, at the Coffee-house, will be SOLD, by Public Auction——The

Sloop POLLY,

Taken by the Letter of Marque Ship DOVE: Also the Schooner MAY-FLOWER, taken by the Privateer Brigantine NESBITT; as they now lay, near James and Drinker's Wharf, with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory of each, to be seen at the Place of Sale.

June 26. By Order of the Court of Admiralty, CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 28th of June, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of the sloop or vessel called the General Leslie, burthen about fifty tons, lately commanded by William Cochran, taken at sea, sent into this Port; as also of the following Negroes, viz. Richard Richards, Benjamin Benjamin, William Summons, Ball Frederick, William Patterson and Charles Kinner, taken on board said Sloop, and libelled against, by James Forbes, (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all Persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

June 25. By Order of the Judge, JAMES READ, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 28th of June, instant, for the trial of the Negroes, Jack M'Leand and Peter, taken on board the sloop or vessel called the POLLY, whereof William Peacock was lately master, bound from Charlestown in South-Carolina, to Wilmington in North-Carolina. Taken at Sea, sent into this Port and libelled against by Philip Lyons, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, That all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) wherefore a Decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

June 25. By Order of the Judge, JAMES READ, Register.

A Conveyancing Office,

AND

Office for Sale of Real Estates,

IS kept by the Subscriber, at the corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street: Where Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, are drawn with accuracy, care and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. From the experience the Subscriber has had in this branch of law business, he flatters himself he is able to give general satisfaction. The Favours he has already received from the Public merit his Thanks, and lead him to expect a continuance of them. He has now for SALE, several Plantations in the country and Lots of Ground near the city. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be acquainted with the Terms, upon application to his Office.

May 10. ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

Further ADVICES from Europe, received by the Franklin, captain ANGUS.

VIENNA, January 20.

WE hear the emperor has resolved to augment the three regiments of artillery with 500 men each. To-morrow the theatres will be opened again, and the first deep mourning be changed.

Jan. 28. Our last advices from Constantinople mention, that by accounts from the Turkish frontiers, the establishing of Russian consuls in Moldavia and Wallachia meets with fresh difficulties, and that the Russian ambassador having made very strong representations on that subject, had received the following final answer, from the Divan, "That the Porte had done all they could consistent with their honour" Immediately after this, orders were sent to all the Bassas, in Asia and Europe, for the mustering of the troops, and particularly to strengthen the cavalry, and the Janissaries in Natolia and Caramania. Strong trains of artillery are sending off to Bender, Choczim, and Widden.

It is universally reported here, that a Turkish ambassador is soon expected at this court, and we also hear that count de Kaunitz, son to our prime minister, will shortly go to Constantinople as imperial ambassador. In short, the Sultan uses all means to gain the friendship of this court.

Ostend, Jan. 24. We have just received advice, that the English have taken two ships, that sailed from this port under Imperial colours, and destined for St. Eustatia and Curacao. As these ships were freighted by merchants of this city, it is expected that a compleat restitution of the same, with satisfaction for loss of time, &c. will be obtained, otherwise the English ships will henceforth meet with but an indifferent reception in our port.

Paris, Jan. 25. We do not know whether the English fleet, destined to succour Gibraltar, is sailed from Portsmouth or not; but we have advice from Cadiz, that the Spanish fleet remains quiet in that bay, waiting for the English, and that as soon as they hear of their approach, they will sail to give them battle, if they find they can do it to advantage; but if the English fleet is equal or superior to the Spanish, they will not sail; being determined not to risque a battle with any probable uncertainty of success.

Middleburgh, January 26. The states of this province have at last agreed to all the measures taken by the assembly of the states general, against the hostile attack of Great-Britain. They have consented to the granting letters of marque, and have declared in substance to the Generality, that as things had come to that extremity, they were ready to join in every measure to repel force by force, and to bring on a speedy, honourable, advantageous, and permanent peace.

Constantinople, Jan. 1. It is remarked, that since M. de Stachieff, the Russian envoy, hath informed the Porte of the arrival of a squadron of his nation at Leghorn, our ministry seem uneasy, and have given orders for the equipment of 18 ships and frigates of war.

Milan, Jan. 26. Several Italian officers in the Austrian service, who are absent upon leave, have received orders to join their respective corps immediately.

Leghorn, Jan. 26. The grand duke, our sovereign, has published a declaration relative to the observing of a strict neutrality in this port.

Bruffels, Jan. 26. Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. who resides still at Antwerp, has requested of our regency, in the name of his court, the free transport of a great quantity of corn for England; but his request has been refused.

Hague, Jan. 28. We hear that the army of this republic will be divided into three different corps, and will be encamped next spring, the first in the vicinity of the Hague, under the command of his serene highness the prince Stadtholder; the second in North Holland, under the orders of major general Van der Hoop; and the third near Steenwyk, to cover the provinces of Freesland, Groninguen, the Ommelandes, and the districts of Drenthe, but the commander of this last corps is not yet appointed.

Berlin, January 30. The king has given orders to form a new regiment of infantry, which in time of peace shall be upon the same footing and force as other regiments, but in time of war shall serve with such an augmentation as shall admit of forming free battalions.

Amsterdam, Feb. 1. His most serene highness the prince Stadtholder, has put the following guard ships into commission: the Reebaars, captain W. Vanmens, Drie-Gezusters, captain W. David: and Margaretha, captain J. Breed.

Hamburgh, Feb. 2. Our politicians have long been apprehensive that the war between England, France, and Spain, might bring on a general war. The hostilities between England and the United Provinces, the great armaments making by different states, the magazines forming in Bohemia, and other such war-like proceedings, seem to indicate that a heavy storm is coming on, which may involve many powers in the calamities of the present times.

Franckfort, Feb. 9. We have accounts from Switzerland, that all the Swiss, both officers and men, who are in the Dutch service, and were here by leave, are returned to Holland, except a few, who are left to recruit, and who enlist many foreigners, particularly Germans. They give a handsome bounty, and the men are to enjoy the same privileges as the Swiss soldiers already in the Dutch service.

Utrecht, Feb. 12. We hear, that in a few days a courier will be dispatched to Petersburgh from the States General, with the ratification of the treaty of armed neutrality.

Berlin, Jan. 23. The king has given orders for raising some companies of light infantry, and another company of artillery. Several regiments are likewise recruiting in great haste, and other military preparations are carried on here with great expedition.

LONDON.

February 3. The public may depend upon it, that the cabinet have at length adopted a wise resolution, but we will not pretend to vouch for the purity of their motives; the fact only is interesting to the country, viz. not to send any more British troops to America, but to let sir H. Clinton and lord Cornwallis fight it out in the best way they can, with the forces they already have! ! ! Sic transit gloria!

Mr. Burke, happening by accident, in speaking of governor Johnstone, to use the expression of "his honourable friend," exclaimed with emphasis, "my honourable friend did I say, I beg pardon of myself, and of this house, I thought him formerly an honourable friend, but from this hour, honour and my name renounces the connection."

Feb. 5. Nine thousand troops are ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning, in and about Westminster, on this day, to quell any disturbance that may happen. The London foot associations are to guard Temple-Bar, London and Black Friars Bridges. The London light horse are to patrole the streets, and the different ward associations to be placed where the sheriffs think most prudent; they will all be provided with a sufficient quantity of powder and ball. The sheriffs being the commanding officers, their head quarters will be at the royal exchange, to whom the particulars of the trial will be sent from Westminster every hour. [The trial of lord G. Gordon coming on this day, occasioned these orders.]

The present age hath produced two Johnstones, and one Arnold; and but one Arnold!

Extract of a letter from Margate.

"An American gentleman, of the name of Berrisford, was stopt here some days ago, and held a prisoner till all his papers had been sent express to lord Hillsborough's office, and directions received from that office as to what other steps were to be taken with him. After four day's confinement he was released, and permitted to embark for Ostend, nothing criminal appearing from his papers. The strictest search is now observed, at this place, upon all travellers abroad, especially those who embark on neutral vessels."

Feb 9. The Queen of France has given 50,000l. out of her privy purse towards relieving the unhappy sufferers in the French West-India islands. Another person commands a play the night Mr. Sheridan humanely gave an opera for the benefit of our fellow subjects in the West-Indies, ruined by the visitation of God. Sheridan is distinguished for humanity, and votes against the American war.—This, however, must be the result of inattention, and the want of a very necessary efficient officer about a court,--a remembrancer!

The last dispatches from sir Henry Clinton are full of complaints against ministry for not sending him reinforcements. They knew, he says, that the operations to the southward would occasion continual drains from the main army, and yet they allowed him to weaken himself, from time to time, even to adegree of danger, without ever supplying the place of those troops which the exigencies of the service obliged him to detach. He has expostulated very freely, it is said, on this matter, and not without some expressions of resentment.

From Brest there is advice, that M. de Guichen had struck his flag on board the Couronne of 84 guns, and gone to Paris. He intimated to his officers his intention of retiring from public service for a few months, for the benefit of his health, which he found greatly impaired.

Lord North, back'd by a resolution of the house of commons, will very soon call in all the arrears, in the hands of the receivers of the land tax throughout England, by which means those places will be reduced

(European News continued in the 4th Page.)

MADRID, February 10.

THE court has received diſpatches from Mexico, dated October 23, Havanna and Guatimala, of November 28, and Campechey, of a much later date. The preſident of Guatimala adviſes, that they have taken fort George, on the coaſt of Honduras, and made the Engliſh garriſon priſoners. That the Engliſh are driven totally from the river Tento and the ſeveral eſtabliſhments in that quarter. The Engliſh detachment, which had poſſeſſed themſelves of St. John on St. John's river, had their retreat cut off by a naval force at the mouth of the river. Accounts from Peru confirm the perfect tranquility of that country.

Frankfort on the Mayn, January 17. The new corps of troops, which his ſerene highneſs the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel is now raiſing for the ſervice of Great-Britain, will conſiſt of 800 men: and our magiſtrate has given permiſſion to his ſerene highneſs to inliſt recruits in this city and its dependencies.

By letters from different parts of the empire we learn that a great number of recruits are every where raiſing for the Auſtrian ſervice; and that a corps of 3000 Auſtrian troops have received orders to march immediately for the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Letters from Straſburgh alſo mention, that the recruiting for the French army is carried on with great ſucceſs in that city; and that all the regiments in garriſon in Alſace, have received orders to keep themſelves in readineſs, to march at a moment's notice.

Hague, Jan. 12. We are informed, from good authority, that the miniſter of a neutral power, in a conference with the preſident of the aſſembly of the ſtates general, has already droped a hint of ſir Joſeph's intention, offering at the ſame time his interceſſion; but the preſident of the aſſembly has returned for anſwer, that no propoſitions whatever would be received, unleſs they came directly from the part of Great Britain.

Amſterdam, Feb. 27. We expect the return of the courier, ſent to Peterſburgh, to claim the ſuccours ſtipulated by the treaty of acceſſion, dated November 20, 1780.

Paris, March 4. The indiſpoſition of the King of Pruſſia becomes daily more ſerious. It is much feared this prince will fall a victim to the violence and obſtinacy of his diſorder.

It is expected that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make ſome ſerious attack againſt Great Britain, this campaign.

Hague, March 1. Prince Galitzin, envoy here from the court of Peterſburgh, offered the mediation of the empreſs, his ſovereign, between the States General and Great-Britain. His excellency preſented a memorial on this ſubject, which was taken into immediate conſideration.

Anſpach, March 8. The recruits from this country, deſtined for America, amounting to 300 men, embarked the 4th inſtant.

Heſs, March 9. The new embarkation of Heſſian troops, intended to be made this ſpring, for America, will amount to 1800 men.

Tralee, Jan. 10. The dyſentery is now raging amongſt the French priſoners at Dingle; 260 of whom, officers of the army and navy, and privates, were put in there about three weeks ago, by contrary winds, in a cartel veſſel, from New-York to Breſt. About thirty have died within theſe few days, and upwards of 60 are now languiſhing. The veſſel has been put under quarantine, and an expreſs diſpatched to government with the above account.

LONDON.

January 31. We are informed by private letters by the laſt mail from Jamaica, that the expedition againſt South-America has been totally abortive. That by the inclemency of the climate, ſtorms, &c. out of 1700 rank and file, only 19, and out of 17 officers, only 3 have ſurvived. We have the pleaſure to find, that lord Harrington and the ſon of lord Southampton are among the few that ſurvived.

Feb. 1. The Syren loſt at Cuckſmere, on Friday laſt, was a fine frigate, built about a year and a half ſince at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and was ſheathed with copper; ſhe carried 170 men, mounted 32 guns, and ſailed with the ſchooner as convoy to ſeveral veſſels a day or two before from Spithead for the Downs; but moſt of the fleet perceiving their danger before the commodore, they tacked, and ſtretched off.

Sixteen ſail of tranſports are ordered to be taken up at different ports, from three hundred to five hundred tons burthen, for government ſervice, who now pay the amazing rate of 10s. per ton per month, owing to the great number of privateers lately fitted out.

Feb. 2. The groſs deceptions by which the people of this country are practiſed upon to continue the ruinous war with America, can only be equalled by the ſhameful manner in which our brave troops at New-York are deceived into the expectation and belief of ſtrong reinforcements, to aſſiſt them in carrying on the war. Of this the laſt New-York papers afford a ſtriking proof, one of which ſays, that "the public may be aſſured, by advices brought by the Medea, that the following corps were ready to ſail for the American continent when the Medea ſailed, under the convoy of a ſtrong naval force, viz.

1ſt battalion Royals,
2, or Queen's,
18th, or Royal Iriſh,
69th, or Sherard's, all from England,
5 regiments from Ireland,
3 regiments of light dragoons, diſmounted, to be remounted on the plan of Tarleton's legion."

What muſt theſe brave, neglected men think, when they find that the whole of this flattering tale is, from beginning to end, a notorious deception?

Another letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in London, (Mr Galloway we ſuppoſe) ſays, "Lord Cornwallis muſt be reinforced from this country. We can ſpare you 20,000 more troops from this kingdom; 3000 are nearly ready to embark, &c. &c." Sed qui vult decipi, decipiatur.

It is curious enough to obſerve the laſt Edinburgh Advertiſer, republiſhing Cicero's infamous 7th letter to Cataline, and in plain direct terms of compliment, aſcribing it to Joſeph Galloway, Eſq. Did one not know the marked ſympathy between Mr. William Strahan's correſpondents, and the malignant Refugee, one would be inclined to think, that by thus pointing out the miſcreant, there was a diſpoſition to hunt him down.

The Hon. Henry Laurens being taken priſoner, with all his papers, coming from Philadelphia, and now in the Tower, which was then thought a great misfortune to the Americans, proves in its conſequences the moſt fortunate event that could poſſibly happen in their favour. His papers contained the treaty concluded with the Dutch: on which England has declared war againſt Holland. Thus the Americans will have all the ſuccour which that Republic can give them, eſpecially money, and Ruſſia comes in to defend Holland.

A letter from Paris ſays, "The proffers of aſſiſtance to the States General have proceeded immediateſy from the good diſpoſition of our Sovereign, and not in compliance to any formal requeſt of their miniſter, as has been ſuggeſted." It further adds, "The court have offered eight ſail of the line, and as many frigates, and a military aſſiſtance of 80 or even 100,000 men, if occaſion required."

The Mary, ———, from Limerick to Corke, is taken by two French privateers, and ranſomed for 3300 guineas; the Mary is ſince arrived in King Road.

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that 15 of the fleet of tranſports, which ſailed from Portſmouth for Corke, about the 20th ult. on board of which was part of the 49th regiment, were captured by a cutter, of 16 guns, having a congreſs commiſſion, though the crew were all Welch and Iriſh. The tranſports were immediately ranſomed, and arrived at Corke.

Feb. 6. An Engliſh officer juſt arrived from Cadiz, in a flag, being truly ſenſible of the generoſity of two Spaniſh officers, towards the Britiſh priſoners under their care, is very deſirous of making public every poſſible acknowledgement to thoſe gentlemen's humanity; the one is called Don Lewis Antonio Raminez de Axellano, captain of the Venudon, of 74 guns, who, while the Engliſh were detained at the iſland of Leon, ſpared no pains to render their ſituation the moſt agreeable, as much by his remarkable attention, as by his unbounded hoſpitality; his houſe and purſe were freely and equally open to them. The other was Don Alexander Paſton, major and adjutant of the regiment of Spaniſh volunteers, who had the care of the priſoners at San Lucar de Barrameda. His inexpreſſible feelings for their misfortunes, will for ever merit their veneration and eſteem. After the benevolent actions of thoſe two officers, and the compaſſionate conſideration of all the Spaniards (with whom this Engliſh officer has been acquainted) he declares, that the Engliſh may equal, but cannot ſurpaſs the Spaniards in honour, civility, humanity and generoſity.

We may now aſſure the public, that the Ruſſian ambaſſador has communicated to government the intended mediation of his ſovereign, together with certain reſolutions ſhe has taken on the ſubject. It cannot be diſſembled that ſhe has made it impoſſible to re-eſtabliſh peace.

The new loan is already advanced to eleven and one quarter premiums.

March 2. Four great meaſures of the firſt national importance will be the object of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament; the firſt, to new model the government of the India company; the ſecond, to prevent the increaſe of poor taxes, by eſtabliſhing 100 houſes of employment for the reception of ſuch as may be ſent there; the third, a numbering of the people, with an intention to eſtabliſh a poll tax; and the fourth, to double the militia.

March 9. It would be ill-timed now to complain of the want of news, when we have almoſt one matter of ſuch importance as might in almoſt any ſituation take off our attention from every thing elſe. We have for a conſiderable time heard peace talked of. Lord North, the firſt miniſter, has ſpoke of it as probable. In conſequence of what tranſpired from him on Saturday laſt, ſtocks roſe 3 and an half per cent. There will be at Antwerp a congreſs of the miniſters of St. James, Verſailles, Madrid and the Hague, Peterſburg and Vienna. The fate of America will there be determined. They will be effectually included. They will be left in full and abſolute poſſeſſion of all the benefits of independence, although they may not be formally declared ſo. England will renounce a monopoly of that country, which has been diſagreeable to the reſt of Europe, and all nations will participate in a direct trade to America, which will be declared free.

Many Miniſters have been perfidious, but the whining premier ſurpaſſes all that ever went before him for extreme deliberate perfidy and baſeneſs!—only to think of his employing traitor Galloway (in diſgrace of the name of Cicero) in an attempt to defame the brave and noble lord Howe, becauſe his lordſhip held a correſpondence (and before either of them went out of this kingdom) with a view manifeſtly to prevent, if poſſible, the horrid and fatal civil war which hath ſince taken place between this country and the American colonies! and which correſpondence was, in the time of it, duly communicated to lord North in perſon! one might almoſt ſay that hell itſelf was too good for a perſon who, upon ſuch ungrateful as well as baſe principles, could deliberately endeavour to rob another of his good name.

It appears by an official paper, preſented on Friday laſt, to the houſe of commons, that ſince the beginning of the preſent war, the navy has loſt 42,800 men, by deſertion; that 1200 have been killed in the ſeveral engagements, and that not fewer than 18,000 have died in conſequence of diſeaſes, occaſioned by the bad quality of their proviſions.

The omnium which ten days ago was at ten and one quarter to eleven, on Friday laſt was at ſix and one quarter, and, it is feared, will be lower.

On Sunday laſt admiral Muly Mahomet, with his ſa and two officers of the navy of Tunis, were at St. James's, to ſee their majeſties paſs from the chappel. The concourſe of the people, to ſee the admiral, was immenſe. He is the fineſt old gentleman in the world. His gait, his figure, his countenance were unequalled, and he is a man of genius. Mr. Weſt, member of the royal academy of painting, and a native of Pennſylvania, the ſame celebrated artiſt who has painted The death of Wolfe, which ſells now for 25 guineas, was ſo pleaſed with the noble figure of the admiral, that he has ſolicited his permiſſion to take his portrait.

Briſtol, March 5. We have had more buſineſs in our cloth manufacturies than for three years paſt. Our hopes are ſtrong of ſeeing the commerce between this country and her colonies flouriſh as heretofore. The purchaſes made for the New-York and Charleſtown markets, have vaſtly exceeded the former conſumption of thoſe two cities, and the qualities of the goods evidently prove, they are intended to paſs into the rebel lines. A Dutch merchant and a certain American, better known than loved among us, have engaged in great tranſactions. They have an unlimited credit from the houſe of Hope at Amſterdam and from one of the firſt houſes in London.

We are told, that the king, who has examined the journals, maps, &c. of captain Cook's diſcoveries, is of opinion, that the important paſſage he was in ſearch of may be found. His majeſty has had frequent conferences with Doctor Solander and Mr. Banks, who were with Cook on his firſt voyage, and it is expected they will ſoon go out, to purſue the diſcovery.

HOUSE of COMMONS, March 7.

The houſe being formed into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the ways and means for the ſervices of the preſent year, lord North roſe and explained to the committee his great embarraſſments, acknowledging that he was not prepared to explain fully, according to the uſage of the houſe, his intended operations, becauſe many neceſſary papers were not yet put into his hands, ſo that it was impoſſible for him as yet to determine precilely the ways to be appropriated to payment of the intereſt of the loans he had negotiated: and he could now only recapitulate on one hand the objects already provided for by the ſeveral votes of the committee, and on the other the matters ſtill unprovided for, and then explain the generous terms of the loan.

Sums already voted.

For ſupport of 90,000 ſeamen, 4,680,000l.
For marine building and repairs, &c. 670,277l. For marinery, 386,000l. 1s. 8d. Total, 5,736,277l. 1s. 8d.
For land ſervices, 4,239,144l. 8s. 7d. Artillery, 82,924l. Services, 277,186l. 6s. 11d. Total, 5,[illegible] 15s. 6d. army.
Deficiencies in the receipt of taxes, exchequer bills and part of the laſt loan not funded, 3,600,000l.
Total of ſums voted, 14,435,531l. 17s. 2d.
Remains yet to be voted and provided for.
Extraordinaries of the army, 3,400,000l.
Sundry expences, 41,000l.
Deficiency in the land tax and on duties on malt, &c. 310,000l.
Several other deficiencies, &c. &c. 3,209,000l.
Total, 7,000,000l.
Total ſubſidies for the year 1781. 21,435,531l. 17s. 2d.

WAYS and MEANS.

Sums funded on the land tax, duties on malt, &c. 3,038,346l. 19s. 8d.
Produce of the loan lately negotiated, 12,000,000
Total, 15,038,346l. 19s. 8d.

Remains about ſix millions to be provided for by new taxes, which his lordſhip promiſed to explain as ſoon as poſſibly he could.

His lordſhip then went into the plan, on which he had borrowed the 12 millions, "It is with infinite regret that I find myſelf obliged to acknowledge, that the terms were extremely difficult. It was not poſſible to procure money but at the moſt diſadvantageous terms to the public. I flatter myſelf nevertheleſs, that all things conſidered, I ſhall be found to have taken that meaſure which was the leaſt exceptionable that offered. At leaſt, I have been ſo happy as to have ſeized the lucky moment to make a contract leſs burdenſome, than I had any reaſon to hope two few hours before I concluded it. The terms, in ſhort, were to give the lender 150l. of the 3 per cent. conſols at the rate of 87l.—25l. of the 4 per cent. at the rate of 17l. 10s.—The profit of a lottery ticket, valued at 1l. Total, 105l. 10s. The terms, I allow, are high, but had I been obliged to conclude it laſt week, they would have been infinitely more burdenſome. The ſudden riſe of the ſtocks on Saturday laſt propoſed to me on Monday the propoſals which I accepted. The unexpected circumſtance having ſuddenly raiſed to advantage to the lender 30s. at the 3 and 4 per cent. His preſent profit appears to be 7 per cent. I cannot diſſemble, if I am indebted to this fate for the contract I have made. A contract which, I repeat again, would have been infinitely more diſadvantageous, had it not been for the encouraging reports which prevailed. I wiſh the ſpeculation, which brought the monied men to reaſonable terms, may anſwer their expectations, but I cannot believe their real advantage is 7 per cent. becauſe the funds are ſo ſubject to vary, that they may to-morrow be even lower than I then eſtimated them. It is true, that the reports which occaſioned ſo rapid and great a riſe in the ſtocks, have raiſed the credit, the hopes, and the courage of the nation, were not grounded abſolutely, as has been alſo the caſe on mere conjecture. But there is no certainty: the moſt flattering hopes are often diſappointed. Unexpected accidents may in a moment diſſipate the happy proſpects, which have revived our credit. In ſhort, it is very poſſible that our funds which have riſen in value ſo conſiderably, on occaſion of the fortunate rumours which now prevail, may fall again to their late diſcredit. If theſe rumours die away, if any unhappy news ſhould arrive, ſo as to indanger the loſers, they will naturally demand, it will be juſt to grant them ſome adequate advantages. It is not of the ſpirit of trade to encounter riſques, without compenſation.

Permit me to take notice of ſome objections which may be made. It will be ſaid the loan is funded on a ſyſtem inducing unhappy conſequences: that it will effect an increaſe of the capital of the national debt. I ſee this fully; I have been effected at it: I ardently wiſh it had been poſſible, even by giving much greater

Best possible image.

advantages to the lenders, to have avoided a perpetual burden; but the propositions I received were so exorbitant, that I was constrained to give up my first intention. Besides the enormous premiums and interest, the subscribers expected as a term, that their annuities should not be redeemable within 15 years; this determined me to give up that plan. It would have been an immense loss to the nation, especially in case a peace takes place. The nation would not think themselves happy in this event, had they found themselves obliged to support a burden, during fifteen years, which even in supporting of a war, would have been too heavy. I have, therefore, against my own will, preferred a perpetual loan. By my calculations the real profit is five and an half per cent. If the sudden rise of stocks seems to make it seven per cent. I again repeat it, I rejoice for the lenders. In cases of extremity we cannot too much yield to the opulent part of the nation, whose confidence in government, induces them to support it with their money and credit. If the profits made by those friends to government are considered but as rewards, they are rewards well bestowed.

Philadelphia, June 28.

By advices from the southward we learn, That the British army in Virginia, under Cornwallis, made a motion with a view to possess themselves of some stores at Albemarle Old Court-House; whereupon the marquis de la Fayette, being joined by the first detachment of Pennsylvanians, under the command of general Wayne, made forced marches towards James river, and on gaining the South Anna, he found Cornwallis encamped some miles below the Point of Forks. By a stolen march through a difficult road, he threw himself between the enemy and the magazine, and took a position upon Michunk, where, agreeable to appointment, he was joined by a body of rifle men. Next day Cornwallis retired towards Richmond, where he was at the date of our last dispatches, which was the 18th instant.

On the 6th instant, arrived at Boston from l'Orient, after a passage of 69 days, the Alliance frigate, captain Barry. On his passage from Boston to l'Orient captain Barry captured the privateer schooner Allert, of ten carriage guns, from Glasgow, Francis Russell commander, and sent her into l'Orient. This privateer had with her a prize, a Venetian ship, which she had captured and detained. Captain Barry and his officers, out of respect to the law of nations and the rights of neutrality, immediately released the Venetian ship to proceed on her voyage. Her cargoe was very valuable.

Captain Barry sailed from l'Orient the 30th of March last, with a convoy. On the 2d of April he fell in with and took two privateer brigs, from Guernsey, one the Mars of 20 twelves, 2 six pound cannon, 12 four pound cohorns, and 112 men; the other the Minerva, of 10 guns and 55 men.

On the 2d of May he fell in with and captured a brig and snow from Jamaica to Bristol, loaded with sugars.

On the 28th of May he fell in with two British sloops of war; one the ship Atalanta, of 16 guns and 120 men; the other the brig Trepassey, of 14 guns and 60 men. After engaging these near three glasses, within pistol shot they both struck to him. Captain Barry had 5 men killed and 22 wounded, himself among the latter. The Atalanta had 5 men killed and 15 wounded; the Trepassey 6 killed and 15 wounded, the captain among the former. Most of the above prizes have arrived at safe ports.

Captain Barry, having a great number of prisoners on board, thought it prudent to send the Trepassey as a cartel to Newfoundland, which he did with about 220 prisoners, first throwing her guns overboard, and taking away her military stores, reserving the captain of the Atalanta and the first lieutenant of the Trepassey, as hostages for the return of the vessel.

Last Thursday morning, soon after sunrise, general Skinner landed at the highlands, with a body of troops supposed to be near 12 hundred. He marched about twelve miles into the country, in the course of which he burnt Mr. Stillman's house, a quartermaster in the Monmouth militia, also justice Covenhoven's house. But the militia under colonel Holmes, turning out with the greatest alacrity, and harrassing him very much, he was obliged to go off the next day, with very little plunder. David Forman, esquire, (formerly general) shewed a most laudable example, by serving with his countrymen and fellow citizens in the ranks.

On Tuesday last the general assembly of this state adjourned till the first Tuesday in September next, having passed the following laws during their session, viz.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this state, by sea, under certain limitations and restrictions.

An act to raise effective supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

An act for the repeal of so much of the laws of this commonwealth as make the continental bills of credit and the bills emitted by the resolves or acts of the assemblies of the said commonwealth, a legal tender; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for recruiting the Pennsylvania line, in the army of the United States.

A supplement to an act, intitled, an act for establishing a land office; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for raising additional supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

The general assembly of the state of New Jersey, have passed an act to repeal sundry acts making the bills of credit, issued in the faith of that state, a legal tender, &c

Saturday last the privateer brig Nesbitt, captain Forbes, arrived in this port, from a cruise, during which she has taken three prizes; one a dispatch boat from New York to Chesapeak (called the May-Flower) arrived here last week; another sloop, the General Leslie, from New-York, to Chesapeak, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c. came in with the Nesbitt on Saturday; and a brig sent into a safe port to the southward.

Tuesday came up from Chester, the ship Franklin, captain Angus. And

Yesterday morning the privateer brig Malton, late captain Hall, from New-York, arrived. She was taken by the Resolution, captain M'Nachtane.

Sunday last arrived here captain Benezet, from Hispaniola, by whom we are informed, that the latter end of May a large ship passed by Aucays, in a very shattered condition, supposed to be an English 80 gun ship, which had been roughly handled, and was making the best of her way to Jamaica, to refit.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 28th day of June instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the following negroes, to wit, Bablico Smith, Joseph Blackbourn, Ann Eastern, and William Witmay, taken out of the schooner or vessel called the Tryal, at sea, and libelled against by James Forbes, qui tam, &c. To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel.

By order of the Judge,
JAMES READ, Register.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of June, instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the Trial of the Privateer Brigantine or Vessel called the MALTON, burthen about 30 tons, lately commanded by Henry Hall; and her guns, tackle, furniture, apparel and cargo, lately taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against by John M'Nachtane, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear, and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree may not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,
June 27. JAMES READ, Register.

James Kiggan,

LATE partner with William Sowersby, returns thanks to his former customers, and begs leave to acquaint them and the public, that he still keeps the livery stables opposite the State house, in Chesnut-street, at the corner of Fifth street, where he takes in horses to stand at livery, by the week, month or year; likewise has saddle horses, chairs, and a stage-waggon to hire. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on their horses being taken good care of, at a reasonable rate, by their humble servant,
JAMES KIGGAN.

Whereas the Agents for confiscated

Estates for the county of Chester, have advertised for Sale, about Two Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of Hog-Island, in the river Delaware, as the estate late of Joseph Galloway, and forfeited to this Commonwealth by his attainder. And whereas the whole of the said Island is, by sufficient conveyances in law, legally vested, in fee simple, in the subscribers, who are in the peaceable and quiet possession thereof, and are determined to make good their claim thereto, against all persons pretending any right therein, under the said Joseph, to whom the same never belonged, either in law or equity. In order, therefore to prevent the uninformed from being imposed upon and involved in difficulties, by becoming purchasers under the state, this public Notice is hereby given, so that no person may complain of being innocently involved in an expensive and fruitless lawsuit.

MARK M'CALL for { BENJAMIN RUE, JOSEPH OGDON, WILLIAM EKHART,
Thomas Procter, Their Attornies in fact.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all those COLLECTORS of Public Taxes, for the City and County of Philadelphia, who have not settled their Duplicates and paid the amount thereof to the County Treasurer, that they forthwith proceed to collect the Taxes yet due, and pay the whole Amount of their respective Duplicates to the County Treasurer, within Ten days from the date hereof, after which time every Delinquent will be proceeded against as the law directs. By Order of the Commissioners,
June 27. GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

TO be sold or exchanged for an house in Philadelphia, about one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying three quarters of a mile from Christiana Bridge, New Castle county. About sixty acres are cleared, and the remainder very well timbered, well watered with good springs, &c. There is on it a small house fit for a tenant. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

Sixteen Hard Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, a dark Bay HORSE, with a blackish curled mane and tail, heavy made, in good order, turned of four years old this spring; a natural trotter, but can pace a little; has a small star, above 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock with the letters S Q. Whoever secures the said Horse and Thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall be intitled to the above Reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by me, SETH QUEE. June 25

Imported, and to be Sold, Wholesale,

By Josiah Hewes,

In Chesnut-street, near Strawberry-Alley,

YARD wide and 7-8 Linens, Dowlass, white Threads, Calimancoes, Durants, Nankeens, silk gown Patterns, striped and corded Dimity, Calicoes, Chintzes, Sewing Silk, black and coloured silk Stuffs, silk for linings, flowered and figured Silks, black Taffaties and Alimode, white Sarsnet, black and yellow Everlasting, tamboured Silk Waistcoat Patterns, Lawns, Cambricks, black and white silk and thread Gauze, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fans, Silk Stockings, black and coloured Ribbands, Necklaces, Thread Lace for ruffles, white and black Blond Lace, Crapes, &c. &c.

ALSO, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine, white and brown Sugars in hogsheads, barrels and boxes, Bohea Tea and Race Ginger.

STRAYED or stolen, out of a pasture, near this city, about the first instant (June) a dun sorrel horse, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near hip, with the letter O. Whoever takes up the same, and returns him (or can give certain information where he is detained) to Robert Stevenson, in Second street, a little below the market, shall receive Four hard Dollars reward.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1781.

Came to Joseph Bachar's Mea-

dow, in Passyunk township, an old RED COW, with a star in her forehead, a white belly, both ears marked, has a white spot on her rump: Likewise a young COW with a white face, red round her eyes, short horns, both ears marked, a white belly, white tail. Whoever has lost said Cows, by applying to JOSEPH TODD, may have them again.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, chief justice of the supreme court, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the honourable Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, judge of admiralty, the honourable William Augustus Atlee, Esquire, second justice of the supreme court, the honourable John Evans, Esquire, third justice of the same court, and the honourable George Bryan, Esquire, fourth justice of the same court, and justices duly assigned, constituted and commissioned to hear, try and determine all treasons, piracies, felonies, and crimes committed upon the sea, or within admiralty jurisdiction, have issued their precept bearing date the twelfth day of June instant, to me directed, for holding a court of admiralty sessions, at the state house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all justices of the peace, coroner and constables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Also all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

DRY GOODS,

To be Sold, reasonable for Cash, By

Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At his Store, the fifth door north of the corner of Walnut-street, in Water-street; Consisting of the following Articles.

AN elegant Assortment of plain and figured Silks,
Tamboured and silk knit Vests,
Black silk breeches Patterns,
Sewing Silk of different colours,
Silk Umbrelloes,
Plain and figured Ribbands,
Blond Lace, Gauzes, cap Wire,
Chintzes,
Manchester Muslins,
Cotton and thread Stockings,
Linen Jeans,
White and coloured Threads,
Pins, plated shoe and knee Buckles,
Folio and quarto writing Paper,
Wafers and Sealing wax,
ALSO, A handsome Assortment of Cambricks,
A few English Saddles, Bridles, Fusils, Pistols, Barriron,
A neat London made chamber Clock,
An elegant, rich, velvet, embroidered Cushion, &c. for a pulpit, desk, and communion table; the whole finished in the newest fashion, and designed for a church in the United States.

ALL KINDS OF

COLOURS,

For the ARMY and NAVY, Made and Sold, on the most reasonable Terms,

By Rebecca Young,

In Walnut-street, near Third-street, and next door but one to Mr. Samuel M'Lane's.

N B. Any person having BUNTING for Sale, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying as above.

from 7, 8, 900, and 1000l. a year, to 200l. a year at moſt.

A letter from a gentleman in Madras to his friend in Edinburgh, dated February 8, 1780, ſays, "The arrival of ſir Edward Hughes's ſquadron, with a battalion of Lord Macleod's Highlanders and 1700 recruits, is a fine reinforcement. The Marattas and Hyder have been troubleſome of late, and have even inſulted us, but they will not talk ſo big, now that our fleet is arrived. The French had propagated, among all the country powers, that we had not a ſhip, and that none would be ſent here this ſeaſon. You will, no doubt, have heared of a ſhameful treaty that was made by general C. and the late field deputies of Bombay with the Marrattas, at a time when a reſpectable reinforcement was ſent from Bengal under general Goddard. They have been treating ever ſince to little purpoſe; for there is no doing buſineſs here without a good army at our back. A battalion of Europeans, a battalion of Seapoys, and two companies of Artillery, are therefore ordered to join general Goddard, and I have no doubt that this reſpectable force, joined to what is already with ſir Eyre Coot, will bring the Marrattas to reaſon. Hyder too muſt be humbled for he is conſtantly making attacks upon our poſts."

Captain Gowland, who has made ſeveral voyages to the Eaſt Indies, in the company's ſervice, has obtained leave from the directors to fit out three privateers, each to carry 50 guns, and to cruiſe in India. Two of them are ready for ſea, and now lying in the river; about ten days will do all that the third wants. They are to ſail with the fleet that is now lying at Spithead, under convoy of admiral Darby.

Twenty guineas each were advanced on Wedneſday to ten able ſeamen for a privateer in the river, which is more than ever was known before.

February 12. Eighteen ſail of the line are preparing at Breſt, with all poſſible expedition, for the Weſt-Indies.

On Saturday morning early his royal highneſs prince William Henry ſet out from the queen's palace, for Portſmouth, to embark on board the Prince George of 98 guns.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The Miniſter from the United States of America, Dr. Franklin, has been very much indiſpoſed ſince the 15th of January, but has recovered beyond expectation. The King honoured him with perſonal viſits four or five times."

On Sunday evening general Smith arrived in town from France; the above officer was taken on his paſſage in a tranſport ſhip from New-York, by an American privateer, with a French commiſſion in the Iriſh channel: the captain having refuſed a ranſom for the above officer, landed him in France, where he remained a priſoner till the late cartel took place.

Several ſhips from 400 to 700 tons, are contracted for to be built at Whitby, with all expedition for government ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Warwick, Feb. 1.

"I ſuſtained on Sunday morning laſt, a little before day light, a terrible loſs by the ſudden riſe of the river Avon, near which I had 98 fine ſheep, and 84 of them were ſwept away by the flood, and every one drowned, the other fourteen kept back on the high ground were ſaved.

March 14. A letter from Paris, dated March 3, ſays, "Laſt night his excellency the Ruſſian ambaſſador received diſpatches from his court, and this morning held a meeting with the Dutch, Daniſh, Imperial and Pruſſian miniſters, at the breaking up of which it was reported that the empreſs had propoſed a treaty for a general pacification between the Belligerent powers."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, March 13.

"Yeſterday ſailed his majeſty's ſhips Solebay and Warwick, with a fleet of tranſports and the trade for Cork.

The following Letter is publiſhed in Mr. Rivington's New-York Paper of the 13th inſtant, as one of thoſe found in the laſt intercepted mail from the Eaſtward. It contains ſo true and ſtriking a picture of the Character of our enemy, that we take the liberty of laying it before the Public.

Boſton, May 15, 1781.

Dear DANIEL,

I HAVE long waited with anxious expectations of having the pleaſure of ſeeing you in Boſton, I now begin to deſpair of having that happineſs: A ſtudious and conſtant attention to the buſineſs of my department have greatly impaired my conſtitution; it is generally thought that I am in a declining ſtate: it would afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſee you before I bid adieu to this tranſitory world; therefore, I once more moſt earneſtly requeſt that you would loſe no time, but come quickly, the pleaſant ſeaſon of the year is now approaching, nature begins to dreſs herſelf in the moſt gay and beautiful attire, indeed every thing combines to make your journey eaſy and agreeable; I mean by land, for I would by no means adviſe you to riſk yourſelf by water, leſt you ſhould unhappily have the hard fortune to be taken by a cruel, relentleſs, a barbarous and inexorable enemy, whoſe ſecret and underhand treatment to all our brave and virtuous countrymen, who have unfortunately fell into their hands, has been ſuch as to inſure a lingering if not an immediate death; they dare not do it openly, leſt the ſons of America, being juſtly inflamed with indignation, ſhould RETALIATE; Congreſs have long ſince made the reſolve, I have had the opportunity of trying it, and have had the pleaſure of hearing and ſeeing the good effects.—I could wiſh that all thoſe who have the care of Britiſh priſoners would ſtrictly enquire into the uſage of our's, and treat them like for like, without waiting for any formal public orders; for I cannot learn that there are any public orders given by the enemy to treat our people in the manner they have done, yet few, very few, ſurvive to return to the arms of their friends and relations, thoſe that return make a lingering and miſerable exit; whenever Congreſs, or our illuſtrious Commander, have remonſtrated againſt ſuch cruel treatment, we find thoſe in command, and in high ſtations amongſt the enemy, clear themſelves, by ſlightly diſavowing that ſuch treatment was inflicted by their orders; yet we do not find that they diſcourage or diſcountenance it, by breaking or expelling from their army, thoſe who have been, or are the immediate, but not the real inſtruments thereof. Had I the management of thoſe affairs, I would juſtly return craft for craft, and juſtify myſelf without producing any orders from public authority. Several complaints have been made againſt me, by the priſoners of war at this poſt and at Rutland, to ſome of our general officers, from which I have always been able to extricate myſelf with the greateſt facility: However, by the crafty management of ſome diſguiſed tories, the priſoners are now out of my care, and in general they fare much better than the greater part of our brave and virtuous army; which conduct, I have reaſon to believe, added to a cloſe application to the public buſineſs, have been the ſole cauſe of my preſent declining ſtate of health, the phyſicians who attend me are of that opinion: however, I hope when I am gone the eyes of my countrymen will be opened and that they will then retaliate openly. The independency of the thirteen ſtates is as certain as death, you may rely upon it, but let us have the credit of deſerving it by a glorious and ſtrenuous exertion of our whole ſtrength, that Britain and other nations may be afraid to irritate America in future. I rather fear that upon the ſettlement of our affairs the Policy of Europe will judge it prudent to guarantee Canada, on its largeſt limits, to Great Britain, in order to keep up an eternal jealouſy between us: I could ſincerely wiſh that we might have Canada annext to theſe ſtates, as it would entirely ſecure us from the ravages of the ſavage Indians, and from the depredations of the more ſavage Britons. As to the enmity let it continue agreeable to the wiſhes of Europe; for myſelf, I could ſwear that I would never be in friendſhip with the Britons, and keep it as ſacred as Hannibal did his towards the Romans.

Who have been the cauſe of this long, bloody and unprovoked war? the Britons! Who have made wives widows, children fatherleſs, and bereft parents of their children? blood thirſty Britons! Who have murdered our brave ſoldiers and citizens in cool blood? the Britons! Who have butchered our helpleſs women and children? the Britons! Who have debauched, raviſhed, and then murdered the virtuous and chaſte wives and daughters of America, &c. &c. &c.? The cruel, ſavage, barbarous and bloody Britons!—After commiting all theſe complicated crimes, at which humanity ſhudders, and Satan himſelf bluſhes, can there be an American found on the face of the earth ſo deſtitute of virtue, ſo mean, low-ſpirited, &c. &c. &c. &c. as to be in real amity with the ſavage, daſtardly race of Britons? forbid it Heaven! Juſtice and honour forbid it!

I beg you will make no delay in coming, and I am afraid that I ſhall never have the pleaſure of ſeeing my brothers and ſiſters, unleſs we can manage things ſo after your arrival, that I may leave my affairs with you and proceed to Virginia. I long, I have an anxious deſire to viſit my native country once more; my ill ſtate of health prevents my being particular: flour at this place is upon the riſe from 1300l. old currency per cwt. pork is about 500l. or 600l. per barrel, beef about 400l. Indian corn about 70 dollars per buſhel, freſh beef from the market about 8 dollars per lb. exchange about 30 for one; but fluctuates; tea is 150 dollars per lb. brown ſugar at 8 dollars per lb. loaf ſugar about 30 dollars per lb.—Euſtatia being taken has been the cauſe of the riſe of merchandize, &c.

I again conclude with following line:

Nihil mihi reſcribas attamen ipſe veni.——

I am, dear nephew, your ever loving and affectionate uncle till death JA. RICHARDSON.

Tenax propoſiti.

Pleaſe to excuſe the incorrectneſs of the aforeſaid ſcrawl, as I am in haſte, come, come.

Mr. Daniel Richardſon, Jun.

ON Thurſday the 5th of July next, at X o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe, will begin the ſale of the Public Lots of the city, for the redemption of the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated April 29, 1780. A Plan of the firſt fifty lots may be ſeen the Coffee houſe.—Conditi ons of Sale.

Firſt. The price at which each lot ſhall be ſtruck off to be paid into the ſtate treaſury, in the aforeſaid bills of credit, dated April 29, 1780, or in gold and ſilver money, at the rates at which they formerly paſſed in Pennſylvania, and in no other money: in manner following:

One fourth, part within three days after the ſale, and the remaining three fourths within two months, to be reckoned from the day of ſale.

If the one quarter part be not depoſited, as above, or if after ſuch depoſit be made, the further payment ſhall not be complied with, in the manner preſcribed, the ſale be void, the depoſit if made to be forfeited to the ſtate, and the lot again ſet up to ſale.

Secondly. Upon producing to the truſtees, certificates ſom the treaſurer of the ſtate, that the conſideration or price of any lot hath been ſatisfied in manner aforeſaid, the buyer to be entitled to a deed, under the ſeal of the ſtate, veſting him, his heirs and aſſigns forever, with an eſtate in fee in the lot by him purchaſed; ſubject to no other rent or reſerve than one white oak acorn yearly, if the ſame be demanded.

Philadelphia,

By order of Council,
T. MATLACK, ſecretary.

June 21, 1781.

THOSE who may pleaſe to favour this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend the Money with them, and thereby ſave themſelves and the Printer the Trouble very generally attending future Settlements.

THOMAS LEIPER,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-ſtreets, to the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, the ſeventh door above Market-ſtreet, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the firſt Quality.

Juſt Imported from Europe, and to be Sold, by

Saſportas & Le Bœuf,

At their Store, in Front ſtreet, oppoſite to the Coffee-Houſe, a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Conſiſting of—

BROADCLOTHS, Wiltons, Bath Coating, white Flannel, Knaps, Serge Denims, Shaloons, Duroys, Durants, white and buff coloured Marſeilles Quilting; plain, corded and figured Demities, plain and ſpotted Jeans; yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Engliſh Checks, a large Aſſortment of printed linen Handkerchiefs, Scotch Hankerchiefs, Barcelona Handkerchiefs of ſeveral colours, India Nankeens, a large Aſſortment of white and black figured and plain Gauze Handkerchiefs, coarſe and fine Cagui, black and white blond Lace, ſilk Gloves and Mittens, ivory and cocoa mounted Fans; Iriſh, Dutch and German Linens, ſheeting Linens, Brittanias, Calicoes, Humhums, jaconet and book Muſlins; white, black and clouded Mantuas, Searſuckers, Scotch Threads, ſtaylon Threads, a large Aſſortment of broad and narrow Ribbands, broad and narrow white Tapes, white and black Pins, Needles, white and black Engliſh beaver Hats, gold and ſilver thread coat and jacket buttons, ſewing Silks of different colours, ſkeleton wire, Souchong Tea in canniſters, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Engliſh Sail Duck from No. 4 to 8, a large Aſſortment of artificial Flowers, and ſeveral other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. They alſo have a Quantity of Sugar in hogſheads and barrels, Taffia, Cocoa in bags: which they will Sell reaſonably. June 19.

LOST or STOLEN,

But ſuppoſed the latter, a Certificate, belonging, to a SOLDIER of the Pennſylvania line, No. 116, for forty pounds three ſhillings and eight pence, dated the 9th of June, 1781, favor of Timothy Rourke, of the invalid regiment. All perſons are cautioned not to receive it in payment or otherwiſe, 'till notice is given by me, of the right owner's having recovered it. LEWIS NICOLA, Col. Inv.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1781.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of ROWLAND PRITCHET, late of this city, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note or Book Account, are deſired to make immediate Payment: and all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them, properly atteſted, to

MARY FORREST, Executrix.
JAMES ALLENBY, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

By Robert Bridges,

On Thomas Willing, Eſquire's Wharf, a little below the Bird in Hand,

Weſt-India Rum, Coffee,

Havanna SUGARS of the firſt and ſecond quality, and a parcel of very good COTTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, auditors for ſettling the depreciation of the Pennſylvania Line, will attend at their office in the weſt wing of the ſtate houſe, from 9 o'clock till 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, for one month from this date, Sundays excepted, after which this office will be diſcontinued.

JAMES STEVENSON, } Auditors, &c.
JOHN NICHOLSON, }

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert Correy, junior,

Two Stills, from 1000 to 1400 gallons, with Tops; a few caſks of Card Wire, ſuitable for cotton or wool cards; a good ſecond hand Chair and Harneſs.

The ſubſcriber informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he will take in HORSES and CARRIAGES to ſtand at Livery, as uſual, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, Philadelphia. FRANCIS LEE. June 15.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1781.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.—Price SIX-PENCE. [NUMB. 749

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT for Recruiting the Pennsylvania Line in the Army of the United States.

WHEREAS the frequent calling forth the militia of this state, is attended with great expence and loss of time; to prevent which in future as much as may be;

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, that there shall, with all convenient speed, be enlisted within this state, two thousand seven hundred able bodied men, to serve in the Pennsylvania line, for the term of eighteen months, from the first day of July next, who shall be raised and procured by or at the expence of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of this state, in number and according to the proportion following, that is to say: By the city and county of Philadelphia, eight hundred and ninety-five; the county of Bucks, one hundred and seventy-seven; the county of Chester, two hundred and eighty four; the county of Lancaster, three hundred and eighty-four; the county of York, two hundred and fourteen; the county of Cumberland, two hundred and two; the county of Berks, one hundred and ninety-three; the county of Northampton, one hundred and twelve; the county of Bedford, sixty-one; the county of Northumberland, seventy five; and the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, one hundred and three.

Sect. 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners of the city and several counties of this state respectively, or any two of them, shall forthwith transmit to the several classes classed by virtue of an act of the assembly of this state, entitled, "An act to compleat the quota of the fœderal army assigned to this state," passed the twenty third of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, by persons to be by them appointed for that service, an order in writing under their hands, with a duplicate annexed, containing the names of each and every person composing such class, requiring each of the said classes to enlist for the term of eighteen months, as aforesaid, and deliver to the proper officer, one able bodied recruit, within fifteen days thereafter.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any class or classes shall neglect or refuse to enlist one able bodied recruit as aforesaid, within the time limited and directed, or to make return thereof to the assessor of the proper township, ward or district, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners or township, ward or district assessors, or any of them, and they are hereby authorised and required to enlist for the term aforesaid, and deliver to the proper officer, one able-bodied recruit in behalf of such class or classes respectively; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, township, ward, or district assessors, or either of them, where such neglect or refusal shall happen, to proceed and levy in the manner directed by the laws now in force for levying and collecting other public taxes, on the class or classes so neglecting or refusing, the sum agreed to be paid by the said commissioners, township, ward or district assessors, or any of them, to the said recruit, and the reasonable expences accruing thereupon, in proper proportions, according to the last public tax levied therein, which they are hereby enjoined and directed to do within two days after such recruit shall be enlisted.

Sect. 4. And whereas it may happen, that a number of the said classes may prove delinquent, and recruits may not be procured immediately to supply the deficiency.

Sect. 5. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of the several counties respectively, shall provide and keep a book, into which they shall enter in numerical order, the several delinquent classes, as they shall be returned to them, and shall enlist recruits for the said delinquent classes, according to their respective numbers, and in like manner levy and collect the sums imposed upon them respectively by this act.

Sect. 6. And whereas great injustice may be done, and unnecessary expences may be occasioned to delinquent classes, by the commissioners and assessors giving high and extravagant sums of money for recruits in their behalf:

Sect. 7. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every commissioner and assessor shall, before he enters on the duties required of him by this act, take the following oath or affirmation, viz. "I, A. B. do swear, (or solemnly, sincerely and truely declare and affirm) that in executing the duties required of me by the act intitled, 'an act for recruiting the Pennsylvania line in the army of the United States,' I will grieve no person or class (as therein mentioned) through hatred or ill will, but to the best of my judgment and abilities will procure recruits, or cause the same to be procured for delinquent classes, on the cheapest and best terms in my power."

Sect. 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person who in pursuance of this act shall enlist and deliver to the proper officer, one able bodied recruit, shall be exempted from all militia duty for and during the time of such enlistment.

Sect. 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every recruit so enlisted and entered into the Pennsylvania line, shall receive the same pay, cloathing and rations, as the troops of this state in the service of the United States; and also half pay during life if disabled in the service.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where any class or person therein shall furnish such recruit in behalf of such class, and any dispute may arise about the sum or sums of money which any person or persons therein should or ought to pay towards the enlistment of such recruit, or shall neglect or refuse to pay their proportion thereof, the same shall be adjusted, collected and paid in the manner directed in the foregoing clause, for the levying collecting and paying the expences of enlistment, in cases where the classes have neglected or refused.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the supreme executive council and the commanding officers of the Pennsylvania line, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint officers of the said line in each county, for the purpose of inspecting and taking such recruits in charge that shall be enlisted in pursuance of this act.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every recruit enlisted for any class, shall be attested before the next or some justice of the peace, if accepted by the proper officer, and shall by one of the said classes be delivered to the nearest officer appointed for that purpose, who, upon the receipt of such recruit and certificate from the said justice of the peace, of his having been attested as above, shall give a receipt in favour of such class for said recruit.

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all monies paid by executors, guardians or others, in legal trust, in right of another, in pursuance of this act, shall be allowed in their accounts, at the time of the settlement thereof.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any county commissioner herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refusing so to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, (except in case of sickness or removal) shall be fined by the supreme executive council of this state in any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds in specie, and any assessor, collector, or other person required in pursuance of this act to perform any duty, and neglecting or refusing to perform the same, (except as above excepted) shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty pounds specie, by the commissioners of the city or any of the counties of this state, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who shall appoint another or others in their stead.

Sect. 15. And whereas it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in some of the said classes may not have any person in the occupation or possession thereof, or resident thereon to represent it:

Sect. 16. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the collector of the township, ward or district, wherein such property may be found, shall give speedy information thereof to the commissioners of the county, who shall without delay publish, or cause to be published, in some of the news-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, for three weeks successively, an account of all property so circumstanced in their said county, and of the sum or sums of money chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment thereof to the proper person, at or before the expiration of two months from the date of such publication; and on failure of such payment at the expiration of such term, the commissioners of the proper county, or any two of them, may, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to expose such property, or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay such sum or sums of money with reasonable costs, to sale at public auction, and after due and public notice given of such intended sale for at least ten days, to sell the same to the highest and best bidder; and the said commissioners or any two of them, shall convey any houses lands or tenements so sold, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof in fee simple, or for such estate as the delinquent owner thereof held the same, which shall be good and valid in law; and the said commissioners, after deducting the sum or sums of money aforesaid, and the reasonable costs, shall return and pay the overplus of the consideration money, if any, to the owner or owners when thereunto required.

Sect. 17. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all tenants in possession shall be accountable for and pay any sum or sums of money, charged by virtue of this act on the lands in his or her possession, and may discount the same out of his or her rent; and in case one year's rent should prove insufficient to defray the same, the said lands shall be liable for the sums charged thereon, and the same, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient, may be sold therefor in the manner prescribed in the foregoing clause.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the persons to be appointed by the commissioners of the city and several counties, to transmit and deliver to the several classes their orders with the duplicate herein before mentioned, shall be paid such reasonable rewards respectively for that service, as shall be agreed for by the said commissioners.

Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia,
on Monday, the twenty fifth day
of June, in the year one thousand
seven hundred eighty and one.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the general assembly.

On MONDAY, the Second Day of July, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets, will be SOLD by Public Auction,

900 Bushels of Coarse SALT,

and a small Assortment of DRY GOODS; consisting of Ribbands, Fans, Gauzes, Lawns, Silk and Thread Hose, Durants, Sagathies, Cassimers, &c. &c. &c.

And at Twelve o'clock, at Noon,

On the same Day, at the Coffee-house, will be SOLD, by Public Auction——The

Sloop POLLY,

Taken by the Letter of Marque Ship DOVE: Also the Schooner MAY-FLOWER, taken by the Privateer Brigantine NESBITT; as they now lay, near James and Drinker's Wharf, with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory of each, to be seen at the Place of Sale.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
June 26. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of June, instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the Trial of the Privateer Brigantine or Vessel called the MALTON, burthen about 30 tons, lately commanded by Henry Hall; and her guns, tackle, furniture, apparel and cargo, lately taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against by John M'Nachtane, (qui tam, &c.) To the end, that all persons concerned may appear, and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree may not pass pursuant to the Prayer of the libel, &c. By order of the Judge,
June 27. JAMES READ, Register.

The Officers of the different LODGES established under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Warrant of Pennsylvania, are requested to take NOTICE, that the Grand Quarterly Communication is adjourned until MONDAY, the Second Day of July next, at TWO o'Clock, P. M. at which Time it will be held, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-Alley.

By Order of the Right Worshipful Grand-Master.
June 18. W. M. SMITH, D. G. S.

TO BE SOLD, by
Andrew and James Caldwell,
West India Rum, French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines, bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Jesuit's Bark, Brimstone, Copperas, White Lead in kegs, Russia and Raven's Duck, Oznabrigs, fine Hollands, an assortment of low priced Linen, white Threads, Britannias, Womens Mitts, Mens Gloves, Mens Shoes, some Ship Chandlery, and Carpenters Tools, Needles.

TO BE SOLD, A
NEGROE BOY,
About 10 years old; has had the Small-Pox Enquire of the Printer.

HAGUE, January 24.

THE express from Russia, which our government has been expecting with great impatience, arrived here on the 22d instant in the morning, having performed his journey from Petersburgh in seventeen days. He has brought the agreeable advice, "that the treaty of confederation, between Russia and this republic, had been signed at Petersburgh by the ministers of this republic, and those of Russia, on the 3d instant; and that the empress, though already informed of the memorial presented by the English ambassador, to the States General, on the 12th of December last, had nevertheless persisted in her resolution, to protect, if necessary, by means of arms, the rights of neutrality in general, and those of the United Provinces in particular; and that her Imperial majesty had absolutely refused to listen to the propositions which the court of Great Britain had made unto her, to exclude this republic from the number of armed neuter powers."

This happy event has spread the greatest joy among the inhabitants of this republic, and has redoubled, if possible, the ardour in all individuals, of revenging the wrongs which this republic has long received, from the haughtiness and arrogance of the English nation.

Algesiras, Jan. 22. The king of Morocco having absolutely ordered the English, residing at Tangier, to evacuate his dominions, forced the British consul general, Mr Logie, and all the subjects of the king, his master, to embark in two vessels, to Gibraltar, and ordered the Reisfarach, to conduct them thither, and not cuit them until he had disposed of them in the place besieged. The Reis, after having executed his commission, returned to make us a visit, and tarried here a short time, during which he dined with Don Antonio Barcelo.

Paris, Feb. 20. Mr. Necker has laid before France and the world, the general account of our finances. The candor and perspicuity which reign on this representation, are very proper to dissipate all the groundless alarms and jealousies, which interested persons wished to foment against an administration, much envied. It is the most triumphant answer which could be made against those obscure libels, which have only appeared, and then sunk into oblivion.

It appears from these accounts, so clearly and compleatly stated, that the royal treasury receives actually ten millions two hundred thousand livres more than is necessary for discharging all the debts, all the pensions, and all the expences of the state, and as these debts diminish from day to day, by the deaths of the annuitants, the surplus will increase continually, and furnish an extensive security to those, who have deposited their fortunes in the finances of the king.

Feb. 25. The account rendered by the director general of the finances has had the greatest success: all the people of Paris repair to the house of the bookseller, who has them for sale; the royal printing office is not sufficient to answer all the demands of the populace. The proceeds of the sale are destined to relieve the unfortunate, who find a consolation for their sufferings, in this state of the finances of the nation.

We cannot forbear praising the great and good consequences resulting from a thorough examination of our administration, all the points are discussed and laid open in the clearest and most satisfactory manner.

Though we cannot give a more extensive account of this work, which consists of 116 pages, in quarto, we will publish those parts which explain the motives of the author.

SIRE,

HAVING devoted my whole time and efforts to the service of your majesty, since you have called me to the office which I hold, it is without doubt of advantage for me, to have a public account to render of the success of my labours, and the present state of your finances; but whatever advantages a faithful servant might expect from this representation of his conduct, I should nevertheless have renounced this satisfaction, and added this new sacrifice to many others, if I had not supposed that the publication of such an account, with its proofs, might be of infinite advantage to your majesty's affairs. I do not know if even a similar institution, becoming permanent, would not be of essential advantages. An obligation upon a minister of finance, to bring to light all his administration, will have an influence upon his first steps, respecting the measures which he ought to pursue. Darkness and obscurity favour negligence; on the contrary a publication cannot become to him an honour, and a recompence, but so long as he feels the importance of his duty, and holds himself obligated to fulfil the duties thereof. An account so rendered, will induce the persons, who compose your majesty's councils, to study and attend to the state of the finances; an important branch of knowledge, to which all grand deliberations are connected, ought to have respect.

In the mean time it is hoped that this publication will render still more contemptible those obscure writers who have endeavoured to disturb the repose of an administrator, who, knowing that a man of an elevated mind, would not condescend to answer them, might profit by his silence, and affect some minds by their falshoods.

In fine, it is a consideration worthy of the most serious examination, whether such an institution must not have the greatest influence upon the public confidence.

In fact, if we turn our attention to the immense credit which is enjoyed by England, and which at this time is principally employed in supporting the war, we cannot attribute it entirely to the nature of the government; for whatever may be the authority of the monarch of France, as his interests, if well understood, will always be supported by the principles of fidelity and justice, he will easily cause the people to forget that he has the power of departing from these principles: and it appertains to your majesty, and to your character, by your virtues to make the truth realized by example. But another cause of this great credit of England is undoubtedly the public examination to which the state of her finances is subjected. Every year this state is presented to parliament, and is afterwards published, so that all the lenders know regularly the proportion maintained between the revenues and the expenditures, and are not troubled with suspicions and chimerical fears, the inseparable companions of obscurity.

In France they have ever made a mistery of the finances, or if sometimes they have spoken of them, it has been in the preamble of edicts, and always at the moment when they wished to borrow; but these expressions are too often the same, to be always true, and must necessarily loose their force: men of experience will no longer rely (if I may use the expression) in the moral character of a minister of finance; it is of importance to found confidence upon the most solid basis. I confess that in particular circumstances some have been able to profit from the veil which has been spread over the state of their finances, to obtain in the midst of disorder a moderate credit, which was unmerited; but this transitory advantage, in holding up a deceitful delusion, and favouring the weakness of administration, never failed of being followed by unhappy consequences; the effects of which yet continue, and will not soon be cured. It is not, therefore, only for the first moment after the light begins to shine upon the finances of a great and deranged state that she remains under embarassment; but if this publication had prevented even this confusion, what service would it not have rendered to the state.

The sovereign of a kingdom, such as France, may always, when he will, maintain the ballance between his expences, and his ordinary revenues; the diminution of the one, always seconded by the public voice, is in his hands, and when circumstances demand it, the augmentation of the imposts are in his power; but the most dangerous, and the most unjust of resources, is to seek in a blind confidence some transitory succours, and to obtain loans without securing the payment of interest, either by the augmentation of revenues, or by oeconomy. An administration which deceives by postpones, the moment of embarassment, does but encrease the evil, and render the precipice more formidable, while a different conduct, more simple and more candid, will multiply the riches of the sovereign, and always defend him from every species of injustice. It therefore furnishes a great and pleasing prospect of your majesty's administration, only to have permitted a public account of the state of your finances to be rendered; and I wish, for the happiness and power of the kingdom, that this institution may not be temporary, for what danger in fact can arise from such an account? for if it be the foundation and support of credit, it exacts nothing from a sovereign but the most simple rules of morality, namely to proportion his revenues to his expenditures, and give security to the lenders, whenever, from the necessities of the state, he has recourse to their confidence.

LONDON.

March 24. The last mails from Holland brought over a great many private letters from English gentlemen, resident in Amsterdam, who, from their manner of writing, take it for granted that we are as well acquainted with their proceedings now as we were before the commencement of hostilities, as will appear from the following short and inexplicable article: they say, "Your manifesto and Van Berkel's sentence is put off for one month." From whence it should seem, that the Pensionary has been proceeded against in a criminal way, and will in that case, in all likelihood, receive the reward of his perfidy.

Admiralty Office, March 31.

Captain Sterling, of his majesty's ship Gibraltar, from St. Eustatia, landed at Plymouth from on board the sloop Swallow, and arrived this morning at the admiralty office, with dispatches from admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, to P. Stephens, esquire, the following of which is a copy.

Extract of a letter from sir George Brydges Rodney, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, St. Eustatia, February 4, 1781.

"His majesty's sloop of war the Childers, joined me on the 27th of January, with secret orders from your lordships, and his majesty's royal declaration against the States of Holland and their subjects.

"General Vaughan and myself lost not a moment to put his majesty's orders in execution: we immediately embarked the troops destined for the enterprize, and the most profound secrecy being observed, we sailed from St. Lucia the 30th of January.

"To prevent the French from suspecting our design, the whole fleet appeared before fort Royal, and St. Peter's, Martinico, which much alarmed the island; after having left rear admiral Drake with six ships of the line, and two frigates, to observe the motions of the four ships of the line and two frigates which were in the bay of fort Royal; late in the night of the same day we proceeded for the Dutch island of Statia, and detached rear admiral sir Samuel Hood with his squadron, to block up the bay of St. Eustatia, and prevent any Dutch men of war or merchantmen from escaping, which service he performed very efficaciously.

"The third instant the general and myself entered the bay with the rest of the fleet and the troops, the ships of war were stationed off the batteries, and the troops ready for landing: but to prevsnt the effusion of blood, the general and myself judged it necessary to summon the governor, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose, to which he immediately acceded.

"The surprize and astonishment of the governor and inhabitants of St. Eustatia is scarcely to be conceived; the arrival of the Dutch ship of war of 38 guns, and 300 men, commanded by the count de Byland, and belonging to the admiralty of Amsterdam, had encouraged the inhabitants against their fears of hostilities.

"I sincerely congratulate your lordships on the severe stroke to the Dutch East-India company, and the perfidious merchants of Amsterdam, occasioned by the capture of this island: 150 vessels have been taken in and about the harbour, of different denominations (some of which are very richly laden) exclusive of the Dutch frigate the Mars, which I have manned and put in commission, and will in a few days be ready to go out and cruise against the enemy as an English man of war. There are also five ships of war, mounting from 14 to 26 guns, all complete and ready for service.

"A Dutch fleet consisting of 30 merchant ships richly laden, under convoy of a 60 gun ship, having failed from St. Eustatia about 36 hours before our arrival, I dispatched captain Reynolds, of his majesty's ship Monarch, with the Panther and Sybil, to follow them to the latitude of Bermuda, if they did not fall in with them before.

"All the stores, houses, and the strand of the river, are full of tobacco and sugar.

"The islands of St. Martins and Saba have surrendered at discretion. (Their summons and articles are the same that were inclosed in general Vaughan's letter."

Copy of a letter from sir George Brydges Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, at St. Eustatia, February 6, 1781.

"SIR,

"Since my letter of the 4th instant, the Dutch fleet that sailed from St. Eustatia before my arrival, was intercepted by the diligent activity of captain Reynolds; I am sorry to inform your lordships, that the Dutch admiral was killed in the action.

I have the honour to inclose captain Reynolds's letter, and am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. RODNEY."

The following is the letter alluded to.

On board the Monarch, before the Island of St. Eustatia, February 4, 1781.

"SIR,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday morning I came up with the fleet you sent me in pursuit of at ten o'clock, I hailed the Mars, which was a Dutch man of war of 60 guns, and ordered her to strike, her refusal occasioned an exchange of a few cannon shot, in which Monarch suffered no other damage than having three men wounded. I do not know for certain the number of killed and wounded on board the Dutch vessel, but the admiral is among the former; his flag was not hoisted during the action. She has received several wounds in her masts, &c. I ordered the Panther to take her in charge.

"By the skill and address of captain Hervy and lord Charles Fitzgerald, we were enabled to take the whole fleet, and to set sail with our prizes at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

"I have put my first lieutenant, Mr. Drury, on board the Mars; permit me to recommend him as an officer of great merit. I have dispatched the best sailing vessel I have, to give you this information, and am sorry I have it not in my power to be more particular. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) F. REYNOLDS."

Extract of a letter from admiral sir George B. Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich, in the harbour of St. Eustatia, February 6, 1781.

"I beg leave to inform your lordship, that since the taking of St. Eustatia, three large Dutch ships from Amsterdam, were taken and carried into St. Christophers; as their cargoes consisted of all sorts of naval stores, I immediately ordered them to English Harbour, in the island of Antigua, for the use of his majesty's fleet.

"The conquest of this island is of very great moment to his majesty's service, and of great distress to the enemy. A fleet from Guadaloupe, coming here to load with stores and provisions, were all taken, and are now actually safe in the harbour."

Philadelphia, June 30.

Thursday last arrived here the prize brig Porcupine, late captain Irwin, from St. Kitt's, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo consisting of 90 hogsheads of rum, &c. sent in by the Fair American privateer, captain Eldridge. She mounts sixteen six pounders, and eight swivels, is copper bottomed, and was lately a privateer out of St. Kitts, having been very mischievous in taking many prizes She had only fifteen men on board when taken, most of her crew having been pressed into British men of war, at St. Kitt's, previous to her sailing.

By the Charming Molly, captain Stillwell, and Hibernia, captain Baxter, arrived here yesterday morning, after a short passage from the Havanna, we learn that transports, having on board the British prisoners taken at Pensacola, by general Galvez, had touched at the Havanna, on their way to New-York, where they were, by capitulation, to be sent.

On Monday night, the 18th instant, a party of Indians attack'd a house in lower Smithfield, Northampton county, and took three inhabitants prisoners, viz. John Teel, William Courtright, and Edward M'Ginnis. Captain Shoemaker being alarmed, with great dispatch assembled fifteen of his neighbours, who turned out with great spirit: they were soon joined by captain Hover, who added a number of spirited volunteers, so as to make the whole amount to twenty-five, officers included. Captain Shoemaker then set out with eight of those soonest ready; the rest followed in a short time after. They marched thirty-six miles through the wilderness; the badness of the roads cannot hardly be conceived. About four o'clock in the afternoon they overtook the enemy, encamped by the side of a large swamp. The captain being apprehensive the enemy would discover him, and put the prisoners to death, thought it best to fire on them without farther delay, which they accordingly did; killed one Indian outright, and it is believed wounded two others. Two of the prisoners, Teel and Courtright, when the firing began, ran towards captain Shoemaker's party, and were fired upon by the enemy, who shot Courtright through the thigh, and Teel through his overalls, M'Ginnis had been murdered and scalped that morning before they were overtaken. The Indians immediately fled into the swamp, and the party having been so successful as to release the prisoners, and being much fatigued, waited for the remainder of the party, which came up in half an hour afterwards. The whole returned the next day with the

Best possible image.

prisoners, one Indian scalp, and all the baggage of the enemy.

The activity and bravery of the party cannot be too much applauded, and the success must prove the greatest encouragement to like exertions in future. We are informed that the thanks of the council have been given on the occasion, and that a reward of twenty-five pounds will be sent to the brave volunteers.

The following West-India news is taken from papers brought by the St. Kitt's prize.

Basseterre (St. Christopher's) May 28. On Sunday last arrived here a cutter from Antigua, and sailed again immediately: by her we learn, that a frigate arrived there from St. Lucia, and informed that the French landed but 2000 men, and were so apprehensive of Admiral Rodney's arrival, that they embarked so precipitately, that they left all their cannon, ammunition, and baggage behind them: Pidgeon-Island and an armed ship kept up a continual fire on them, during their landing and re-imbarking, by which they lost a number of men.

A gentleman in this island has received a letter from Antigua, tantamount to the above intelligence.

It was confidently reported at St. Lucia, that sir John Lockart Ross was arrived at Barbados, with eight sail of the line, and two frigates; which, if true, at once accounts for the dastardly flight of the French army from that island.

Yesterday morning a schooner arrived here from St. Lucia, she confirms the accounts of the shameful retreat of the enemy's troops, and the loss of their cannon, &c. &c. by her we learn, that the garrison was in the highest spirits, and anxiously waited an attack; but were much chagrined at the sudden departure of the Monsieurs; that they had returned to Martinique, and that they had detached two 74 gun ships, and some frigates, with 1500 men, on a secret expedition, supposed for Tobago; and that admiral Rodney had sailed with part of his fleet, and a reinforcement for that island, and left the remainder of his squadron cruising between Martinique and St. Lucia.

May 30. Captain M'Swain in a brig bound to St. Lucia, had his vessel taken from him by his crew who carried her into Martinique; on the captain's applying to the marquis de Bouille, he very generously gave him his vessel and six English seamen, with liberty to depart; he also ordered the piratical crew to be put in irons and delivered to their captain, in order to receive the punishment their crime merited. Much praise is due the French geueral for the above just and generous act, and it is to be wished that our governors would follow so meritorious an example.

By several arrivals we are confirmed of the design of the French to reduce the island of Tobago; they have positively effected a landing there; and as the indefatigable Rodney sailed in pursuit of that detachment, twelve hours after their departure from Martinique, we hope he will secure both their ships and men, and not permit them to escape as they did from St. Lucia; sir George, previous to his departure, stationed the remainder of his fleet to cruise between Martinique and St. Lucia, to observe the motions of the French squadron.

The following is just come to hand as this paper was going to press; which our readers may depend upon as authentic, as we have taken it from a paper published in

CARENAGE, (St. Lucia) May 19, 1781.

On Friday, the 11th instant, between the hours of two and four, in the morning, the descent with which this island had for several days been menaced by the French, was made in the three different bays of Becune, Esperance and Dauphin, under the direction of the marquis de Bouille, who landed with the regiment of Auxerrois, commanded by brigadier general viscount Damas, and immediately took post in the town of Gros-Islet, before day-break, where they surprised the centinel, who was unfortunately killed in the scuffle, and all the sick at the hospital, belonging to the 46th regiment of foot, whom they afterwards embarked for Martinique, with an officer belonging to the 87th.

After the different passes were secured, and guards placed at all the avenues, leading from the town, in order to cut off effectually every communication with the Morne Fortune; major General Turmell was dispatched with a flag of truce to Pidgeon Island, to summon it to surrender, or to expect the utmost severities of the laws of war. The latter alternative was the instantaneous election of captain Campbell, of the 87th regiment, who commanded that important post, and who has proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in him, by having made every possible preparation for an obstinate and vigorous defence. This repulse gave the first check to the ardour of the enemy, who had been deceived into a belief, that the whole island would have fallen an easy conquest. The fortunate but accidental arrival of his majesty's ships the Thetis, Santa Monica, Sybil, and Scourge sloop of war, afforded an additional security to the island, and well appointed detachments of seamen and marines from each ship, under the command of captains John Linzee and Rodney, were immediately disembarked, and took charge of the Vigie batteries, while others proceeded with the utmost cheerfulness, under the command of captain Robert Linzee, to give their assistance on the Morne. On Friday the enemy was employed in cantoning their troops, at the several plantations, between Dauphin, athwart the country and to Carenage, where it was reported they would continue till they were re-inforced by considerable detachments, which were expected from Dominique, St. Vincent and Grenada, and then proceed to attack the Morne, by a coup de main; the appearance of a formidable fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, on the day following, seemed to confirm this opinion, and especially as they bore down as if they intended to anchor in Gros Islet bay, which they were, however, compelled to abandon, in consequence of a well directed fire, from the battery on Pidgeon Island, under the conduct of lieutenant Miller of the royal navy, who commanded the seamen, and which forced them to proceed to Choc que, and to Ance Trow Cascon, where they all anchored.

At five P. M. all the troops which they had landed, in Gros-Islet quarter, were in motion towards the Carenage, and it was fully expected that a general attack would have been made that night on the Morne, but to the equal astonishment of the British garrison, and the French inhabitants, the enemy had embarked all their troops by day-light, and their fleet was standing over to Martinique

Thus ended an expedition which threatened so much, and which was probably undertaken in consequence of the disaffected having informed the marquis de Bouille, that we were weak and sickly, the contrary of which must certainly have been observed by the officers who were dispatched to reconnoitre our works, or they assuredly would not have evacuated the island, without making an attempt.

After having described the particulars of this extraordinary enterprize, it is incumbent on us to declare, that the vigilance of B. G. St. Leger, in the moment of danger and difficulty, of the various duties of his important situation, and the ardour of our brave troops, could only be equalled by the alacrity with which the merchants, masters of vessels, and their seamen ascended the hill, and resorted to the different posts assigned to them. One soul seemed to animate all ranks of people, and however considerable the force of the enemy might have been, we shall not be reproached with vanity in asserting, that the British flag would never have been struck upon the Morne Fortune, whilst there was a man left to protect it.

*** The SOCIETY for the Relief of the drowned, &c. are desired to attend their monthly Meeting, on Monday the Second Day of July, at the University, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

By Order of the President,

June 30. B. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

On FRIDAY Next,

The 6th Day of July, at TEN o'clock in the Forenoon, at the Marshal's STORES, on Messrs. James and Drinker's Wharf, between Arch and Race streets,

Will begin the Sale, by Public Auction,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Sloop General Leslie,

Taken by the Privateer Brigantine Nesbit, Captain James Forbes—Consisting of a large and neat ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Jamaica SPIRITS and West-India RUM,
Madeira and Port WINES,
Muscovado and Loaf SUGARS,
COFFEE, Hyson and Souchong TEAS,
Boxes of SOAP, MUSTARD:
And a Variety of other ARTICLES:

And at Seven o'Clock,

In the Evening of the same Day, will be SOLD, the said

Prize Sloop, General Leslie,

With all her Guns, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, agreeable to an Inventory to be seen at the Place of Sale. By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

June 29. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marsh.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 3d day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the schooner or vessel called the Porcupine, burthen about seventy tons, lately commanded by Christopher Irwin, and bound from St. Christopher's for New-York, and her guns, tackle, apparel, furnitur, and cargo, lately taken at sea, sent into this port, and libelled against by Phineas Eldridge (qui tam, &c.) To the end that all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass, pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 29, 1781. JAMES READ, Register.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the 12th day of August next,

The noted Tavern and Farm of the

Yellow - Springs,

Which contains 150 acres of rich Land, good Meadows and Orchard, a large, new, stone Barn, with Stables under; in the Dwelling House are 13 rooms, 9 of them have fire places, 2 of them have a swinging partition and can be made into one, which makes a handsome ball room; in the bathing-season 500 people have been entertained in a day: there are two handsome Bath Houses with Baths in them, and a Room with a fire-place, besides the old Bath. The water is inriched with the marine salts, and all those valuable ingredients whereby it is constituted a light and pure chalybeate, which instantly pervades the most remote recesses of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed constitution, restores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elasticity, removes every obstruction to which the minuter vessels of the body are liable, and becomes thereby adapted to most cold, chronical disorders, lowness of spirits, weak digestions and nervous complaints.

N. B. As the Tavern has been badly kept this number of years past, none need apply as Tenants but persons of sobriety and property. The Terms will be known by enquiring of SARAH KENNEDY.

Yellow-Springs, June 14.

Came to premises of the subscriber, living near the middle of Germantown, a Yellow Brindle COW, about the middle of June last. The Owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. JACOB STROUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Land Office is open for the purpose of receiving the arrearages of purchase money and interest for lands taken up by former office rights, and granting patents for the same, pursuant to an Act of Assembly of this State, passed on the 9th of April last, and a Supplement thereto, passed on the 25th instant. JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

DAVID KENNEDY, S. L. O.

Philadelphia, June 29. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. The Surveyor General's Office is kept at his own house, the upper end of Market-street; and the Secretary's and Receiver's Offices in the west wing of the State-house.

WHEREAS there is a part of the vacant Lot belonging to the city, between the Dock and Spruce-street, and between Front and Second-streets, near the Draw Bridge, which the Wardens of the city of Philadelphia propose to let, for the term of four years. And whereas the House near the draw bridge, commonly called the Fish-House, has not been used for a considerable time past for the purpose intended; but has become a nuisance to the neighbourhood, by having stinking filth and dirt layed therein. Therefore, the said wardens propose to let the said house for the term of four years. Any person inclining to rent the said lot or house, may receive further information by applyimg to any of the said Wardens, and deliver their proposals in writing, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 18th of July, 1781.

By order of the wardens,

June 27th. GEORGE HONEY, Junr, clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his OFFICE for SALE of REAL ESTATES, at the lower Corner of Black-Horse-Alley, in Front-street, the following

Houses, Lots, &c.

1. A two story Brick Messuage and Lot of Ground, on the north side of Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Walnut-street, 22 feet, and in length or depth 51 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley; the House is 24 feet front above the alley, and has 3 rooms on each floor, one of which (below stairs) has been used as a shop; also, a brick Kitchen, two stories high, adjoining said messuage: the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 2s. currency per annum.
2. A yearly Rent Charge of Twelve Spanish silver milled Dollars, issuing out of a Lot of Ground on the west side of Sixth-street, north of Arch-street, 20 feet front and 90 feet deep, in the tenture of John George Mitzgar.
3. A Plantation in Philadelphia County, about two miles on this side of Potsgrove, containing 40 acres of excellent Land, 8 whereof are meadow, bounding on Schuylkill: the improvements are, a Frame Dwelling House, having 3 rooms on the first floor, and old Stable and Cow-house. It is a pleasant and agreeable part of the country; and may, at a small expence, be improved into a very comfortable retirement.
4. A Plantation in East Fallowfield, Chester county, containing 117 acres, from 30 to 40 acres of which are excellent meadow, and more may be made, as the place abounds with excellent springs: there are on the premises a good Stone Dwelling House, two stories high, with good rooms, and a Log House adjoining, a good Spring-house close by the door, Barn, Stable, Cow-house, Hay-house, Barracks, &c. with a good Orchard; also, a Still-house, with two stills fixed, all in good repair: likewise a Place fit for a Tanyard.

TO BE LET,

The House, lately occupied by the subscriber as an office, in Black Horse-Alley; it was built for a Printing Office, and is very convenient for that purpose; it may serve as a Dwelling House for a small family.

The Subscriber continues to draw Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Letters of Attorney and Agency, Wills, Memorials, Petitions, and all other Instruments in Writing, upon the most reasonable Terms. Besides the Estates above described, He has for Sale several other Estates, both in the City and Country, a particular Description whereof may be seen, and the Terms of Sale made known to any Person desirous of purchasing, upon Application to his said Office.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Wanted, upon good and unexceptionable Security, several SUMS of MONEY, in Gold or Silver Specie, from Fifty to a Thousand Pounds.

Eight Hard Dollars Reward.

LAST night the Shop of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets, in this city, was broke open, from whence were taken Twenty nine half-dressed DEERSKINS. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the Goods, shall receive the above Reward, or Four Hard Dollars for either, shall be paid by

June 29. JOHN HALBERSTAD, Skinner.

Strayed from the commons, A young large brindle COW, branded on both horns, a blaize on her face, her feet, legs, belly, flanks, tail, shoulders, and rump white, her sides of a mixture with red and brown. Three Hard Dollars reward, and reasonable charges will be paid by ROBERT SMITH, sail-maker, a little below the Draw bridge.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1781.

THE report made on the 8th inſtant, on two meſſages from the ſupreme executive council, was read the ſecond time and agreed to as follows, viz.

The committee to which the meſſages from his excellency the preſident and the ſupreme executive council, dated the 5th and 6th inſtant, and the application of captain Hazelwood, accompanying the laſt meſſage, were referred, beg leave to report as their opinion,

1ſt. That the old continental money and the reſolve and commonwealth money, ſhould be received in the public treaſury of this ſtate, at the rate of one hundred and ſeventy-five dollars of the ſaid money, for one ſtate dollar.

2d. That the arrearages of continental taxes and militia fines ſhould be paid at the rate of one ſtate dollar for ſeventy five dollars of the old continental money. and

3dly. That the ſeveral perſons from whom the city commiſſioner obtained a quantity of flour, as mentioned in his application, are juſtly entitled to the full value of the ſaid flour in money, or to an equal quantity of flour, and that the houſe ſhould as ſoon as poſſible provide means to give full ſatisfaction for the ſame.

Extract from the minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all thoſe COLLECTORS of Public Taxes, for the City and County of Philadelphia, who have not ſettled their Duplicates and paid the amount thereof to the County Treaſurer, that they forthwith proceed to collect the Taxes yet due, and pay the whole Amount of their reſpective Duplicates to the County Treaſurer, within Ten days from the date hereof, after which time every Delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

June 27. GEORGE HONEY, junr. Clerk.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, chief juſtice of the ſupreme court, of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, the honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, judge of admiralty, the honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, ſecond juſtice of the ſupreme court, the honourable John Evans, Eſquire, third juſtice of the ſame court, and the honourable George Bryan, Eſquire, fourth juſtice of the ſame court, and juſtices duly aſſigned, conſtituted and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all treaſons, piracies, felonies, and crimes committed upon the ſea, or within admiralty juriſdiction, have iſſued their precept bearing date the twelfth day of June inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of admiralty ſeſſions, at the ſtate houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſecond day of July next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, coroner and conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are, or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty one, and in the fifth year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Peter Le Maigre,

At his STORE in Water ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, has for SALE the following GOODS, by Wholeſale, viz.

Brown Sugar in hogſheads and barrels,
Ditto clarified,
Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada ditto,
Coffee in bags,
Ditto in barrels,
Cotton in bales,
Virginia Tobacco,
Maryland ditto,
Old Madeira Wine in pipes and tierces,

And many other ARTICLES, lately imported, too tedious to mention.

FOR SALE, AT

Benezet, Lewis, and Co's. Store,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

FRENCH, Ruſſia and Scotch Duck,
A large Aſſortment of Linens,
Oznabrig,
Checks,
Damaſk Table Cloths and Napkins,
Maſqueraded Silk and Cotton,
A Quantity of Opium,
6d, 8d, 10d, and 20d Nails,
Claret in hogſheads and bottles.

The ſubſcriber informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he will take in HORSES and CARRIAGES to ſtand at Livery, as uſual, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, Philadelphia. FRANCIS LEE. June 15.

WALTER ROE & Company,

At their Store, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, four doors below Fourth-ſtreet, in Mr. Owen Jones's houſe,

ARE now opening a large and neat aſſortment of merchandize, imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, which they will ſell by wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money, viz.

Superfine Broad Cloths of various colours
Second ditto
Brown, claret, olive, black blue and ſpotted Corduroys
Black Everlaſtings
Serge Deneſme
Durants of all colours
Shalloone ditto
Corded & flowered Dimity,
Blue, black, and crimſon calimancoes,
Bengals and Ginghams,
A large aſſortment of beautiful Chintzes and calicoes
Marſeilles Quilting
Black and white Sattins
Black and white Modes
Sarſnetts and Peelongs
White, brown, green, blue and ſtriped all-wide Perſians
Half yard ditto
Taffetys and Matuas,
Brocades and Luteſtrings
Sewing Silks of all colours
Cambricks and Lawns
Flowered and Minionet Lawns
Muſlin and Kenting Handkerchiefs
Plain and ſtriped Muſlin
Bandanoe and Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs
Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings
Iriſh, French and German Linens
Lavall Linens
Three-fourths and Yard-wide Britannia's
Fine and coarſe Scotch Threads
Coloured ditto
Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted Hoſe
Silk and Worſted Breeches Patterns
Purple and white Gloves
Ladies Fans
Tapes and Bobbins
Black, Blond and Thread Lace
Ribbands
Seven-eights, yard-wide, and yard and three-eighths cotton Checks
Spotted and coloured Jeans
Pins by the Pocket
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Writing Paper
Snuff in Bottles
A neat Aſſortment of Glaſs and China Ware
A ſmall Aſſortment of Ironmongery
Clock Movements and Faces
Salt
Cotton by the Bag and ſmaller quantity
Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

Said Roe and Company hope for encouragement from the public, as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to buſineſs, and, as far as in their power, give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

They hope to be excuſed the common mode of telling the public, their goods are remarkably low: they wiſh, and only wait, for an opportunity of convincing them, by ſhewing the quality, and telling the prices of their goods, which they flatter themſelves, will be the beſt and moſt pleaſing method to convince the purchaſers that their prices are moderate.

TO BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY

The Third day of July next, at X o'clock in the morning, on the Premiſes, Two

Contiguous Lots of Ground,

On the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet in the city of Philadelphia, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, being 20 feet front, and 100 feet deep, each ſubject to a yearly ground rent of ſixteen Spaniſh milled Dollars each lot; on one lot is erected a neat two ſtory brick tenement, two ſtories high, and a cellar under the ſame; Both the lots are under a good board fence. The two lots will be ſold together or ſeparate, at the time and place aforeſaid; being late the Eſtate of HUGH JAMES, and ſold agreeable to his Laſt Will and Teſtament, by

ELEANOR JAMES, Executrix.
JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

FOR SALE,

Weſt-India Rum, French Brandy,

Sherry Wine, Claret, Lemon Juice, Almonds, Filberts, and a Variety of EUROPEAN GOODS,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet.

To be SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, By

Harris and Ferguſon,

At their COMMISSION-STORE, in Strawberry-Alley, oppoſite Trotter's Alley,

A Variety of Merchandize,

At the loweſt Prices, for ready Money; Amongſt which are following Articles, viz.

OLD Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, old Liſbon Wine, choice Claret in half hogſheads and bottles, Molaſſes, Muſcovado Sugar, brown and white Spaniſh in boxes, Bohea Tea of the beſt quality, Coffee, Rice, Powder and Shot, Scotch Snuff in bottles, &c. a large Quantity of Needles well aſſorted, Writing Paper, Wool Cards of the beſt kind, Indigo, beſt Maryland Tobacco, Bar Iron, &c.

N. B. Said HARRIS and FERGUSON having provided convenient and ſafe Warehouſes and Cellars, are prepared to receive all Kinds of GOODS that may be ſent to them, to ſell on commiſſion, and hope to give ample ſatisfaction to all perſons who are pleaſed to favour them with their commands.

All Orders addreſſed to them from Gentlemen in this or the neighbouring States, to purchaſe and forward Goods of any kind, will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality, care and diſpatch. June 19.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, By

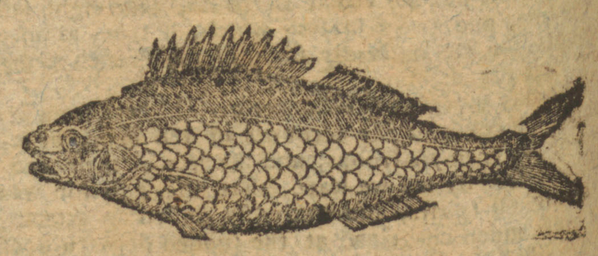
Robert Aitken,

PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER,
In Market-ſtreet, three doors above the Coffee houſe,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Nature and Uſe of Paper Credit;
And the peculiar Advantages to be derived from it, in North-America—From which are inferred, The
Means of Eſtabliſhing and Supporting it;
Including PROPOSALS
For Founding a National Bank.
Likewiſe PUBLISHED,
In a beautiful and convenient Pocket Volume,
A Father's Legacy to his Daughters:
By the late Dr. GREGORY, of Edinburgh.

*** The above judicious Performance is written on the following Heads——On Religion—Conduct and Behaviour—Amuſements—Friendſhip—Love—Marriage, &c.



Fiſhing Tackle

Of all ſorts, for Uſe of either SEA or RIVER,
MADE AND SOLD
By Edward Pole,

In Market-ſtreet, near the Court houſe, Philadelphia, viz.

Red ceder, dogwood, hickory and other fiſhing Rods, of various ſorts and ſizes, either plain or ringed; hair, ſilk, and hemp Lines of any length, either for fly, trolling or bottom fiſhing, all ready fitted; Deepſeas, for ſea or river, compleat; Trimmers for pike fiſhing; a variety of cork Floats, with either ſwan or gooſe Quills; ſilk-worms Gut, Weed and Indian-graſs; Leads of various patterns; beſt watch-ſpring, kerby and common Fiſhing Hooks of all ſizes, either looſe or ready hung on ſilk, hair, or Indian-graſs; caſting Mennew, landing and ſcoop Netts, with a great variety of other Fiſhing Tackls.

Any Gentlemen going, on parties of fiſhing, either to Black-Point, ſea, river, or any other place, may be compleatly furniſhed, or have Tackle made of any particular kind or pattern, on a very ſhort notice.

N. B. As he has a very general and compleat Aſſortment of the very beſt kind of Fiſhing Tackle, he flatters himſelf he is able to ſerve the Public with better Tackle, and on as low terms as any other in the city.

ALSO,

Two fiſhing Seines to be exchanged for Wood or other Country Produce.

Alſo, to be Sold, a Variety of

Military Stores,

For Privateers and other armed Veſſels, ſuch as,
Rammers, Spunges, Worms and Ladles,
Sheepſkins, Priming-wires and Bitts, round and double-headed Cannon Shot, muſket and cannon Cartridges, muſket and cannon Cartridge Boxes, Budge Barrels, Cutlaſſes, Boarding Pikes, Poll Axes, Formers, Grape Shot ready made up, Linſtocks, Falſe-fire Stocks, Match Rope, Spunge Nails, Powder Horns, Lanthorns, Handcuffs, Spiking Mallets, Gunners Handſpikes, Brimſtone, Boathooks, Marlingſpikes, Padlocks, Lamp-black, Linſeed Oil, Loglines and Reels, Muſkets and Piſtols, Oil Flints, Drums and Fifes, Twine, Marling and Sail Needles and Palms, hand and deepſea Lines, Hand Pumps, Tallow, Tar, and Paint Bruſhes, Mops, Tinder Boxes, Tin Quarts, Pints, Halfpints, &c. Black Jacks, Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Spoons, Diſhes, Bowls, Platters, Meſs Kids and Cans, Fryingpans, Gridirons, Fleſhforks, Ladles, Knives and Forks, Steelyards, &c. of all ſorts, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Carpenters, Coopers, and Armourers TOOLS of all ſorts: With a great Variety of other Articles ſuitable for ſhipping.

All Orders, for any of the above Articles, will be carefully attended to and punctually complied with.

Two Half Joes Reward.

STOLEN or Strayed, from off the Commons of this city, on the 12th inſtant, in the morning, A Bright Bay HORSE. He is better than 14 hands high, between 5 and 6 years old, is knicked, branded on the near buttock with a figure of 3; his mane hangs on the near ſide; he is remarkable for having no white ſpots about him, except a few hairs under the ſaddle; trots and canters well. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living in Seventh-ſtreet, ſhall, if ſtolen, for horſe and thief, have the above Reward, and for the Horſe only EIGHT SILVER DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

June 18. DANIEL TOPHAM.

Beſt LIVER OIL,

In BARRELS and KEGS, of all ſizes, TO BE SOLD by RICHARD WELLS, in Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.